



Inscriptions of Orissa

(C.600 - 1100 A. D.)

Volume II.

S. N. Rajaguru.



INSCRIPTIONS OF ORISSA
(C. 600 - 1100 A. D.)

Volume II.

By

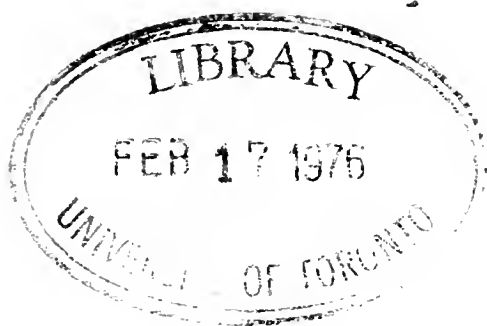
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Preface

The Ganga of Kalinga have contributed the largest number of epigraphic records to the history of India and were responsible for promotion of culture and religion in this region. Their rule in Kalinga commenced from 626-7 A.D. (Vide Appendix-I) and continued up to 1134 A. D. Such a long period of rule, is quite rare in the fate of other ruling families in India.

The Gangas, after reigning for about 100 years or so in the Vamkuadhara valley integrated their kingdom with Orissa to form the greater Utkala, whereafter they shifted their capital to Cuttack. These records, therefore, throw sufficient light on the history of Orissa for its comprehensive studies. I believe that this volume will help those students who intend to review the history of the Eastern-Gangas, published hitherto.

I accord my hearty thanks to Dr. H. K. Mahtab, the Chief Minister of Orissa, who, as the president of the Advisory Council for the Archives, Archaeology and Museum, recommended in a resolution passed in a meeting of the said Council, the publication of this volume during the financial year 1959 - 60. I am also thankful to Sri J. K. Roy, F.M.A. (Lond.), the Superintendent of Research and Museum, Orissa, who whole-heartedly co-operated for its speedy publication. Finally, I cannot but express my gratitude to my friend and colleague, Sri K. N. Mahapatra, Curator of the Museum, who took great pains, on my behalf, to get the proof copies duly corrected.

The third volume of the series "THE INSCRIPTIONS OF ORISSA", which is being published by the Orissa Sahitya Akademi, Bhubaneswar, is expected to be out in near future.

Bhubaneswar,

The 1st, August, 1960.

S. N. Rajaguru.

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A. R. Archaeological Report.

A.R.M.E. Annual Report of Madras Epigraphy.

E. Carn *Epigraphia Carnatica*.

E.I. } *Epigraphia Indica*
EI. }

I A. *Indian Antiquary*.

I.H.Q. Indian Historical Quarterly.

Ins. Or. Inscriptions of Orissa.

J.A.H.R.S. Journal of the Andhra Historical Research Society.

J.A.S.B Journal of the Asiatic Society, Bengal,

J B.O.R.S. Journal of the Bihar and Orissa Research Society.

J.B.R S. Journal of the Bihar Research Society.

J.R.A.S. Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society,

(Bom. Br.) (Bombay branch)

Mad. E. R. } Madras Epigraphic Report
Mad.Ep.Rep. }

O.H.R.J. Orissa Historical Research Journal.

S.I.Ep,Rep,Mad. South Indian Epigraphic Report, Madras

No. 1

The Tirlingi Plate of Ganga-era 28

1. Donor ?

2. Title ?

3. Place of issue ?

4. Date Pravarddhamānarājya -
samvatsarasya Ashṭā-vimśati -
(ta)masya - Phālguno Kṛṣṇā
shṭamī (or G.E. 28, Phālguna
Kṛ, 8th *tithi*)

5. Officers Vinayachandra, son of Bhānu-
chandra (the writer and
engraver)

6. Topography ?

7. Donee ?

8. Authority J.A.H.R.S. Vol. III, Pt.I, PP. 54-7 ff.,
Edited by Sri Satyanarayan
Rājaguru.

9. Remarks This is a single plate, containing
the last part of the text. The other
plates of the set are not discovered.
The size of the plate is unusually
small.

TEXT*

Obverse

१. दत्तम्वा यन्नाद्रज्ञ युधिष्ठिर [ः] महीमहीमतां
२. श्रेष्ठ दानाच्छ्रेयोनुपालनं (नम्) [॥]
षष्टिस्वर्प सहस्रा-
३. णि स्वर्गे मोदति भूमिदः [॥] आक्षेप्ताश्चानुमन्ता
४. च तान्येव नरकेवसेदिति । [॥] प्रवर्द्धमानराज्यसम्ब —
५. त्सरस्य अष्टाविंशति* [त]मस्य फाल्गुनोक्तृणा-
ष्टम्यामि[ति] ॥

Reverse

- ६। लिखितं (त)मुक्तीर्णचेदं भानुचन्द्रस्य मूनुना
७. विनयचन्द्रे नै(णे)ति ॥

* Sri JogendraChandra Ghosh suggests to revise this as 'अष्टाशीति' Vide J. B. & O. R. S., Vol. XX, P. 44. This suggestion is not convincing. (S.N.R)

NOTES.

In December, 1917, Pandit Lingaraja Misra of Parsurampur village near Tekkali secured the plate from a woman of the village of Tirlingi, who was just going to melt it to prepare a pair of bangles. Pandit Misra gave the plate to me and I edited it in *J. A. H. R. S.* Vol. III, Part 1, PP. 54-7 H.

This is the last plate of a set and the other plates including the ring have not yet been discovered.

The plate is unusually small when compared with other plates of the Gajga kings of Kalinga. It measures $4\frac{1}{2}'' \times 2''$.

The writer and engraver of this inscription is Vinaya Chandra, son of Bhanu Chandra. The same man is also the writer of the grants, dated in the *Gajga-era* 64, 79, 80, 87 and 91. Vide Nos. 2-5. Thus it is proved that he was in the office for more than 63 years. In the *Gajga-era* 125 No. 10 Vinaya Chandra's son Aditya māñchi came to the office and succeeded his father.

No. 2.**Jirjingi plates of Indravarman**

1. Donor . . . Indravarman,
2. Title *Trikalinādhīpati; Mahārāja;
Mātāpitrpadānudhyāta.*
3. Place of issue Dantapura.
4. Date . . . Pravaraddhamāna Sam 30.9. ?
Vaiśākha 20. 1.
(= G.E. 39. Vaiśākha. 21st day)
5. Officers *Sāndhivigrahika* Devasiṅgha-
deva (writer).
6. Topography Boṅkhāra Bhoga(Dt.). Jijjikā
grāma (village).
7. Donee . . . Agnisvāmin. son of Rudrasvāmin
of Vishṇu - vṛddhasa *gotra*,
Taittirīya (śākhā) who was a
Brahmachārin.
8. Authority . . . J. A. H. R. S., Vol. III Pt. I PP.
49-53 ff; edited by Prof. R. Subba Rao.
9. Remarks . The village which was granted is
called Jijjikā. It is undoubtedly
the village of Jirjingi where
the plates were unearthed.

TEXT

First plate; second side

- १ ॐ स्वस्ति [॥] अमरपुरप्रतिस्पर्द्धि श्रीमदन्तपुराद्भगवतस्स(स)कलभु -
- २ वनतलोत्पत्तिस्थितिप्रलयहेतोः परमेश्वरस्य सततप्रणा -
- ३ मावाप्तः(प्त)पुण्यसञ्चयप्रभावनिरस्ताशोपदुरितो गाङ्गामलकुल -
- ४ गगनतलसहस्ररश्मिः । अनेकचातुर्दन्तसमरविजय -
- ५ विमलविकोशनिस्त्रिशधारासमाक्रान्तसकलसामन्त -
- ६ नृपतिमण्डलाधिपतिः(ति)मुकुटनिहितरुचिरपद्मराग -
- ७ प्रभाप्रसेकपरिष्वङ्गपिङ्गाङ्गीकृतचरणयुगलः ।

Second plate; first side

- ८ अतुलवलसमुदयावाप्त (।) विपुलविभवसम्पल्लता -
- ९ मण्डपच्छायाविश्रान्तमुहृत्साधुवान्धवात्थि(र्थ)जनः ।
- १० मातापितृपादानुध्यातस्त्रिकलिङ्गाधिपति श्रीमहा-
- ११ राजेन्द्रवर्मा । बोङ्गारभोग सम्बन्ध जिज्ञिक ग्रामे
- १२ सर्व्वसमवेताङ्कदुम्बिनः[] समाज्ञापयत्यस्त्य(स्ते)यं ग्रामो -
- १३ स्माभिर्विष्णुवृद्धसगोत्राय तै(तै) त्तिरीयस ब्रह्मचारिणे

Second plate; second side

- १४ रुद्रस्वामिसूतवे अग्निस्वामिने तत्तनुजाय च रुद्रस्वामिने -
- १५ सम्बिभज्याद्विना समुद्राद्रिशशितारकाकर्कप्रतिष्ठमग्रहारं कृत्वा
- १६ स्व पुण्यायुर्यशोवत्तवद्धेतार्थ(र्थ) मातापित्रोश्च पुण्यावाप्त -
- १७ ये सर्व्वकरपरिहारैः परिहृत्य चायं ग्रामः
- १८ प्र[द]त्तः [॥] तदेवं भवद्भिः पूर्व्वोचित मय्यादयोपस्थेयम् [॥]
- १९ भविष्यतश्च राज्ञो विज्ञापयामि [॥] धम्मैकमविक्रमा -

Third plate; first side.

- २० णामन्यतमयोगादवाप्य भूमण्डलाधिराज्यैरपि मा[]
 २१ महीमनुशासद्विम् (:) क्रमागतदानमित्यनुपालनीयम् ॥
 २२ अपि च श्लोकोद्धवतः ॥ स्वदत्तां परदत्तां वा यन्नादत्त
 २३ युधिष्ठिर [॥] महीमहीमतां श्रेष्ठ दानाद्ये योनुपालन[म्] [॥]
 २४ पष्ठिं वर्षं सहस्राणि स्वर्गं मोदति भूमिद[ः] आच्छे (त्ते)त्ता (प्ता) चानुम -
 २५ न्ताच तान्येव नरके वसेत् [॥] प्रवर्द्धमान सं ३० - ६ वैशाख
 दि २२ ॥
 २६ लिखितमिदं महाराज्ञो सांघिविग्रहिक देवमिड्वदेवेनेति ॥

NOTES.

This set of plates was discovered from Jirjingi, a village near Tekkali and secured by the late Sir A. P. Patra of Berhampur, who handed over it to Prof. R. Subba Rao in May, 1928. Prof. Rao edited the same in *J. A. H. R. S.* Vol. III, Pt. I, pp. 49-53 ff.

The plates are three in number and each measures about $8\frac{1}{4}'' \times 3''$. They are attached to a ring on which there was a royal seal, probably broken at the time of digging out the plates.

The purport of the grant, as given by Prof. R. Subba Rao, is quoted below :—

L. I :— The inscription records that, from the city of Dantapura, the rival of Amarapura,

L. 2 - 3 :— the illustrious Mahārāja Indravarman who had all his sins removed by the greatness of the accumulation of virtue which was obtained by his constantly performing obeisance to God Parameśvara, who is the creator, supporter and destroyer of all the world;

L. 3-4 :— who is the sun in the firmament of the spotless Gaṅga family;

L. 4-7 :— whose feet were resplendent with the bright lustre of the precious stones contained in the crowns of vassals who were defeated in many a battle of four-tusked elephants;

L. 8-9 :— whose creeper bower of wealth gave shelter to many friends, relatives, the meek and the helpless;

L. 10 :— who meditates on the feet of his parents and who is the lord of the Tri-kaliṅgas;

L. 11-15 :— issues a command to all the assembled cultivators of the village of Jijjikā belonging to Voṅkhāra district to the effect that the said village is constituted into an *agrachāra* to last as long as the oceans, mountains, moon, stars and sun endure, and is given by him in two equal parts to Rudrasvāmi's son Agnisvāmi and to the latter's son, Rudrasvāmi who belonged to Vishṇuvṛddha *gotra* and who were religious students of the Taittirīya school.

L. 16 :— The grant was made for his (king's) attainment of merit, life, fame, strength and prosperity and also for his parents' attainment of virtue.

L. 17 :— The said village was granted free from all abstacles and dues.

L. 18 :— All the assembled cultivators are ordered to observe towards this grant all the previous and customary rights belonging to it.

Ll. 19-21 :— The future kings are also requested to protect this gift and to continue it as coming from their dynastic members.

Ll. 22-25 :— Then follow the usual benedictive and imprecatory verses.

The latter part of the 25th line contains the date in numerical symbols, *viz.* the 30. 9th year of the augmenting reign and the 21st day in the month of Vaiśākha.

The 26th line records that the grant was written, at the royal command, by the Foreign Secretary, Devasingha Deva. *

* Prof. Subba Rao translates it as Lord Singha Deva. According to him, a Sandhi-vigrahika is a Foreign Secretary. But, it should be a Minister of war and peace.

No. 3**Ponnuturu plates of
Samantavarman***G. E. 64*

1. Donor - - - Sāmantavarman.
2. Title - - - *Trikaliṅgādhipati; Mahārāja.*
3. Place of issue - - - Srīnivāsa.
4. Date - - - Pravarddhamāna-vijayarāja - Samvatsara
Chatuhshashṭhika, Pushya śuklapaksha
Trayodaśī. Sam. 60. 4 Pushya. dina 20. 8.
(=*G.E.* 64, Pushya śukla 13th tithi)
5. Officers - - - (1) Adityarāja *alias* Adityavarman
(king's 'māmā' or uncle and the order-
bearer)
(2) Vinaya Chandra, son of Bhānu
Chandra (writer and engraver).
6. Topography - - - (1) Dāgha Pañchāli (Dt.)
(2) Saumyavana (Village ?)
(3) Pratisthāpura (Village)
7. Donees - - - (1) Yajña śarmā
(2) Gauri śarmā
(3) Agni śarmā
(4) Uma śarmā
All are Brahmachārins and belonged to
Vājasaneya branch and had the Vatsa *gotra*.
8. Authority - - - *E. I.* XXVII, PP. 216-20 ff. Edited
by . Somasekhara Sarma.
9. Remarks - - - The phraseological order of the royal
epithet is somewhat equal to that of
the Gaṅgas of śvetaka.

TEXT*

1st Plate ; 2nd side.

१. ॐ स्वस्ति[॥]जयश्रीनिवासात्*सौम्यवनाच्चराचरगुरोर(ः)
२. सकलशशाङ्कशेखरधरस्य जगतः स्थित्युत्पत्तिप्रल -
३. यहेतोर्मर्मेहेन्द्राचलशिखरनिवासिनो गोकर्ण -
४. स्वामिनः सततप्रणामपरिचर्यादिभिः(भि)र्नि[र्द्धौ](द्धू)तका -
५. लेयदोषो गाङ्गामलकुलगगनतलसहस्ररश्मिः
६. स्वासि[धा]रापरिस्पन्दाधिगतराजशब्दस्त्रिकलिङ्गाधिपतिः
७. श्रीमहाराजमहासामन्तवर्मणा दाघपञ्चालिनिषये

2nd Plate ; 1st side.

८. प्रतिष्ठापुर निवासिन सर्वसमुपेतान्कुटुम्बिनस्समा -
९. ज्ञापयति विदितमस्तु वो यथायं ग्रामस्सर्वकरान्परि
१०. हृत्या चन्द्रार्कतारकप्रतिष्ठमग्रहारङ्कृत्वा मामादित्य -
११. राज प्रतिबोधितै रस्माभिर्मर्मात्तापित्वोरात्मनश्च पुण्या -
१२. भिवृद्धये वाजसनेयसब्रह्मचारिभ्यो वत्ससगो[त्रे]भ्यो
१३. यज्ञशर्मा गौरिशर्माग्निशर्मापशर्मे(र्म)भ्यः
उदकपूर्वमु -

* The place mentioned as Srinivasa is probably the same as Kalinganagara which is found in No. 13

१४. त्तरायणे प्रत्तः[॥]तदुपलभ्य यथोचितं भागभोगमुप -

2nd Plate ; 2nd side

१५. नेयं भवद्भिरिति[॥]अस्य च वानधर्मस्यानुपालने भविष्या -
 १६. ब्राह्मः स्व वङ्ग्या(वंशा)[ना]ज्ञापयत्यन्यांश्च बोधयति धर्मकर्मविक्रम-
 १७. मैरुपलभ्य भूमिं भूमिपालैरयं दानधर्मोनुपालनीय[ः][॥]
 १८. अपि च [॥][माभू][द][फ]लशङ्का वः परदत्तेतिपा[र्थि]वाः [॥]स्वदा -
 १९. नात्फलमानन्त्यं परदानानुपालने ॥ तथा च व्यासगीता[ः]
 २०. श्लोका भवन्ति [॥]बहुभिर्वसुधादत्ता बहुभिश्चानुपालिता[॥]
 २१. यस्य यस्य यदा भूमिस्तस्य तस्य तदा फलं[॥]स्वदत्ताम्पर -

3rd Plate ; 1st side.

२२. [द]त्तां वा यत्नाद्रक्षयुधिष्ठिर(॥)महीमहीमतां श्रेष्ठ दाना -
 २३. च्छ्रेयोनुपालनं (॥)पट्टि[॥]म्ब(व)र्ष सइन्द्राणि मोदते दिवि भू
 २४. मिदः[॥]आक्षेप्ता चानुमन्ता च तान्येव नरके वसेत् [॥]प्र -
 २५. बद्धमानविजयराज्यसम्बत्सरस्य चतु[ः]षष्टिकस्य
 २६. पुण्यशुक्लपक्षत्रयोदशीदिनं[॥]राजाज्ञाप्रदश्चादित्यवर्म्म[॥]
 २७. लिखितमुत्कीर्णश्चेद्भानुचन्द्र सूनना विनयचन्द्रे णेति ॥
 २८. गाङ्गान्वयाम्बरशरच्चन्द्रस्योर्जिततेजसः(॥)शासनं ।

3rd Plate ; 2nd side,

२९. [शासिता]रा[तेः]श्रीमत्सामन्तवर्म्म[णः] ।
 सं. ६०. ४. पुण्य दिन २०. ८.

NOTES.

The plates were discovered in 1941 from the village of Ponnuturu in ex-zamindari of Parlakimedi in the present Patapatam taluk of Srikakulam district. This village is situated on the northern bank of the Vamśadhārā and within a mile from Somarājapura which may be identified with the Saumyavana of the inscription. The plates have been edited by M. Somasekhara Sarma of Guntur in *E. I.* Vol XXVII, pp. 216-20 ff.

The set consists of three plates attached to a ring containing a rectangular seal bearing the emblem of a couchant bull facing proper right. Each plate measures about 4 6" × 2.1".

There are two grants of Sānanta Varmā issued from Svetaka and the phraseological order of the *Prāśasti* used by the Gaṅgas of Svetaka mostly coincides with that of Sāmantavarmā of the present grant. The place of issue is Śrinivāsa of Saumyavana instead of either Kaliṅganagara or Svetaka. Therefore it is very difficult to fix his place in any of these two branches of Kaliṅga. Again, the date is given as *sam* or *samvat* 64 unlike the dates put in other grants where "Pravar-ddhamāna-vijayarājva-samvatsara" is the common epithet. Anyway, we are not able to place him among the Gaṅgas of Svetaka line or any other line than the Kaliṅganagara branch for the reason that the writer of this document is Vinayachandra, son of Bhānuchandra, who appears as the writer of Nos. 1 and 3-8, viz. between the Gaṅga-era 28 and 91.

V. V. Mirashi has discussed about the starting point of the Ganga-era in *E. I.* XXVI, pp. 236 f. and arrived at the conclusion that the above era started from the 14th, March, 498 A. D. Subsequently he cited the Tekka'i plates of Anantavarman (*E. I.* XXVI, p. 174 f.) to corroborate his theory. In *E. I.* XXVIII, pp. 171-4 f. he again published a note to confirm his theory with the help of this charter of Sāmantavarman. According to him, this grant is issued in Gaṅga-era 64 "on the occasion of the Uttarāyana or Makara Saṅkrānti. The date on which the plates were actually issued is given at the end as the 13th *tithi* of the bright fortnight of Pushya." He further goes on saying:—"According to the epoch fixed by me, the expired Gaṅga year should correspond to S. 484 (A. D. 562-63). Now, the Makara Saṅkrānti in S. 484 occurred 1 h. 15 m. after mean sunrise on the 20th

Dec. A. D. 562. The *tilai*, Pushya śu. di, 13, in the same year ended 10 h 20 m after moon sunrise on the 24th Dec. A. D. 562. The plates were thus issued 4 days after the grant was made". This opinion of Miras is not correct. A detailed discussion regarding the epoch of the Gangas is given in the appendix I.

The *śālikāra-nama* gives the purport of the grant in an abridged form as follows:—

"The first of the names is to śālikāra-nama (l. 29), or Mahā amara Mahā (l. 30) of the Gangas of Kalinga. It is issued from Saurayana, the abode of the Goddess of victory (जयश्री). Its object is to record the grant of the village of Pratishthāpura, situated in the district of Lāgha-pāṇḍāī, on the occasion of the Uttarāyana, to four Brahmins, Yājñīśarma, Gauri śarma, Agni śarma and Ūma śarma by name, of the *Vātsaśāstra*, who were students of the Vājasaneyi Sūtrā, for the increase of the merit of the king and of his parents. It is stated that the king made this grant at the request of his (?) uncle, Adityarāja (अदित्यराज)

The date of this grant is given both in words and in figures. In words it is the sixty-fourth year of the victorious reign, the thirteenth day of the bright fortnight of *Pushya*. In figures, it is the year 64, *Pushya-dina* 23. *

* Sri S. Sarma infers, from this, about the system of reckoning of lunar months as stated below:—

"This grant makes one point very clear, and that is about the system of reckoning of lunar months then in vogue in Kalinga. The 13th day of the bright half of *Pushya* in the given year was equal to the 23th day of *Pushya*. It can, therefore, be safely concluded that the *Purnimanta* system of reckoning was in vogue in Kalinga during the rule of the early Gangas."

No. 4**Narasimhapalli plates of
Hastivarman**

(G. E. 79)

1. Donor . . . Hastivarman,
2. Title . . . *Paramamahēsvira Mahārāja*; * *Ravabhīta* (?)
3. Place of issue — Kalinganagara.
4. Date . . . Pravarddhamāna-vijayarājya — samvatsara Ekonāṣītiḥ
70. 9. Jyeshṭha śukla Dvādaśi. (= G. E. 79, Jyeshṭha
śu, 12th titthi)
5. Officers . . . (1) Rājasiṅgha (?)
(2) Vinayachandra (writer), son of Bhānu-chandra
6. Topography :— (1) Varāhavarttini (Dt.)
(2) Rohavaka (Village).
7. Donee . . . Nārāyana (god).
8. Authority . . . E. I. XXIII, PP. 62 - 7 ff. Edited by Dr. R. C.
Majumdar
9. Remarks . . . The village Rohavaka may be identified with the
modern Ronañki village in Srikakulam District.

The writer of this grant is the same man whose
name is found in No. 1 above.

* Although he is a '*Paramamahēsvara*' or a Siva worshipper, he made this grant in
favour of Narayana (god).

TEXT*

1st plate ; 2nd side

१. ॐ स्वस्ति ।।]सर्व्वर्त्तुसुखरमणीया द्विजयकलिङ्गनगरा स्वरलभुवन
२. नि[र]र्म्माणैकसूत्रधारस्य भगवतो गोकर्णस्वामिनश्चरणकमल -
३. युगलप्रणामादपगतकलिकलङ्को विनयनय - सम्पदा(द)
४. माधारः स्वासिधारापरिस्पन्दाधिगन्तसकलकलिङ्गाधिराज्य -
५. श्रुतुरुदधितरङ्गमेखलावनित्त प्रविशतामलयशाः अनेक -
६. समरसन्तो भजनितजयशब्दो गङ्गामलकुलप्रतिष्ठः प्रता -
७. पातिशयानामितसमस्तसामेन्तचूडामणि प्रभामञ्जरी -

2nd plate ; 1st side.

८. पुञ्जरङ्गितचरणो मातापितृपादानुध्यातः परममाहेश्वर
९. श्रीमहाराजो हस्तिवर्म्मा बराहवर्त्तिनीविषये रोहणक्यां
१०. सर्व्वसमवेतान्कुटुम्बिनस्समाज्ञापयति[।] विदितमस्तुबो य -
११. थास्मिन् ग्रामे पण्णाहलानां भूच्छेदीकृत्य चतुर्न्निवे -
१२. शनसहिता भगवते सप्तार्णवशायिने सप्तसामोप -
१३. गीताय सप्तलोकैकनाथाय रणभीतोदयाभिधानाय
१४. नारायणाय बलिचरुसत्रप्रवर्त्तनाय खण्डस्फुटित -

2nd plate ; 2nd side.

१५. संस्काराय च सर्व्वकरैः परिहृत्याचन्द्राकर्कप्रतिष्ठं देवाग्रहारं
१६. कृत्वा मातापित्रोरात्मनश्चपुण्याभिवृद्धये बुद्धमञ्जिभोगिकेनप्रति
१७. बोधितैरस्माभिर्दत्ता[।], तद्विदित्वा नकेनचित् परिवाधा कार्या[।]
१८. सीमान्तलिङ्गानि चात्र[।] पूर्व्वेणास्य ग्रामगर्त्ता दक्षिणेन
१९. बरण्डकः पश्चिमेन विषयगर्त्ता कुरवकमूल सहिता उक्त -
२०. रेण सहतालवाटिकयेति । भविष्यद्राजभिश्चायन्दान
२१. धर्मोत्पालनीयस्तथा च व्यासगीतां श्लोकानुदाहरन्ति ।

[illegible]

२०. क्रोमिया प्रक्रियकस्य स्थापनास्य साहचर्यम् [II]

NOTES.

Some time before 1934 this set of copperplate grant was discovered by one Suran Naidu in a field in the village of Narasingapalli in Srikakulam district. One Sri Byri Appalaswami secured the plates and gave them to Sri M. Somasekhara sarma to examine. Sri Sarma edited the grant in the Telugu journal the *Bhāra ī*, Vol. XI, (Sept. 1934), p. 461 ff. Subsequently Prof (now Dr.) R. C. Majumdar re-edited it in E. I. XXIII, pp. 62-7 ff.

The plates are three in number, each measuring about $6\frac{1}{4}'' \times 2\frac{3}{4}''$. They are attached to a ring bearing an indistinct seal with the figure of a couchant bull, facing right.

Dr. Majumdar gives the translation of the text as follows :—

“ Om Hail ! From the victorious (city of) Kaliṅganagara, which is pleasant in all seasons, the glorious *Mahārāja* Hastivarman.....* commands (*as follows*) all the ryots assembled at Rohavaki in the district of Varāhavarttanī :—

Be it known to you, that having constituted six *halas* of land, with four cottages, in this village, as (*a separate*) section, and making it an *agrahāra* for god, which is to last as long as the moon and the sun, and having exempted it from all taxation, we have, at the request of (*lit. being informed by*) Buddhha-maṅchi, the Bhogika, and for increasing the religious merit of (*our*) parents and ourselves, granted it to god Nārāyaṇa, who lies on the seven seas, who is sung in seven hymns (*Ra hanura, etc.*). who is the sole lord of seven worlds;* and who has the designation Ravabhītodaya.— for the sake of performing (*oblations known as vali, charu and satra,*) and for the repairs of dilapidations (*of the temp'le*).

* The long epithets of the king have been omitted.

* The learned editor (Dr. R. C. Majumdar) quotes here a verse from the *Raguvamśa* (X, 21.) to show the similarity with it the expressions recorded in th's inscription :—

“सप्तसामोपगीतं सप्ताण्येव जलेशयम् ।
सप्तार्चिमुखमाचक्षुः सप्तलोकैकसंश्रयम् ॥”

Having known this, nobody should cause any hindrance.

The boundary marks are as follows :— On the east, the trenches of the village; on the south, the mound of earth; on the west, the trenches of the district with the kuravaka-thicket; on the north, the palm-grove.

The future kings should maintain this religious gift. And likewise the verses sung by Vyāsa are quoted.

[Here follow three of the customary verses].

In the year seventy nine 70.9 of the victorious reign, on the twelfth day of the bright fortnight of *Jyeshṭha*.

(Verse 4) :— At the command of his (*the king's*) own month, this charter of Rājasimha has been written by Vinayachandra, son of Bhānuchandra.

(Verse 5) :— (*This is*) a charter of the glorious Raṇabhīta, whose commands are irresistible and who has totally crushed the hostile confederacy by the strokes of the point of (*his*) scimitar.

No. 5**Urlam plates of Hastivarman.***G. E. 80*

1. Donor . . . Hastivarman.
2. Title . . . *Paramamāhesvara; Mahārāja; Rājabhīta.*
3. Place of issue . . . Kaliṅganagara.
4. Date . . . Pravarddhamāna-vijayarāja - samvatsara Aśītiḥ 80,
Kārttika, dina 8. (G. E. 80, Kārttika, 8th day)
5. Officers . . . (1) Rājasiṅha
(2) Vinayachandra, son of Bhānuchandra (writer).
6. Topography . . . (1) Kroṣṭuka varttini (Dt)
(2) Hoṇḍovaka (village)
(3) Uramalla (village)
7. Donee . . . Jaya śarma of Vatsa *gotra*, Vājasaneyā (*charana*), a
Brahmachārin.
8. Authority . . . *E. I* XVII, pp. 330-34 ff. Edited by Prof. E. Hultzsch,
Ph. D.
9. Remarks . . . The village named Uramalla where the donee lived may
be identified with the modern Urlam where from the
plates have been discovered.

TEXT

First plate; second side

१. ॐ स्वस्ति(॥)सर्व्वर्त्तुसुखरमणीयादिजयकलिङ्गनगरा त्सकलभुवननिर्म्माणैक
२. सूत्रधारस्य भगवतो गोकर्णस्वामिनश्चरणकमलयुगलप्रणामादपगत -
३. कलिकलङ्को विनयनयसम्पदामाधारः स्वासिधारापरिस्पन्दाधिग -
४. त सकल फलिङ्गाधिराज्यश्रुतुरुदधितरङ्गमेखलावनितल प्रवि -
५. ततामलयशा[ः]अनेकसमरसंचोभजनितजयशद्वो गाङ्गा -
६. मलकुलप्रतिष्ठः प्रतापातिशयानामित समस्तसामन्तचूडा -

Second plate; first side

७. मणि प्रभा मञ्जरीपुञ्ज रञ्जित चरणों माता पितृपादानुध्यातः परम -
८. माहेश्वर श्रौमहाराजोहस्तिवर्म्मा केष्टुकवर्त्तन्यां हण्डोबक ग्रामे स-
९. र्व्वसमवेतान्कुटुम्बिनस्समाज्ञापयति(॥)विदितमस्तु•वो यथास्मामिः (ः)
१०. अस्मिन् ग्रामे (ऽ)ग्रहारिक सकाशात्क्रीत्वाह्यर्द्धहलस्य भूच्छेदीकृत्याचन्द्रार्क-
११. प्रतिष्ठमग्रहारं कृत्वा सर्व्वकरैः परिहृत्य मातापित्रोरात्मनश्च पुण्याभिवृद्धये
१२. उरमल्लनिवासिने वत्सगोत्राय वाजसनेयसब्रह्मचारिणे ज(य) -

Second plate; second side

१३. शर्मणे कार्त्ति कृष्णाष्टम्यामुदक पूर्व्वसंप्र[द]त्ता[॥]तद्विदित्वा सभूमिमनुपाल -
१४. यतां नकेनचित्तरिवाधा काय्येति । सीमालिङ्गानिचात्र [॥]
१५. क्षेत्रपाली ततः घोषण वाप्या(प्याः) पश्चिमपाली ततः पुनरपि क्षेत्रपाली[॥]
१६. दक्षिणेन हत्तरवन्न सीमान्तिका एव[॥]पश्चिमेन क्षेत्रपाली ततो बल्ली(ल्मी)कः
१७. ततः कृतृ(त्रि)मा पापाणपडक्तिः[॥]उत्तरेणापि क्षेत्रपाली ततो बल्मीकः पुनर्व्वल्मीकः
१८. ततो पूर्व्व बल्मकमनुप्राप्तेति । भविष्यद्राजभिश्चायन्दानधर्मोनुपालनीयः [॥]

3rd plate ; 1st side.

१६. तथा च व्यासगीताः[१]बहुभिर्व्यसुधादत्ता बहुभिश्चानुपालिता[]यस्य यस्य
 २०. यदाभूमिस्तस्यतस्य तदाफलं[॥]स्वदत्ता[']परदत्ताम्वा यत्नाद्रक्ष युधिष्ठिर[॥]मही
 २१. म (म्)हिमतां श्रेष्ठ दानाच्छ्रयोनुपालनं(॥)षष्ठि(')वर्षसहस्राणि मोदते दिवि
 २२. भूमिदः(॥)आक्षेप्रा चानुमन्ता च तान्नेव नरकेवसेदिति(॥) प्रबद्धमान विजय -
 २३. राज्य संवत्सर अशीतिः ८० ॥ इदं विनयचद्ध्रेण भानु -
 २४. चद्धस्य सूनुना (॥)शासनं राजसिंघस्य लिखितं स्वमुखाज्ञया ॥

3rd plate ; 2nd side.

२५. मण्डलाग्राग्र निष्पेष निष्पिष्टारातिसंहतेः(॥)
 २६. श्रीमतो प्रतिघाट्टस्य रणभीतस्य शासनम् ॥

NOTES.

This set of plates was the private property of the Raja of Urlam, in the Visakhapatna District. The Raja gave them to Sri K. Nagesvara Rao, who was the editor of the 'Andhra Patrika'. At the time the text of the inscription was published by Sri T. Rajagopala Rao in his journal "South Indian Research" in July, 1919. After this H. Krishna Sastri, the then Government epigraphist, got the plates and subsequently Dr. Hultsch edited them in *E. I.* XVII, pp 330-4 ff.

The plates are three in number, each measuring $7\frac{1}{2}" \times 2\frac{1}{2}"$. They are attached to a ring, containing the royal seal on which no legend could be traced out.

The translation of the text as done by Dr. Hultsch is quoted below :—

(Line 1) Om. Hail ! From Kaliṅganagar, (the city) of victory, which is pleasant (on account of the simultaneous presence) of the comforts of all seasons, the glorious Mahārāja Hastivarman, a fervent worshipper of Maheśvara, who meditates on the feet of (his) mother and father commands (as follows) the the ryots, accompanied by all (others), at village of Hoṇḍevaka in (the district of) Kroṣṭuka-varttanī.

(L. 9) "Be it known to you that we have purchased two and a half ploughs (हल) of land in this village from the *Agraharikas*, have constituted this land a separate section, have made (it) an *agrhara* which is to last as long as the moon and the sun, have exempted (it) from all taxes, and that, for the sake of the increase of the religious merit of (our) mother and father and of ourself, on the eighth (*tithi*) of the dark (fortnight) of Kārttika, with libations of water, We have given it to Jaya śarman, who resides at Urāmalla, belongs to the Vatsa *gotra*, (and) studies the Vājasaneyā (śākhā). Knowing this, nobody should cause obstruction to (the new owners) while they are preserving their own land.

(L. 14) And the marks of the boundaries of this (land are) :— In the east, an anthill; then the bank (पालि) of a field; then the western bank of the Ghosana tank, and then again the bank of a field. In the south, only the boundary of Hattara vanna. In the west, the bank of a

field; then an anthill; then an artificial row of stones. And in the north, bank of a field; then (the boundary) reaches the ant hill in the east.

(L. 18) And future kings should preserve this meritorious gift. There are also the following (verses) sung by Vyāsa.

[Lines 22-22 contain three of the customary ślokas.]

(L. 22) Eighty— (in figures) 80 – years of the reign of increasing victory, the 8th day of Kārttika.

(Verse 4). At the command of his (the king's) own mouth, this edict of Rājasimha has been writeen by Vinaya chandra, son of Bhānu chandra.

(V. 5) (This is) an edict of the glorious Raṇabhīta, whose ordere are irresistable, (and) who has crushed the combination of (his) enemies by the strokes of the point of (his) scimitar.

No. 6

Achyutapura Plates of Indravarma

(G. E. 79)

1. Donor . . . Indravarman.
2. Title . . . *Paramamāhesvar; Mahārāja.*
3. Place of issue . . . Kalinganagara.
4. Date . . . Pravarddhamāna-vijayarāja-samvatsarāh Saptasītiḥ, 80.7.
Chaitrāmāvāsyā. (=G.E. 87, Chaitra, amāvāsyā)
5. Officers . . . (1) Rājasiṅgh
(2) Vinayachandra, son of Bhānuchandra
6. Topography . . . (1) Varāhavarttinī (Dt.)
(2) Siddhārtthaka (village)
7. Donee . . . Durggaśarman of Gautamasa *gotra*, Chhandogya (*charana*),
a *Brahmachārin*.
8. Authority . . . E. I. III, pp. 127-30 ff. Edited by – Dr. E. Hultzsch,
Ph. D
9. Remarks . . . The village Siddharatthaka may be identified with the
modern village of Siddhantam in the Srikakulam District.

The occasion for the grant is “उत्तरायन” which fell on the
Chaitra Amāvāsyā of the G. E. 87.

TEXT

1st plate ; 2nd side.

१. ॐ स्वस्ति [॥]सर्व्वतु^१ रमणीयाद्विजयकलिङ्ग १गरात्सकल भुवन निर्म्माणैक
२. सूत्रधारस्य भगवतो गोकर्णस्वामिनश्चरण कमलयुगल प्रणामा -
३. दपगतकलिकलङ्को विनयनयसम्पदामाधारः स्वासिधारापरि -
४. स्पन्दाधिगत सकलकलिङ्गाधिराज्य श्वतुरुदधितरङ्गमेखलावनित -
५. लप्रविततामलयशः] अनेकसमरसंज्ञोभजनितजयशब्दो
६. गाङ्गामलकुलप्रतिष्ठः प्रतापातिशयानामितसमस्तसामन्त -

2nd plate ; 1st side.

७. चूडामणि प्रभामञ्जरीपुञ्चरञ्जितचरणो मातापितृपादानुध्यातः
८. परममाहेश्वरःश्रीमहाराजेन्द्रवर्म्मा । वराहवर्त्तन्यां सिद्धर्थक ग्रामे
९. सर्व्वसमवेताङ्कु(नकु)दुम्बिन स्समाज्ञापयति [॥] विदितमस्तु वो यथास्मिन् प्रा-
१०. मे राजतटाकक्षेत्रे हलस्य भूछेदीकृत्य सर्व्वकर परिहा
११. रेणाचन्द्राकर्कप्रतिष्ठं कृत्वा मातापित्रोरात्मनश्च पुण्याभिवृद्धये गौत -
१२. म सगोत्राय छन्दोगस ब्रह्मचारिणे दुर्गशर्मणे मातृभट्टारिक (का) =
१३. पादानान्तटाक प्रतिष्ठापरमुदगयने* उदकपूर्व्वमस्माभि स्संप्रदत्ता [॥]
१४. तद्विदित्वा स्वभूमिमनुपालयता[त्र]केनचित्परिबाधा कार्य्या [॥] सीमालिङ्गानि
१५. पूर्व्वेण राजतटाकपाली [॥] सैव दक्षिणेन[॥]पश्चिमेन परिपाट्या बल्ली(ल्मी)क
त्रयं [॥]
१६. उत्तर[तः]पाल्या कपाटसन्ध्युपरि पापाणस्ततः सेष्टकोन्यः पापाण -
१७. स्ततो धिमारतरुद्वयं ततः कारकवृक्षश्चेति । तटाकोदक बन्ध मोक्षे न कैनचि -
१८. द्विधातः कार्य्येति । भविष्यतद्राजभिश्चान्दानधर्मोनुपाल्यस्तथा च व्यासगीता [॥]

3rd plate ; 1st side.

१९. बहुभिर्ज्वसुधादत्ता बहुभिश्चानुपालिता [॥] यस्य यस्य यदाभूमिस्तस्य -

* Read प्रतिष्ठापन उदगयन

२०. तस्य तदाफलं [॥] षष्ठिवर्षं सहस्राणि मेदतेदित्रि भूमिदः [॥] आक्षैपा चानु -
 २१. मन्ता च तान्येव नरके वसेत् [॥] स्वदत्तां परदत्तां वा यत्नाद्रक्ष युधिष्ठिर
 २२. महीम(म्म)(हि)मतां श्रेष्ठ दानाच्छ्रयोनुपालन मिति । प्रवद्धमान विजय -
 २३. राज्य सम्बत्सरः सप्ताशीति(ः) ८०. ७ चैत्रामावास्यां । इदं विनयचन्द्रेण
 २४. भानुचन्द्रस्य सूनुना (१) शासनं राजसिंघस्य लिखितं स्वमुखाज्ञया ॥

NOTES.

These plates were the private property of one Mallapragada Suryaparakasa Rao of the Achyutapuram village near Mukhalingam in the Srikakulam district. The late Pandit G. V. Ramamurati Pantulu of Parlakimendi borrowed the plates from the owner and sent them to Dr. E. Hultzsch, Ph. D. who edited them in *E. I.* III, pp. 127-30 ff.

The set consists of three copper plates, each measuring $3\frac{7}{8}'' \times 2''$. They are attached to a ring containing an oval shaped seal with some indistinct emblems.

Dr. Hultzsch gives the translation of the text as quoted below :—

(Line 1.) Om Hail ! From the victorious (city of) Kaliṅganagara, which is pleasant in all seasons,— the devout worshipper of Maheśvara; the glorious *Mahārāja* Indravarman,— who adores the feet of (his) mother and father; whose feet are reddened by the dense clusters of the light of the jewels on the crests of all vassals, prostrated by (his) excessive valour; who has (effected) the establishment of the spotless race of the Gaṅgas; who has caused the cry of “victory” to resound in the turmoil of many battles; whose spotless fame is spread over the surface of the earth which, is girt by the waves of the four oceans; who has acquired the sovereignty over the whole (country) of Kaliṅga by the quivering of the edge of his own sword; who is a receptacle of modesty at the pair of lotus-feet of the god Gokarṇasvāmin, the sole architect of the construction of the whole world,— addresses (the following) order to the ryots and all (other inhabitants) of the village of Siddhārthaka in (the district of) Varāhavartanī :—

(L. 9.) “Be it known to you that, at the consecration of a tank (in honour) of the feet of the lady (our) mother, during (the sun’s) progress to the north (उदगयन), we have given, with libations of water, (one) plough of land in a field (near) the Rājataṭaka in this village,— having portioned (it) off, with immunity from all taxes, having made (the grant) to last as long as the moon and the sun, for the increase of the religious merit of (our) mother and father and of ourselves,—to Durgāśarman, a member of the Gautama *gotra* (and) a student of the

Chhandoga (śākhā). knowing this, nobody shall cause hindrance to (the donee and his descendants) while they preserve (i. e. cultivate and enjoy ?) their own land.

(L. 14). “ The marks of the boundaries (are the following) :—
In the east, the bank (पाली) of Rājataṭāka in the south, the same; in the west, three ant-hills in succession; on the northern side, a boulder on the top of a gate, then another boulder (covered) with bricks, then a couple of *dhimira* (or *adhimira* ?) trees, and then a *kā-aka* tree. Nobody shall cause hindrance (to the donee) if (he) opens the sluice (उदक-बन्ध) of the tank.

(L. 18.) “And the future kings should preserve this meritorious gift; for there are (the following) verses composed by Vyāsa :—

[Three of the customary verses]

(L. 22.) (In) the year eighty-seven, (in figures), 80 (and) 7,— of the prosperous and victorious reign, on the New-moon of Chaitra.

(L. 23.) This edict (शासन) of Rājasimha was written at the command of his (the king's) own mouth by Vinayachandra, the son of Bhānuchandra.

No. 7**Santabommali plates of
Indravarman.***G. E. 87*

1. Donor - - - Indravarman.
2. Title - - - *Paramamāheśvara; Maharāja*
3. Place of issue - - - Kaliṅgnagara
4. Date - - - Pravarddhamāna-vijayarāja - Samvatsara
80. 7. Jyeshṭha divasa 30.*
5. Officers - - - (1) Rājasiṅha
(2) Vinaya Chandra, son of Bhānu
Chandra
6. Topography - - - (1) Kroshṭuka Varttinī (Dt.)
(2) Haribhaṭa (Village)
(3) Dantayavāgvu (Village)
7. Donee - - - (1) Rāmeśvara Bhaṭṭāraka (god)
8. Authority - - - *J. A. H. R. S.*, IV, pp. 21-24 ff. Edited
(1) by L. N. Harichandana Jagadeva.
(2) *E. I.* XXV. pp. 194-8 ff.
Re-edited by R. K. Ghoshal, M. A.
9. Remarks - - -

* L. N. Harichandana Jagadeva' reads 10 in place of 30,

TEXT

1st plate ; 2nd side

१. ॐ स्वस्ति [॥] सर्व्वतु सुखरमणीयाद्विजय कलिङ्गनगरात्सकल भुवन निम्मा -
२. गौक सूत्रधारस्य भगवतो गोकर्णस्वामिन श्ररणकमलयुगल प्रणा -
३. मादपगत कलिकलङ्को विनयनयसम्पदामाधारः स्वासिधारा -
४. परिस्पन्दाधिगत सकलकलिङ्गाधिराज्य श्रतुरुद्धितरङ्गमेखला
५. वलितलप्रबितामलयशः अनेक समरसंक्षोभजनित जय श -
६. दो गाङ्गामलकुलप्रतिष्ठः प्रतापातिशयानामित समस्त सामन्त चूडा -

2nd plate; 1st side.

७. मणि प्रभामञ्जरी पुञ्ज रञ्जितचरणो मातापितृपादानुध्यातः परम मा -
८. हेश्वरः श्रीमहाराजेन्द्रवर्मा । क्रोष्टुकवर्तन्यां हरिभट ग्रामे सर्व्वस -
९. मवेतान्कुटुम्बिन स्समाज्ञापयति विदितमस्तु वो यथास्मि -
१०. न ग्रामे हलद्वयस्य भूश्छित्वा दन्तयवाग्वां भगवतो रामेश्वर भट्टारक -
११. स्य बलि चरु सत्त्र प्रवर्त्तनाय खण्डस्फुटित संस्कार करणाय च दन्तय -
१२. वाग् वीया च हलस्य भुरस्यैव सर्व्वकरैः परिहृत्या चन्द्राकर्क प्रतिष्ठं

2nd plate ; 2nd side

१३. देवाग्रहारं कृत्वा मातापितृवोरात्मनश्च पुण्याभिवृद्धये तलवरदेव
१४. भोगिकेन प्रतिबोधितै स्संप्रदत्ता [॥] तद्धित्वा न केनचित्परिबाधाकार्य्येति [॥]
१५. हरिभट क्षेत्रस्य च सीमालिङ्गानि [॥] उत्तरेण क्षत्रियतटाक परिवाहः
१६. पूर्व्वेणार्जुनवृक्षस्ततो बल्लीक पङ्क्ति स्ततः कृत्रिमा पाषाणपुञ्ज पङ्क्ति [॥]
१७. ततो निम्बवृक्षः दक्षिणनापित त्त (त) टाकपरिवाह एव पश्चिमेन कूपस्ततः[॥]
१८. यमलकार्जुनवृक्षो ततो राजमार्गश्चेति । भविष्यद् राजभिश्चाय दान

3rd plate ; 1st side.

१९. धर्म्म(र्म्मो)नुपालयस्तथा च व्यासगीतां श्लोकानुदाहरन्ति [॥] बहुभिर्व्वसुधादत्ता

२०. बहुभिश्चानुपालिता [I] यस्य यस्य यदा भूमिस्तस्य तस्य तदा फलं [II] स्वदत्तां
 २१. परदत्तां वा यत्नाद्रक्ष युधिष्ठिर [I] मही[.]महिमतां श्रेष्ठ दानाच्छ्रेयोनुपालनं[II]
 २२. षष्टिं वर्षं सहस्राणि मोदते दिवि भूमिदः [I] आक्षेप्ता चानुमन्ता च तान्येव
 २३. नरके वसेदिति ॥ प्रबद्धमान विजयराज्यसम्बत्सराः ८०. ७, ज्येष्ठ दिवस ३०[?]
 २४. इदं विनयचन्द्रेण भानुचन्द्रस्य सूनुना [I] शासनं राजसिंघस्य लिखितं
 स्वमुखाज्ञया [II]

NOTES.

In 1925 this set of copperplate inscription was secured by the late L.N. Harichandan Jagadeb of Tekkali from a farmer of Santabommli village in the Srikakulam district. L.N. Jagadeb published the text first in *Utkal-Sahitya* an Oriya monthly of Cuttack, Vol. XXXI, and afterwards in J. A. H. R. S. Vol. IV, PP. 21-24 ff. After this Sri R. K. Ghoshal, M.A. of Calcutta re-edited the inscription in *E.I.*, XXV, PP. 194-8 ff.

The set consists of three copperplates, each measuring $6\frac{3}{5}" \times 2\frac{2}{5}"$. They are attached to a ring bearing the royal seal with the emblem of a bull.

Sri Ghoshal gives the translation of the text as quoted below :-

(Lines 1-4). Om. Hail ! From the victorious (city of) Kalinga-nagara, which is pleasant in all seasons, the glorious *Mahārāja* Indra-varman.....addresses (the following) order to all the householders *en masse* at the village of Haribhata in (the district of) Kroshtuka vartanī :

“ Be it known to you that we have granted, after portioning it off, and on being informed by Talavaradeva, the Bhogika, and for increasing the religious merit of (our) parents and of ourselves, two *halas* of land in this village for the sake of performing (rites known as *bali*, *charu* and *satra* , and for the repairs of dilapidations (of the temple) of god Rāmeśvara-bhattāraka (situated) in (the village called) Dantayavāgū and (in addition to that) another *hal* of land in (the same) Dantayavāgū, having constituted it as an *agrahara* for god (Rāmeśvara-Bhattāraka) which is to last as long as the moon and the sun, and having exempted it from all impositions.

Having known this, no body should cause any hindrance.

(Ll. 15-18). The boundary marks of the land (granted) in (the village of) Haribhata are as follows :—On the north, the storm-water channel of the tank (called) *Kshatriya-taṭaka*; on the east, an *Arjuna* tree, after that a row of ant-hills, then up to the artificial line of heaped-up stones, then a *nimba* tree; on the south, the same channel of that tank (क्षत्रिय तटाक) on the west, a well, then the twin *arjuna* trees, then the royal road.

(Le. 18-23). the future kings should maintain this religious gift. And likewise the verses sung by Vyāsa are quoted :—

[Here come three of the customary verses]

(Ll. 23-24) The year 87 of the prosperous and victorious reign;
(the month) Jyeshṭha, the day 30.

This edict (*śasana*) of Rājasimha has been written at the command of his (the king's) own mouth by Vinaya-chandra, the son Bhānuchandra.

TEXT

First plate; second side

१. ॐ स्वस्ति [॥] सर्वतु सुखरमणीयाद्विजय कलिङ्गनगर वासकात्सुकल भुवन
निर्म्माणै -
२. क सूत्रधारस्य भगवतो गोकर्णस्वामिन श्ररणकमलयुगल प्रणामाद् -
३. पगत कलिकलङ्को विनयनयसम्पदामाधारः स्वासिधारापरिस्पन्दाधिगत स -
४. कलकलिङ्गाधिराज्य श्रतुरुदधितरङ्गमेखलावनितल प्रविततामलयशः अनेक -
५. समर संक्षोभजनित जयशब्दो गङ्गामलकुलप्रतिष्ठः प्रतापातिशया नामित -

Second plate; first side

६. समस्तसामन्तचूडामणि प्रभामञ्जरी पुञ्जरञ्जितचरणो मातापितृपादानुध्यात -
७. पद्ममाहेश्वरः ' श्रीमहाराजेन्द्रवर्मा । देवन्नपश्चिल्यां केतट ग्रामे सर्व -
८. समवेतान्कुटुम्बिनस्समाज्ञापयति [॥] विदितमस्तु वो यथाय ग्राम सर्व -
९. करैः परिहृत्याचन्द्रार्कं प्रतिष्ठ मग्नहारङ्कृत्वा मातापित्रोरात्मनश्च पुण्याभि -
१०. वृद्धये कलिङ्गनगर सामान्याय गार्ग्येयस गोत्राय छन्दोगस ब्रह्मचारिणे

Second plate; second side

११. धृतरार्मणे कोण्डवल्लकेन प्रतिबोधितै . रुद्रपूर्वमस्माभि स्स[०] प्रदत्त
स्तद्विदित्व(त्वा)
१२. यथोचित भ गभाग मुपतयन्तः सुखं प्रतिवसथेति । भविष्यद् राजभिश्चायं
१३. दानधर्मोनुपाल्यः (ल्य) स्तथा च व्यासगीताः श्लोकाभवन्ति [॥] बहुभिर्व -
१४. सुधादत्ता बहुभिश्चनुपालिता [॥] यस्य यस्य यदाभूमिस्तस्य तस्य तद (दा) -
१५. फलं [॥] स्वदत्ताम्परदत्ताम्वा यत्ताद्रक्ष युधिष्ठिर [॥] महीं स्म(मं)हिमतां श्रेष्ठ

3rd plate ; 1st side.

१६. दानाच्छ्रेयोनुपालनं [॥] षष्ठिं वर्षमहस्त्राणि मोंदते दिवि भूमिदः [॥] आ -
 १७. क्षेत्रा चानुमन्ता च तान्येव नरके वसेदिति [॥] विघ्नतां भर्तृगोविप्रबालयोपिद्वि -
 १८. पश्चि.ां या गतिस्सा भवेद्भूमिं हरत शशासनाङ्किता मिति [॥] प्रवर्द्धमान विजयरा-
 १९. ज्य सम्बत्सराः एकानवति (तिः) ६०. १. माघ दिन त्रिरातिम ३० [॥] इदं
 विनयचन्द्रे-

२०. ए भानुचन्द्रस्य सूनुना [॥] शासनं राजसिंघस्य लिखितं सूमुखाज्ञया ।

NOTES.

These plates were presented to the Madras Museum by Mr. W. Taylor who was working under the Rajah of Parlakimedi (Ganjam district) in 1884 when they were noticed in the journal of *The Indian Antiquary*, Vol XIII, p. 120 by Dr. J. F. Fleet. Subsequently he edited them in *I.A.* Vol. XVI of 1887, pp. 131-4 ff.

The set consists of three copper plates, measuring about $5\frac{7}{8}'' \times 2''$. They are attached to a ring containing the royal seal with an indistinct emblem.

Dr. Fleet gives the purport of the grant as follows :—

The inscription records that, from the victorious city of Kaliṅganagara (line 1), the most devout worshipper of the god Maheśvara, the *Maharāja* Indravarman (l. 7.),— who had all the stains of the Kali age removed by performing obeisance to the god Siva under the name of the divine Gokarṇaśvāmin (l. 2); who acquired the authority of *Adhirāja* over the whole of Kaliṅga by the power of his own sword (l. 4.); who is the establisher of the spotless family of the Gaṅgas (l. 5); and who meditates on the feet of his parents,— issued a command to all the cultivators at the village of Kettāṭa in the Devanna-*Pañchali* (l. 7), to the effect that, on the admonition of a person named Koṇḍavallaka (l. 11), the said village of Kettāṭa is constituted an *agrahāra*, and is given by him to Dhruvaśarman (l. 11), of the Gārgeya *gotra*, belonging to the community of Kaliṅganagara, and a religious student of the *Chhandoga* school.

Lines 12-18 contain an address to future rulers, about continuing the grant: followed by four of the customary benedictory and imprecatory verses.

And lines 18 to the end contain the date, in both words and numerical symbols, of the ninety-first year of the augmenting victorious reign, and the thirtieth solar day, without any reference to the fortnight of the month Māgha (January -February); followed by a verse recording that the Charter was written by Vinaya Chandra, the son of Bhānuchandra, at the personal command of Rājasimha.

No. 9

Andhavaram plates of Indravarman.

G. E. 133

1. Donor - - - Indravarman *alias* Lokārṇavadeva.
2. Title - - - *Paramamāheśvara; Mahārāja*
3. Place of issue - - - Kalinganagara
4. Date - - - Sri Pravarddhamāna-vijayarāja - Tumvuru vamśa Rāja
samvatsarānā-śate trimśatyadhike samvatsarāh 100. 30.3
śrāvāṇamāsa Amāvāsyā dinām Vyatipāta, (-Tumvuru
vamśa-era (?) 133, śrāvāṇa, Amāvāsyā, Vyatipāta yoga)
5. Officer - - - (1) śreṣṭha Prabhākara (writer)
6. Topography - - - (1) Koshṭṛka varttanī (Dt)
(2) Totavāṭakā (Village)
(3) Andoraka (Village)
7. Donees - - - Brahmanas of different *gotras* and *Churonis*
8. Authority - - - *The Hindu* (Daily News paper of Madras, 17th May,
1953, p. IV. Ed. by— N. Ramesan. Re-edited by —
R. Subhramanyam in *E. I.* XXX, pp. 37-42 ff.
9. Remarks - - - The grant was made on the occasion of a solar eclipse
which fell on Śrāvāṇa Amāvāsyā, in the 133rd year of
Tumvuruvamśa Rāja samvatsara, which is a peculiar
nomenclature of Samvat only used in the this grant

TEXT

1st plate ; 2nd side

१. ॐ स्वस्ति ।।] सव्वर्तुसुखरमणीयाद्विजय कलिङ्गनगरात्स[क]ल भुवन निम्मा -
२. ऐक सूत्रधारस्य भगवतः)गोकर्ण(र्ण)स्वामिनश्चरणकमलयुगल प्रणा म(मा)-
३. दपगत कलिकलङ्को विनयनयसम्पदामाधारः स्वासिधारापरिस्पन्दा -
४. धिगत सकलकलिङ्गाधिराज्य श्रुतुरुद्धितरङ्गमेखलावनितल प्रवि -
५. ततामलयशाः अनेक समरसंक्षोभजनित जयशब्दो गाङ्गामलकु -
६. ल प्रतिष्ठः प्रतापातिशयानामित समस्त सामन्त चूडामणिप्रभामञ्ज -

2nd plate ; 1st side.

७. रीञ्ज(पु)ञ्ज रञ्जितचरणो मातापितृपादानुध्यातः परममाहेश्वरः श्रीमहा -
८. राजेन्द्रवर्मा क्रोष्टुकवर्त्तन्यां तोटवाटक ग्रामे सव्वसमवेतान्कुटुम्बिन -
९. स्समाज्ञापयति[।] विदितमस्तु वो यथायं ग्रामोस्माभि स्सर्वकरैपरि -
१०. हृत्या चन्द्रार्क प्रतिष्ठ मग्रहारङ्कृत्वा मातापितृरात्मनश्च पुन्यायु -
११. र्यशसा मभिवृद्धये श्रन्दोरकाग्रहार व(वा)स्तव्येभ्यो नानागोत्र बह्वच चर -
१२. ण ब्रह्मचारिभ्यः श्रावणमास अमावास्यामादित्य ग्रहोपरागे

2nd plate ; 2nd side

१३. उदकपूर्वन्दत्तस्तद्विदित्वा यथोचित भोगभागमुपनयन्त स्स (स्सु)खं
१४. प्रतिवसथेनि ।। भविष्यद्राजभि श्रायन्दानधर्मानुपालनीयस्तथा च व्या -
१५. सगीताः श्लोकार्भवन्ति ।। बहुभि र्वसुधादत्ता बहुभिश्चानुपालिता ।।
१६. यस्य यस्य यदा भूमिस्तस्य तस्य तदा फलः ।।] स्वदत्ताम्परदत्तम्वा
१७. यत्नाद्रत्त युधिष्ठिर ।। मही म्महीमतां श्रेष्ठ दानाच्छ्रेयोनुपाल -
१८. नं ।।] पष्ठि वर्ष सङ्ख्याणि मादते दिवि भूमिदः ।।] आक्षेप्रा चानुमन्ता च

3rd plate ; 1st side.

१९. तान्येव नरकै र्सेदिति । [] श्रीप्रवर्द्धमान तुम्घुस्वङ्ग राज्य सम्वत्सरा -

२०. एयं(णां) शते त्रिङ्शत्यधिके सम्बत्सराः*१००. ३०. ३. श्रावणमास अमा-
वास्या दि •
२१. नानि च निघ्नन्तां(तां) भर्तुं गो विप्र बाल योषिद्विपश्चित(ता)याः गतिसा भ -
२२. वेद्भूमि हृते शास्त्रनाङ्कितां यथाप्सुपतिताशक्तैलविन्दु ब्व(प्र)सर्पति [।]
२३. एवं भूमि क्रि(कृ)तं दान सस्ये सस्ये विसर्पति [॥] धीलोकार्णवदेवस्य
२४. विजितानेकत्रिदिष[ः] [।] आज्ञया लिखितं श्रेष्ठप्रभाकरेण शासनं ॥

* It should have been 'त्रयस्त्रिंशत्यधिके' for the succeeding numerical symbols are 100. 30. 3. (-133). (S. N. R.)

NOTES.

This set of copper plate inscription is one of the four sets discovered from under a banyan tree near the village of Adhavaram on the left bank of the Vanśadhārā river in Srikakulam district. For other details regarding the discovery, the notes given in my *Inscription of Orissa* Vol. I, pt. ii, pp. 14-15 may be seen.

The plates are three in number, each measuring about 7.3" × 1.5" They are held by a ring containing the royal-seal with the usual symbol of a lying bull.

It is interesting to note here that this is the only record where in line 19 "तुम्बुरु वंश राज्य सम्बत्सर" is mentioned instead of "प्रवर्द्धमान विजयराज्य सम्बत्सर" which was used by the Gaṅgas upto the end of 3rd century of that era. For the first time in No. 22 which was issued by Anantavarman in the year 304, the above name of the Samvat was changed into "गाङ्गायवश प्रवर्द्धमान विजयराज्य सम्बत्सर". Now, the question is whether "तुम्बुरु वंश राज्य सम्बत्सर" is the same as "प्रवर्द्धमान विजयराज्य सम्बत्सर" or it is a different Samvat. In this connection I would like to discuss the question with the evidence of phraseological arrangement of the Gaṅga Praśasti which upto the year 91 was uniform and after 128 went a great change, as is shown in the Appendix-A. The royal Praśasti used in the present grant belongs to the first category. Therefore it may be fixed in between 91 and 128 Gaṅga era, which, according to my calculation correspond to 717 A. D. and 754 A. D.

Now, the grant was made on the auspicious day of solar eclipse which fell on the śrāvaṇa - Amāvāsyā. When we consult the Indian Ephemeris of Swami Kannu Pillai we find that there were three years, namely 725, 726, and 735 when there were solar eclipses in śrāvaṇa. Therefore "तुम्बुरु वंश राज्य सम्बत्सर" cannot be taken as the auspicious year of the Gaṅgas.

We are not able to throw any light on the identification of Tumburu-era and cannot explain why Indravarma only in this record and no where else has used this era. For illucidation of these points

we have to wait for future discovery. According to Hemachandra it is the name of a disciple of Arhata. According to the Monier William's Sanskrit-English dictionary he is the disciple of the 5th Jaina-guru. Probably this era refers to some royal dynasty, not yet discovered. An abridged purport of the grant as given by Sri R. Subrahmanyam is quoted below :—

“This inscripition opens with the usual *praśasti* of the early Gaṅgas and registers the command of *Mahārāja* Indravarman to the residents of the village *Toṭavāṭaka*, situated in the *Krośṭuka vartanī vishaya*, that the said village, which was constituted an *agrahāra* and exempted from all taxes, was given to the Brāhmaṇa residents of *Andorakāgrahāra*, belonging to various *gotras*, who were students of *Rig-veda* (बृहच चरण), on the new moon day of śrāvaṇa when there was a solar eclipse. so that merit, longevity and fame may accrue to his father and mother and also to himself.

The record is dated in the augmenting year of the Tumburu-vamśa, and, curiously; the date mentioned in the symbols does not agree with that given in words. While expressing the date in words as (शतेत्रिंशत्यधिके) the engraver has given the numerical symbols for 100, 30 and 3. The record is said to have been written by Prabhākara at the command of Lokarṇavadeva who is described as “one who vanquished many foes” (विजित्यनेक विद्विपः)

No. 10

Chicacole plates of Indravarman.

G. E. 128

1. Donor . . . Indravarman.
- 2 Title . . . *Mahārāja*.
3. Place of issue . . . Kaliṅganagara.
4. Date . . . Pravarddamāna- Vijayarājyā - Samvatsarāh 100. 20. 8.
chaitra di. 10. 5.
(- G E. 128, Chaitra, 15th day ;
5. Officers . . . (1) *Rahasika* śaṅkaradeva, son of *Amātya* Devachandra
(the writer of *Praśasti*)
(2) Aditya mañchi, son of Vinayachandra (engraver)
- 6 Topography . . . (1) Varāhavarttini (Dt.)
(2) Tāmaracheruva (Village)
7. Donee . . . (1) Kuma (ā) raśarman } Vajasaneyins.
(2) Devaśarman }
(3) Narasimhaśarman.
(4) Vehna (w) śarman.
(5) Sivaśarman.
(6) Mātrśarman.
(7) Kumāraśarman.
(8) Mātrśarman.
(9) Devaśarman.
(10) Vehnuśarman.
(11) Mahāsena (na) śarman.
(12) Mātrśarman
(13) Raviśarman. etc. Brahmaans of different gotras.
8. Authority . . . *I A.* Vol, XIII, pp. 120-23 ff. edited by Dr. J.F.Fleet.
9. Remarks . . . The grant was made on the day of सोमपराग in the
month of मार्गशिर

TEXT

1st plate ; 2nd side.

१. ॐ स्वस्ति [॥] विजयवतो (तः) कलिङ्गनगर बासका[त्] महेन्द्राचलामल-
शिखर प्रतिष्ठित -
२. स्य सचराचरगुरोः[.] यकल भुवन निम्माणैकसूत्र(श्च) धारस्य भगवतो गोक -
रु स्वाभिनश्चरामकमलयुगल प्रणामाद्विगलित कलिक -
४. लङ्घो गङ्गामलकुल तिलक[.] स्व (स्वा)सधारापरिस्पन्दाधिगत सकल कल -
५. ज्जाव [रा ज्य[.] पारि (प्रवि) ततचतुर्हय (द)धि सलिलतरङ्ग मेखला बनितला
यशा[.] अने -
६. क समर संघट्ट विजयजनित जयशद्व प्रतापोपनतसमस्त सामन्त -

2nd plate ; 1st side.

७. चूडामणि प्रभामञ्ज (ञ्ज)री पुञ्ज रञ्जित चरणो मातापितृ पादानुध्या(ध्या)तः[.]✽
श्री -
८. मन्महारजेन्द्रवर्मा वराहवर्त्तनि विषये तामरचेरुव ग्रा(ग्रा)मं बाटका सहि -
९. त[.] सव्वकर परिहारैश्च परिह्वि(ह्व)त्या चन्द्रावर्कप्रतिष्ठ मग्न(ग्र)हारं कृत्वा
म(मा)ता -
१०. पित्रोरात्मनश्च पुन्या(ण्या)भि बृद्धये मार्गशिरपौर्णमास्यां सोमो प -
११. रागे सलिलपूर्वान् कृत्वा । विदितमस्तु व (वो) नानागोत्र चरण(णे)भ्यो
ब्राह्मणे भ्य (भ्यो) वाज -
१२. सनेय कुम(मा)रशर्म देवशर्म प्रमुखं नरसिंहशर्म वेह(ह्नु)सम्म(शम्म) शिव -

2nd plate ; 2nd side.

१३. शर्म मातृशर्म कुम(मा)रशर्म मातृशर्म देवशर्म वेह(ह्नु)शर्म महावेण(न)श -
१४. र्म मातृशर्म रविशर्म [भ्यः] सम्प्रत (दत्त) ॥] तन्दे (दे)व[.] विदी(दि)त्वा
यथोचित भोग भागमुप न -

१५. यन्ता(न्तः) सुख[.] प्रमिवसथ (ते)ति [॥] भविष्यतश्च राज्ञो विज्ञापयति
धर्मकक्र(क मा -
१६. णं(णा)मन्यतम येगादवाप्यं (प्यां) महीमनुशासद्विरयंदानधर्मोनुपाल -
१७. नीयो(यः) [॥] व्यासगीतौ चात्रश्लोकौ भवत[.] [॥] बहुभिर्बुधसुधादत्ताराजभि[.]
सगरादिभि[.]
१८. यस्य यस्य यदा भूमि रस्य तस्य तदा कलं [॥] स्वदत्तां परदत्तां वा यन्नाद्रक्ष

3rd plate ; 1st side.

१९. युधिष्ठिर मंडी न्म(म्म)हि (ही)मतां श्रेष्ठ दानाच्छ्रेयोनुपालनमिति[॥] आज्ञा स्ययं
२०. प्रवर्द्धमान विजयराज्य सम्वत्सर[.] १००. २०. ८. चैत्र (त्र) दि १०. ५ [॥]
कृता च (चे)य -
२१. मप्रशस्तिरमात्व देवचन्द्र सूनुना रहशिक शङ्कादेवे -
२२. न [॥] उक्तीर्ण(र्णा) विनयचन्द्र सूनुना आदित्यमश्विनेति

NOTES.

This is one of the four sets of Gaṅga copperplate inscriptions discovered from Chicacole (Srikakulam) town, while digging the foundation of a wall and kept in a large pot. * The plates were purchased by Mr. W. F. Grahame, and they are now in the Government Museum, Madras.

This set contains three plates each measuring about $6\frac{1}{4}'' \times 2\frac{3}{4}''$. They are attached to a ring containing the royal seal on which there are the figures of a lying bull and a couchant one to the proper right.

It was edited by J. F. Fleet in I.A. Vol. XIII, pp. 120-22 ff. He gives the translation of the text as quoted below :—

“Hail ! From (his) victorious (residence) situated at the city of Kaliṅganagara, the glorious Mahārāja Indravarmā, — who had the stains of the Kali - Age washed away by obeisance at the two feet of holy Gokarnasvāmī, the religious preceptor of (all) things movable and immovable, the soul architect for the formation of the universe, established on the pure summit of the mountain Mahendra; — who is the ornament of the spotless family of the Gaṅgas, — who has attained the supreme sovereignty over the whole of Kaliṅga by the quivering of the edge of his own sword; whose fame is stainless over the earth, which is girt about by the waves of the four widespreading oceans; whose feet are tinted with the lustre of the crest-jewels of all the chieftains who have been bowed down by the prowess of (his) triumph produced by victory in the contests of many battles; — and who meditates on the feet of (his) parents — having emptied the village of Tāmaracheruva in the Varāhavarttini Vishaya, together with its hamlets, from all taxes, (and) having made (it) an Agrahāra, established to continue as long as the moon and the sun may last, (and) having for the increase of the religious merit of (his) parents and of himself, accompanied (this act) with libations of water, at the time of an eclipse of the moon on the full moon day of (the month) Mārgaśīra,— [issues his commands to all the assembled cultivators] :—

* For another set please refer to my *Inscriptions of Orissa* Vol. I—Pt. ii, P. 41. For further details Sewell's *Archæological Survey of Southern India*, Vol. I. P.7. may kindly be seen

(L. 11) ‘ Be it known to you ; (this village) has been given (by me) to Brahamins of various *gotras* and *Charanas*, (*viz*) to Narasimha śarmmā, Benhu śarmmā, śiva śarmmā, Mātr, śarmā, Kumāra śarmmā Matr śarmā, Deva śarmmā, and Ravi śarmmā, headed by Kumāra śarmmā and Deva śarmmā of the Vājasaneyā (śākhā). Having known this, dwell ye in happiness tendering the proper shares of enjoyment.

(L. 15) – And he makes the request to future kings, (that) this religious act of charity should be preserved by (all) who rule over the earth, which may be acquired by any one or other of the methods of religion or succession (by inheritance) or prowess.

(L. 17) – And, in the songs of Vyāsa, there are (these) two verses on this point :— ‘ Land has been given by many kings, commencing with sages; he who for the time being possesses the earth, to him belongs, at that time, the reward (of the grant that is now made) ! o Yudhishṭhira, best of kings ! , carefully preserve land that has been given, whether by thyself or by any other; the preservation (of a grant) is better than making a grant.

(L. 19) – The command is by himself. The year of the augmenting victorious reign 100 (and) 20 (and) 8; (the month) Chaitra; the day 10 (and) 5.

(L. 20)– This *Praśasti* has been composed by Rahaśika Saṅkara-deva, the son of the Amātya Devachandra; (and) it has been engraved by Mañchī Aditya, the son of Vijaya chandra *.

* Here the editor has written Vijaya chandra for Vinaya chandra by mistake (S.N.R.)

No. 11

Chicacole plates of Indravarman.

(G. E. 146)

1. Donor . . . Indravarman.
2. Title . . . *Paramamahēśvara; Maharāja.*
3. Place of issue . . . Kalinganagara.
4. Date . . . Pravarddhamāna-vijayarāja-samvatsarā 100. 40. 6.
Māgha dina 10. 3. (— G.E. 146, Māgha, 13th day)
5. Officers . . . (1) Mahāmahattara Gauri śarmman (order bearer)
(2) *Amātya* Nkikaṭa's son Bhavadatta (writer)
(3) *Akshaśālin* Bhogika (engraver)
6. Topography . . . (1) Korosoṭaka pañchālī (Dt.)
(2) Tālamūla (village)
(3) Avareṅga (village)
7. Donees . . . (1) Skandaśarman
(2) Lalitaśarman of Kautsasa *gotra* and Chhandoga
Charana Brahmacārins.
8. Authority . . . I. A. Vol. XIII, pp. 122 - 24 ff. edited by
Dr. J. F. Fleet
9. Remarks . . .

TEXT

1st plate ; 2nd side.

१. स्वस्ति [॥] जलधिजलतरङ्ग करपल्लवालिङ्गित सकल कलिङ्गावनितल ति -
२. लकायमानाद्विजय कलिङ्गनगरात् सकलभुवननिर्माणैः सूत्रधारस्या (स्य)
३. सकल शशाङ्क चूडामणे र्म्म हाहिभोगपरिकरस्य सहेन्द्राचल शिखर -
४. निवासिनो गोकर्णस्वामिनोऽनवरण(त) प्रणामाद्विगतकलिकलङ्कः
५. सहज विनयाभास्तारि षड्वर्गोदयः शक्तित्रयप्रकर्षावनत समस्त -
६. सामन्त शिरोमुकुलि(ट)मणि प्रभा पल्लवितचरणाम्भोज युगलः

2nd plate ; 1st side.

७. स्वधिगतानेकविद्या कलाकलाप प्रसादावाप्राचर्यकः प्रथित वि -
८. पुलामल गङ्गान्वयाम्बर सकल शरच्छशाङ्को मातापितृ पादा -
९. नुध्यातः परममाहेश्वरः श्रीमः(म)हाराजेन्द्रवर्मा कोरोसोटकप -
१०. आस्तां तालमूल ग्रामे सर्व्व(वर्वा)[न्] खमवेतान् कुटुम्बिनः समा -
११. ज्ञापयत्यस्त परिगतमस्तु भवद्विर्यथायं ग्रामः सर्व्व कर -
१२. भरैः परिहृत्यचन्द्राकर्क प्रतिष्ठमग्रहारंकृत्वा मातापित्रो

2nd plate ; 2nd side.

१३. रात्मनश्च पुण्याय वृद्धयर्थं अवङ्ग कलिङ्गनगरे (रो)भय स्था -
१४. न वास्तव्यभ्यां कौत्सक(स गोत्राभ्यां च्छन्दागस ब्रह्मचारिभ्यां स्कन्द -
१५. शर्म ललित शर्म भ्यां माघसप्तम्या मुदकपूर्वमस्माभिः
१६. सम्प्रत्तन्तदेवं बुध्या यथोचितं भागभोगमुपनय -
१७. न्तः सुखं प्रतिवस्तेति [॥] भविष्यद् राजनि भि, आयदानधर्मानु पा -
१८. लनीयो [॥] व्यासगीताश्चात्र श्लोका भवन्ति [॥] बहुभि र्वबुधा

3rd plate ; 1st side

१९. दत्ता बहुभिश्चानुपालिता यस्य यस्य यदाभूमिस्त -

२०. स्य तस्य तदा फलं [॥] स्वदत्तं परदत्तं वा यत्माद्रक्ष युधि -
 २१. ष्टिर मही म (म्म)हीमतां श्रेष्ठ दानाच्छ्रे योनुपालनं [॥] पष्ठि वर्ष -
 २२. सहा(ह)स्राणि स्वर्गे तिष्ठतिभूमिदः आक्षेपाचानुमन्ताच तान्येव न -
 २३. रके वसेदिति [॥] प्रवद्धमान विजयराज्यसम्बत्सरः १००.४०.६. माघ दि. १०.३.
 २४. आज्ञा महामहत्तर गौरिशर्म(मर्मा) [॥] लिखितमिद ममात्य द्विकटे*सूनुना

3rd plate ; 2nd side.

२५. भवदन्तेनोक्तीर्णमाक्षालिक भोगिकेनेति]

* From the facsimile it looks like 'द्विकटे' (S. N. R)

NOTES.

This is one of the four sets of the Gaṅga copper plate grants discovered from Srikakulam while digging the foundation of a wall, at Srikakulam. These plates were purchased by W.F. Grahame and presented to the Madras Museum, where they are now (see also the notes in No. 10 above)

The set consists of three copperplates each measuring about $6\frac{1}{2}'' \times 2\frac{5}{8}''$. They are attached to a ring containing an oval shaped seal with the emblem which is not distinct. The inscription was edited by J. F. Fleet in *I. A. Vol. XIII* (1884), pp 122-4 ff. Fleet gives the following translation of the text :—

Hail ! From the victorious city of Kaliṅganagara, which is the ornament of all the land of Kaliṅga that is embraced by the fingers of the waves of the water of the ocean, the *Mahārāja* Śrī Indravarmā who had the stains of the Kali age removed by unceasing obeisance to Gokarnasvāmī, the sole architect for the formation of the universe, who has the full-moon for (his) crest jewel, (and) who is clothed with the coils of great serpents, (and) who dwells on the summit of the mountain Mahendra;—

Who, by his innate propriety of conduct, has prevented the development of the six enemies;— the water-lilies of whose feet are covered with young buds which are the lustre of the jewels in the diadems of all the chiefs, who have been bowed down by the excess of (his) three constituents of power;— who has attained the proficiency of a holy teacher by the purity of all the numerous sciences and accomplishments that have been well mastered (by him) ;— who is the full autumn moon of the sky which is the famous, great and spotless lineage of the Gaṅgas;— who meditates on the feet of his parents;— (and) who is a most devout worshipper of (the god) Maheśvara. — issues his commands to all the assembled cultivators in the village of Tā'amū'a in the Korosh ṭaka *Pañcha* i;—

(L. II) “ Be it understood by you that, for the increase of the religious merit of (our) parents and of ourself, this village, having been exempted from the burden of all taxes, and having been made an *agrahāra*, established to continue as long as the moon and the sun may last, has been given by us, on the seventh day of (the month) Māgha, with libations of water, to Skandāśarmā, and Lalitāśarmā, inhabitants

of the two places of Avareṅga and Kaliṅganagara, members of the Kautsasa *gotra*, (and) religious students of the Chhandoga (*śākha*). Having known this, dwell ye in happiness, tendering the enjoyment of shares in accordance with what is proper.”

(L. 17)— And this religious act of charity should be preserved by future kings.

(L. 18.)—And there are the verses sung by Vyāsa on the point [Here follow three customary verses]

(L. 23)—The years of the augmenting victorious reign 100 (and) 40 (and) 6 ; (the month) Māgha ; the tenth day. The command is (by) the *Mahamahattara* Gauriśarmā. This (charter) has been written by Bhavadatta (?), the son of the *Amatya* Nkiṅkate,* (and) engraved by the Bhogika who is the *Akshaśālaka*.

* Fleet reads with hesitation Ankakade.

No.12

Purle Plates of Indravarman

G. E. 149

1. Donor . . . Indravarman.
2. Title . . . *Maharāja*.
3. Place of issue . . . Dantapura.
4. Date . . . Pravarddhamāna-Vijayarājyā-Samvatsara 100.40.9.Pushya
di. 30.
(= G. F. 149, Pushya, 30th day)
5. Officers . . . (1) *Sarvādhikṛta* Sāmbapuroṇpādhyāya, son of Dharma
chandra, the Hastyadhyksha. (writer)
(2) Khaṇḍichandra, son of Adityabhogi (engraver)
6. Topography . . . Kurakarāshṭra (Dt. ?)
(2) Bhukkukura (Village ?)
(3) Tiriliṅga (village)
7. Donee . . . Bhavadattaśarman of Kauśika gotra, Vahṛcha (śakha) a
Brahmachārin acquainted with the *Vedas* and *Vedāṅgas*.
8. Authority . . . *E.I.* Vol. XIV, pp. 360-63 ff. edited by G. Ramadas
9. Remarks . . . This is the first grant where the father's name of the
donor has been recorded and this system is followed by
all succeeding kings. Dr. Hultzsch reads the date as
G. E. 137 (Vide *E. I.* × VIII, p. 308)

TEXT

1st plate ; 2nd side

१. ॐ स्वस्ति [॥] विजयवतो दन्तपुर वासकान् महेन्द्राचल शिखर प्रतिष्ठि -
२. तस्य चराचरगुरोस्सकलभुवन निर्म्मणैक सूत्रधारस्य भगवतो गो -
३. कर्णस्वामिश्च चरणकमलयुगल प्रणामाद्विगतकलि कलङ्को गा -
४. ज्जामल कुलतिलक स्वासिधारा परिस्पन्दधिगतसकल कलिङ्ग धि -
५. राज प्रवितत चतुर्दधि सलिलतरङ्ग मेवलावनितलाम -
६. ल यशः अने न समर सन्तोभ संघट्ट विजय जनित जयशद्व प्रतापोपन -
७. त समस्त तामन्चूडामणि प्रभा मञ्जरीपुञ्ज रञ्जितचरणो माता -
८. पितृ पादानुध्यातः श्रीमद्वान् र्णवसूनुः श्रीमान्महाराजेन्द्रव ।

Second plate; first side

९. र्म्मा कुरकगट्टे भुक्कुकर च्छेद कर्प्पकानकुदुम्बिनस्समाज्ञापयति [॥] वि -
१०. दिमस्तु वो यथायंच्छेद सर्व्व करे परिहृत्याचन्द्रार्क प्रतिष्ठं कृ -
११. त्वा मातापित्रो रात्मनश्च पुण्याभिवृद्धये कार्त्तिकपौर्णमास्यां सन्निल पू [र्व्व] -
१२. कं कौशिक गोत्राय [व] हवस ब्रह्मचारिणे तिरिलिङ्ग वास्त -
१३. इयाय वेदवेदाङ्गपारगाय भवदत्तशर्म्भेण सम्प्रदत्त [स्त] देव
१४. विदित्वा यथोचित भो]गभागमुपनयन्तः[] सुख प्रतिवसेति [ति] [॥] सीमा -
१५. लिङ्गानिचात्र प्रदक्षिण क्रमेण बोधव्यानि [॥] पूर्व्वेण वल्मीकादारभ्य पुरुष
१६. च्छाययार्जुनवृक्ष स्ततो वल्मीकस्ततो वल्मीकसहित करञ्जवृक्षः दक्षि -

Second plate; second side

१७. एत करञ्जवृक्षात्प्रभृति पुरुषच्छायया पापाण्ययः [॥] पश्चिमे -
१८. त पापाणात्प्रभृति पु[रु]ष च्छायया पापाण एव तर्जुनवृक्ष स्तत -
१९. पापाणः [॥] उत्तरेण पापाणात्प्रभृति पुरुषच्छायया तिमिर वृ -
२०. क्ष स्तत पापाणस्तत कपाटसन्धि क्रमेण पापाण स्तत -
२१. पापाण एव ततः वल्मीक इति ॥ भविष्यतश्च राज्ञप्रज्ञा -

२२. पयति [।] धर्मक्रमविक्रमाणामन्यतम योगादवाप्य मही -
 २३. मु(म)नुशासद्विरयन्दान धर्मोनु पालनीयो(यः) [।] व्यासगीताश्चात्र श्लो -
 २४. काः [।] बहुभिर्वसुधादत्ता बहुभिश्चानुपालिता [।] यस्य यस्य

3rd plate ; 1st side.

२५. यदाभूमिस्तस्य तस्य तदाफलम् [॥] स्वदत्तां परदत्तां वा यत्नाद्रक्ष
 २६. युधिष्ठिर [।] महम्महीमतां श्रेष्ठदानाच्छ्रेयोनुपालनम् [॥] पृष्टि -
 २७. वर्ष सहस्राणि स्वर्गंतिष्ठति भूमिदः [।] आक्षेपा चानुमन्ता च तान्येव
 २८. नरके वसेदिति [॥] आज्ञा महामहत्तरशिवशर्मा [।] प्रबुद्धमान
 २९. विजयराज्यसम्बत्सरा(ः) १००. ४०. ६. पुष्य दि ३०. [।] लिखितमिदं शास -
 ३०. नं हस्त्यध्यक्ष धर्मचन्द्र सनुना सर्व्वाधिकृतेन शाम्बपुरोपाध्याये -
 ३१. न क्लीर्ण मादित्य भोगिक तनयेन खण्डिचन्द्रेणेति ॥

NOTES.

These plates were secured from a cultivator of Purle, a village near Pālakoṇḍa of the Srikakulam district. It is stated that they were discovered in a pot exposed to view in a crumbling wall on the river near Purle.

The set consists of three plates each measuring $6\frac{3}{16}'' \times 2\frac{9}{16}''$. The ring which passed through the plates contains the royal seal, oval in shape, with figure of a standing bull facing to the proper right.

The date of this inscription is written in numerical symbols which, according to Sri G. Ramadas are 149 and according to Dr. Hultzsch 137 (E. I. XVIII, p. 308).

Sri Ramadas gives the translation of the text as quoted below :—

“ Om ! Hail ! From (his) victorious residence at (the city of) Dantapura, the glorious Mahārāja Indravarman,— who had the stains of the Kali - age washed away by obeisance at the lotus - feet of the divine (God) Gokarṇasvāmin, the lord of the movable and immovable (creation), the sole architect for the creation of the whole universe, who is established on the summit of the mountain Mahendra — who is the ornament of the family of the Gaṅgas — who has obtained the supreme sovereignty over the whole of Kālīṅga by the quivering of the edge of his own sword; whose fame is stainless over the earth, which is girt about by the waves of the water of the four oceans; whose feet are tinted by the mass of the clusters of blossoms, which are the lustre of the crest-jewels of all the chieftains who have been made to bow down by his prestige of the cries of triumph occasioned by victory in the contests of many battles: and who meditates on the feet of (his) parents — issues the (following) order to all the husholders cultivating the division of Bukkukura in Kuraka Rāshṭra :—

(L 10) ‘ Know ye ! this land, having been exempted from all taxes (and) having been established (as a gifted village) to continue as long as the morn and the sun may last, has been given, for the increase of the religious merit of (our) parents and of ourselves, with an accompaniment of libations of water on the full-moon-day in

the month of Kārttika to Bhavadatta śarman, of the Kauśika *gotra*, a student of the Rig-Veda, a resident of Tiriliṅga and well-versed in Vedas and Vedāṅgas. Having known this, dwell ye in happiness, tendering (to him) the proper share of the profit therefrom.

(L. 14) The marks of the boundaries in the '*Pradakshina*' (right to left) order may here be noted thus :—

On the east, beginning with an ant-hill, there are at a distance which equals the shadow of a man, an Arjuna tree, then an ant-hill, then a Karañja tree, together with an ant-hill. On the south, from the Karañj tree, at a distance which equals the shadow of a man, three boulders. On the west, beginning with the boulder, at a distance which equals the shadow of a man, there is a boulder only, then an Arjuna tree, then a boulder. On the north, beginning with the boulder at a distance which equals the shadow of a man, there is a Timira tree, then a boulder, then in the form of a doorjoining there is a boulder and then a single boulder (and) then an ant-hill.

(L. 21) And he (king) admonishes future kings :—

This meritorious gift should be preserved by those (kings) who rule the earth, having obtained it by right of inheritance or conquest. With reference to this (subject) there are verses sung by Vyāsa :—

[Then three customary verses]

(L. 28) (By) the order of the Mahāmahattara Sivaśarma—this edict was written by Sāmbapura Upādhyāya, son of Hastyadhyaksha (the chief of the elephants)—the Sarvādhikṛta Dharmachandra, on the 30th day in the month of Pushya of the year 100. 40. 9. of the augmenting victorious reign; and was engraved by Khandichandra, son of Aditya Bhogika.

No. 13

Tekkali plates of Indravarman.

(G. E. 154)

1. Donor . . . Indravarman the son of Dānārṇava.
2. Title . . . *Paramamāheśvara; Mahārāja.*
3. Place of issue . . . Kaliṅganagara.
4. Date . . . Pravarddhamāna-vijayarāja-samvatsarā 00. 50. 4.
(= G.E. 154,)
5. Officers . . . (1) Mahāmahattara Hariśarman
(2) *Sarcādhikṛta* Sāmbapuropādhāya, son of
Hastyaadhyakṣa Dharmma Chandra (writer)
(3) Khaṇḍichandra son of Adityabhogi (engraver)
6. Topography . . . (1) Rūpyavatī *Vishṇu* (Dt.)
(2) Tuṅgannā (village)
(3) Garakhonna (village)
(4) Vidyudgaṅgā (River)
7. Donee . . . Skandaśarman of Sāṇḍilya *gotra*, Vājasaneyā (*Charan*), a
Bṛhmacārīn having knowledge in the *Vedas* and
Vedāṅgas.
8. Authority . . . *E. I.* XVIII, pp. 307-11 ff. edited by Dr. E. Hultzsch
9. Remarks . . . The village Tuṅgannā may be identified with the village
Tuṅgm near Tekkali. The grant was made on the
occasion of a solar eclipse.

TEXT

1st plate ; 2nd side.

१. ॐ स्वस्ति [॥] सर्व्वतु सुखरमणीया द्विजय श्रीनिवासात्कलिङ्गन -
२. गर वासकान्महेन्द्राचलामलशिखरप्रतिष्ठितस्य सचराचर गु -
३. रो स्सकल भुवन निर्म्माणैकसूत्रधारस्य भगवतो गोकर्ण -
४. स्वामिनश्चरणकमल युगल प्रणामाद्विगत कलि कल -
५. द्वो गङ्गामलकुलतिलको नयबिनयमम्मदामाधारः। स्वामि -
६. धारा परिस्पन्दाधिगत सकल कलिङ्गाधिराज्य प्रवितत चतुरुदधि -
७. सलिलतरङ्गमेखलावनितलामलयशः अनेकसमर -

2nd plate ; 1st side.

८. संघट्ट विजय जनित जयशद्व प्रतापोपनत समस्त साम -
९. न्तचूडामणि प्रभामञ्जरी पुञ्ज रञ्जित चरण परम मा -
१०. हेश्वरो मातापितृ पादानुध्यात श्रीमदानार्णव सूनु श्रीमान्महा -
११. राजेन्द्रवर्मा रूपवती विषये तुङ्गन्ना ग्रामे सर्व्व समवेतान्कुटु -
१२. म्विन स्समाज्ञापयत्यस्ति विदितमस्तु वो यथास्मिन्ग्रामे हल -
१३. स्य भूमि ब्रह्मदेयदण्डमानमितासर्व्वकर्मपरिहृत्या च -
१४. न्द्राके प्रतिष्ठाङ्गत्वा अम्ब अचिवपोटि भट्टारिकायापुण्याभिवृ -
१५. द्वये सूर्योपरागे सलिलपूर्व्वक गरखोन्नवास्तव्याय शाण्डि -

2nd plate ; 2nd side.

१६. त्यस गोत्राय वाजसनेयस ब्रह्मचारिणे वेदवेदाङ्गपात्रगा -
१७. य स्कन्द शर्मणे सन्प्र[द]त्ता [॥] तदेवं विदित्वास्य स्वकीयां भूमि भुञ्जानस्य न
१८. केनचिद् बाधङ्कार्य्यः [॥] सीमा लिङ्गान्यप्यस्य क्षेत्रस्य प्रदक्षिण क -
१९. मेण बोद्धव्यानि [॥] पूर्व्वेण विद्युद्गङ्गा । दक्षिणेण (न) पुरुष च्छा -
२०. येणादि सैव विद्युद्गङ्गा [॥] तुङ्गनतडाकोदामये तक्षेत्रं कारख -

२१. एड्याः ब्राह्मणपला(पाल)न्याश्च नगस्य प्रविशति यावत् पच्यते [॥] भविष्य
 २२. तश्चराज्ञ प्रज्ञापयति [॥] धर्मक्रम विक्रमा णामन्यतम

3rd plate ; 1st side

२३. योगाद्वाप्य महीमनुशासद्विरयन्दान धर्मोनुपालनीयो [] या-
 २४. सगीतश्चात्रश्लोका भवन्ति [॥] बहुभिर्बसुधादत्ता बहुभिश्चानुपालिता [॥] ;
 २५. यस्य यस्य यदाभूमि स्तस्य तस्य तदा फलं [॥] स्वदत्तां परदत्ताम्ना
 २६. यत्नाद्रक्ष युधिष्ठिर [॥] महीममहोमतां श्रेष्ठानाच्छ्रेयःनु -
 २७. पालनम् [॥] षष्टि वर्षं सहस्राणि स्वर्गं तिष्ठति भूमिदः [॥] आ -
 २८. क्षेत्रा चानुमन्ता च तान्येव नरकं वसेदिति [॥] आज्ञा महामइत्त -
 २९. र हरिश्चाम्ना [॥] प्रवर्द्धमान विजयराज्य सम्वत्सरः [॥] १००. ५०. ४. लिखितं -
 ३०. मिदं शासनं हस्त्यध्यक्ष धर्मचन्द्र सूनुना सर्वाधिकृतेन श(शा)म्ब पुरो -

3rd plate ; 2nd side.

३१. पाध्यायेनोक्तोर्ण मादित्य भोग(गी)क सूनुना खण्डिचन्द्रेणेति [॥]

NOTES.

This set of copperplate inscription was discovered by the late L. N. Jagadeba of Tekali in Srikakulam district; who sent an ink impression to Dr. E. Hultzsch, Ph. D, through H. Krishna Sastri. Dr. Hultzsch edited the plates in *E. I.* XVIII, pp. 307-11 ff.

The set consists of three copperplates, each measuring about $1\frac{1}{2}'' \times 2\frac{3}{4}''$. They are attached to a ring with the royal seal which contains the emblem of a standing bull, facing the prerer left.

Dr. Hultzsch gives the abridged translation of the text as quoted below :—

(Lines 1-12) From the residence of Kaliṅganagara (l. 1f.), the worshipper of the God Gokarnasvāmin (l. 3f.) on the Mehendra mountain (l. 2.), the ornament of the spotless family of the Gaṅgas (l. 5.), who has obtained the sovereignty over the whole of Kaliṅga (l. 6.), the fervent devotee of Maheśvara, who meditates on the feet of (his) mother and father, the son of the glorious Dānārṇava, the glorious *Mahārāja* Indravarman, commands (as follows) the ryots, accompanied by all (others), at the village of Tnāgannā in the Rūpyavati district (*vishaya*) (ll. 9-12).

(Ll. 12-17) “ Be it known to you that (one) plough (हल) of land in this village, measured by the rod (used for) *brahmadeyas*, exempting (it) from the burden of all taxes, making (it) to last as long as the moon and the sun, has been granted, for the increase of the spiritual merit of (my) mother, the lady Achchipoti,* at an eclipse of the sun, with previous (libations of) water, to Skandaśarman, who resides at Garakhonna (and) belongs to the *gotra* of the Sāṅḍilya, a student of the Vājasaneyā (*charaṇa*), who has mastered the Vedas and Vedāṅgas.

* The lady Achchipoti Bhattarika is addressed Amva (Amva or Anna or mother) of the king Rajendravarman. (S. N. R.)

(Ll. 18-22) “ And the marks of the boundaries of this field are to be known in the order from right to left. To the east, the Vidyutgaṅgā. To the south a row of boulders for a distance which equals the shadow of a man. To the west, the boundaries of śarkaravāṭaka. And to the north, the same Vidyutgaṅgā and the water of the tank (*taḍāka*) of Tuṅgana, flowing out of the *Kārākṣaṇḍī* and Brāhmaṇapālānī (canals ?), enters this field until (the crop) ripens.

[Ll. 24-28 contain three verses sung by Vyāsa].

(Ll. 29-31.) “ The executor (*ājñā*) (was) the *Mahamahattara* Hariśarman. 100 (and) 54 years of the kingdom of increasing victory (had then passed). This edict (śāsana) (was) written by the *Sarrādhikṛta* S [ā] mbapuropādhyāya, the son of *Hastyaḍhyaksha* Dharmachandra, (and) engraved by Khaṇḍichandra, son of Aditya - Bhog [i] ka.”

No. 14

Chicacole plates of Devendravarman.

(G. E. 183)

1. Donor . . . Devendravarman, the son of Gunārṇava.
2. Title . . . *Paramamahāśvara; Maharāja.*
3. Place of issue . . . Kalinganagara.
4. Date . . . Pravarddhamāna-vijayarāja-samvatsara śatam trirāśīti,
100. 80. 3. śrāvana māsī, dine vimśati 20,
(= G.E. 183, śrāvana, 20th day)
5. Officers . . . (1) Pallavachandra, son of Mātṛchandra. of Apūrva Naṭa
vamśa (writer)
(2) *Mahat'ara* Savara Nandiśarma (witness)
(3) Sarvachandra, son of Khaṇḍichandra Bhogika
(engraver)
6. Topography . . . (1) Kroshṭuka *Varttani* (Dt.)
(2) Sarautamva (village)
(3) Poppaṅgika (village)
(4) Kuruḍumvi (village)
7. Donces . . . Chharampaśarma (2) Bhavaśarma (3) Sivaśarma
(4) Vishnuśarma (5) Somaśarma (6) Kumāraśarma of
Kṛṣṇā treya *gotra*, who studied the *Vedas* and *Vedaṅgas*.
and belonged to the Chhandoga- *charana*.
8. Authority . . . *E.I.* III, pp. 130-34 ff. edited by Dr. E. Hultzsch, Ph.D
9. Remarks . . . The villages named Sarautamva, Poppaṅgika and
Kuruḍumvi may be identified with the modern villages
of Sarvokota, Poppangi and Kurudingi in the
Sirkakulam district.

TEXT

1st plate : 2nd side

१. ॐ स्व[स्ति] [॥] सकल वसुमतीतलतिलकायमान (ना)[त] सर्वतु सुख-
रमणीयाद्विजय व -
२. त कलिङ्गनगरा न्महेन्द्राचलामल शिखर प्रतिष्ठितस्य सचराचरगुरो रसकलभुवन
३. निर्ममाणैक सूत्रधारस्य भगवतो गोकर्णस्वामिनश्चरणकमलयुगल प्रणामाद्वि -
४. गलित कलिकलङ्को गाङ्गामलकुलतिलको निज निखिशधारोपाज्जित रसकल -
५. कलिङ्गाधिराज्य[ः] प्रवितत चतुरुदधितरङ्गमेखलावनितलामलयश[ः]अनेका -
६. हवसक्षोभ जनित जयश[द्वः] प्रतापावनतसमस्त सामन्तवक्र चूडामणि प्रभा म-
७. ज्वरी रञ्जित चरण परममाहेश्वरो मातापितृपादानुध्यातो नयविनय -

Second plate; first side

८. शौर्योदाय्य सत्यत्याग सम्पदामाधारभूत[ः] श्रीगुणार्णवसूनुर्महाराज[ः]
श्रीमान् देवेन्द्रवर्मा
९. क्रोष्टुकवर्तन्यान् सरभटम्बे पोप्पङ्गिक ग्रामे सर्व समवेतान्कुटुम्बिन-
स्समाज्ञापयत्यस्ति [॥] विदि -
१०. त भस्तु भवतां यथास्माभिरयं ग्राम[ः] सर्वकरभरैपरिहृत्याचन्द्रार्क प्रतिष्ठ
मग्रहारं कि (ङ्कृ) त्वोदक पू -
११. र्व मातापित्रोरात्मनश्च पुण्याभिवृद्धये माघमात्युदगयने शुचाष्टम्यां ॐ
कलिङ्ग(ङ्ग)नगर वास्त -
१२. व्येभ्य च्छन्दोगस ब्रह्मचारिभ्यो[ः] कृष्णाक्षेयस गोलेभ[ः] वेदवेदाङ्गपारमेभ्यो
चक्षुरम्पशर्म
१३. भवशर्म शिवशर्म विष्णुशर्म सोमशर्म कुमारशर्मेभ्यो भ्रातृभ्य[ः]
सम्प्रतस्तदेवं विदित्वा यथो -
१४. चित भागभोगमुपनयन्त[ः] सुखं प्रतिवसथ ईति [॥] च ग्रामस्य-सीमा वधयो
भवन्ति [॥] पूर्वस्यां

Second plate: second side

१५. दिशि बिषय गर्त्ता गता [I] दक्षिणस्यां दिश्यपि गर्त्तेव [I] पश्चि[म]स्यान्दिश्यपि
पोष्पङ्गिक पर्वतोद -
१६. कं सायदक पर्वतोदकञ्च यत्रैकीभूत्वा वहति यावदक्षिण दिक्का गर्भेति [I]
उत्तरस्यां दिशि को -
१७. सम्व वृत्तः गिणिगिणि वृत्त ततः कुरुदुम्बि ग्रामस्य च सीमाने (त)स्तिन्दुक
वृत्त पुनर प तितिन्दुक[:]
१८. कुटजम्बु वृत्त वेणुगुल्म सहितः प्कतम्ब वृत्त[:] अतः पुरुषच्छायया यावत्
पूर्वदिक्का विष -
१९. य गत्तति [II] भविष्यतश्च राज्ञ प्रज्ञापयति [I] धर्मकक्रम विक्रमाणां मन्य
तमयोर्गादवाप्य म -
२०. ही मनुशासद्विरयन्दान धर्मोनुपालनीयो [I] व्यासगीताश्चात्र श्लोका भवन्ति[I]
बहुभि व्वसुधा -
२१. दत्ता राजभि[:] सगरादिभि[:] यस्य यस्य यदा भूमिस्तस्य तदा फल [II] स्व
दत्तां परदत्त -

3rd plate : 1st side.

२२. स्वा यत्रा द्रव्य युधिष्ठिर [I] महीम्महिमतां श्रेष्ठ दानाच्छ्रेयोनुपालनं [II] षष्ठि .
२३. वर्ष्य सहस्राणि स्वर्ग मोदति भूमिदः[:] आक्षेप्ता चानुमन्ताच तान्येक नरके .
२४. ब[से]दित्य पूर्वनट वंशेन मातृचन्द्रस्य सूनता [I] लिखित[] पल्लवचन्द्रे -
२५. ण शासन स्वमुखाज्ञया [II] महत्तर शबरनन्दिशर्म प्रत्यक्ष मिति [II] प्र -
२६. वर्द्धमान विजयराज्य सम्वत्सर शतं त्रिराशीते(तिः) १००. ८०. ३ श्रावणभासि
दिवे(ने) वि -
२७. ज्ञति २० [II] उक्तीर्ण स्वशिङ्गचन्द्रभोगिक तनयेन सर्वचन्द्रेणेतिः (ति) ॥

NOTES.

This set of plates was preserved in the office of Assistant Collector of the old Ganjam District at Chicacole (the modern Srikakulam). They were sent by Mr. C.J. Weir, I. C. S., the then Acting Collector of Ganjam to Dr. Hultzsch who edited them in E. I. III, pp. 10-4 ff. According to the late G. V. Ramamurti Pantulu of Parlakimedi this set was one of the missing six sets of copperplate inscriptions which were discovered at Srikakulam and purchased by Mr. Grahame*.

The set consists of three copper plates, each measuring $8\frac{1}{8} \times 3\frac{3}{8}$. They are held by a ring containing the royal seal with the emblem of a recumbent bull surmounted by a crescent.

Dr. Hultzsch gives the translation of the text as quoted below :—

(Line I.) Om. Hail ! From the victorious (city of) Kaliṅga-nagara, which is the ornament of the whole earth (and) which is pleasant on account of the simultaneous existence of the comforts of all seasons,—the son of the glorious Guṇārṇava, the glorious *Mahārāja* Devendra-varman,— who has become a receptacle of wisdom, modesty, bravery, magnanimity, truthfulness, liberty, and wealth; who adores the feet of (his) mother and father; who is a devout worshipper of Maheśvara; whose feet are reddened by the dense clusters of the light of the jewels on the crests of the crowd of all vassals, prostrated by (his) valour; who has caused the cry of “ victory ” to resound in the turmoil of many battles; whose spotless fame is spread over the surface of the earth, which is girt by the waves of the four oceans; who has acquired the sovereignty over the whole (country) of Kaliṅga by the edge of his own sword; who is the ornament in the spotless race of the Gāṅgas; (and) who is freed from the stains of the Kali (age) by (his) prostrations at the pair of lotus-feet of God Gokarṇāsvāmin, who is

* Vide Sewell's *Lists of Antiquities*, Vol. I. P. 7; I. A. Vol. XIII, p. 48.

the sole architect for the construction of the whole world, who is the lord of the animate and inanimate creation, (and) who is established on the sinless peak of the Mahendra mountain,—addresses (the following) order to the ryots and all (other inhabitants) of the village of Poppaṅgika in Sarautamba,* (a subdivision of the district) of Kroshṭruka-vartanī :—

(L. 9.) “Be it known to you that we have given this villgae, — having exempted (it) from the burden of all taxes, having converted (it) in to an *agrahara* which is to last as long as the moon and the sun, with libations of water, for the increase of the religious merit of (our) mother and father and of ourselves, in the month of Māgha, during (the sun’s) progress to the north (उदगमन) on the eighth (*tithi*) of the bright (fortnight),— to the brothers Chchhampaśarman: Bhavaśarman, Sivaśarman, Vishṇuśaman, Somaśarman, and Kumāraśarman, who reside at Kaliṅganagara, who are students of Chhandoga (śākha), who are members of the Kṛṣṇātreya *cotra*, (and) who have thoroughly studied the Vedas and Vedāṅgas. Knowing this, dwell ye in peace, delivering (to the donees) the customary shares and enjoyments.

(L. 14.) The boundary-limits of this village are (the following);— In the eastern direction lies the trench (which marks the boundary) of the district. In the southern direction, likewise a trench. In the western direction, a trench in which the water from the Poppaṅgika hill and the water from the Śāyadaka hill unites and runs, (and) which extends as far as the southern direction. In the northern direction, a *kosamba* (?) tree and a *giniḡini* (?) tree; then the boundary of the village of Kuṇḍumbi;* then, a *tiḡduka* tree; agai, a *tinduka* (and) a *kadamba* tree, together with a crooked *jambū* tree and a bamboo clump; (and) then, for a distance which equals the shadow of a man, the district trench, which extends as far as the eastern direction.

* Poppangika may be identified with the modern village of Voppangi and Sarautamba with Sarokota of the Srikakulam district. (S. N. Rajaguru)

* It may be identified with the modern village Kurudingi not far from Sarokota (S. N. Rajaguru)

(L. 12.) And (the king) addresses (the following) request to future kings :— “Having obtained possession of the earth by means of right, or inheritance, or conquest, (and) ruling (it), (you) should preserve this meritorious gift; and with reference to this (subject), there are (the following) verses composed by Vyāsa ;—”

[Three of the customary verses.]

(L. 24.) (This) edict was written at the command of his (the king's own mouth by Pallavachandra, the son of Mātṛchandra (and) a descendant of the family of Apur-va-naṭa

(L. 25.) (It was written) in the presence of the *Mahattara* the Savara Nandiśarman.

(L. 26.) (In) the year one hundred and eighty-three, (in figures), 100 80 3,— of the prosperous and victorious reign, in the month of Srāvana, on the twentieth.— (in figure), 20, — (solar)day.

(L. 27.) (This edict) was engraved by Sarvachandra, the son of Khandichandra Bhogika.

No. 15

Dharmalingesvara plates of Devendravarman.

(G. E. 184)

1. Donor . . . Devendravarman, the son of Gunārṇava.
2. Title . . . *Paramamāheśvara; Mahārāja.*
3. Place of issue . . . Kaliṅganagara.
4. Date . . . Pravarddhamāna-vijayarājya-samvatsara śate chatrurāsiti
100. 80. 4.
5. Officers . . . (1) Pallavachandra, son of Mātṛchandra, of Apūrvanāṭa
vamśa (writer)
(2) Savara Nandiśarma the *Mahāmahattara* (witness)
(3) Sarvachandra, son of Khaṇḍichandra Bhogika
(engraver)
6. Topography . . . (1) Pushyagiri Panchāli *Vishaya* (Dt.)
(2) Haḍuvaka (village)
7. Donees . . . Bhagavata Pataṅga Sivāchārya, the “*guru*” who is a
scholar and author of a religious code and also well
versed in the *Vedas*, *Vedāṅgas*, *Itihāsa*, *Purāṇas*, and
Nyāya.
(2) Yāgesvara Bhaṭṭāraka (god)
8. Authority . . . *J. A. H. R. S.* Vol. II, pp. 275-6 ff. edited by
Satyanarayan Rajaguru and re-edited by Sri R. K.
Ghoshal in *E. I.* XXVI, pp. 62 - 5 ff.
9. Remarks . . . The village Haḍuvaka may be identified with Aḍava
where the plates were discovered. It is in the Parlakimedi
Taluk of the Ganjam District.

TEXT

1st plate ; 2nd side

१. ॐ स्व[स्ति] [॥] सकृज वसुमतीतलतिलकायमान सत्सर्वर्तुसुखरमणीया-
द्विजयवत कलिङ्गनगर
२. बासकान्महेन्द्राचलामल शिखर प्रतिष्ठितस्य सचराचरगुरोस्सकल भुवन-
निर्माणैक सूत्रधारस्य
३. भगवतोगोकर्णस्थामिनश्चरण कमलयुगल प्रणामाद्विगलितकलिकलङ्को गाङ्गा-
मल कु -
४. लतिलको निज निखिङ्गश धारोपार्जित स्सकल कलिङ्गाधिराज्य[:] प्रवितत
चतुर्दधि तरङ्ग मे -
५. खलावतितलामलयशाः अनेकाहव संक्षोभजनित जयशद्व[:] प्रतापावनत
समस्त सामन्तचक्र चू -
६. डामणि प्रभामञ्जरी पुञ्ज रञ्जितचरण परममाहेश्वरो मातापितृ पादानुध्यातो
नयविनयशौर्यो -

2nd plate; 1st side

७. दायर्य सत्त्य(त्य)त्त्या(त्या)ग सम्पदामाधारभूतः श्रीगुणार्णव सूनुर्महाराजः
श्रीमदे(द्)वेन्द्रवर्मा पुण्यगिरि -
८. पञ्चालि विषये हडुवक ग्रामे सर्व्वसमवेतान् कुटुम्बिन[:] सम(मा)ज्ञापयति [॥]
विदितमस्तु भवत[ः] यथास्मा -
९. भिरयं ग्रामस्सव्वकरैपरिहृत्त्या(त्य)चन्द्राकर्क प्रतिष्ठं मातापित्रोरात्मनश्च
पुण्याभिवृद्धये वेद -
१०. वेदाङ्गेति हास पुगणन्यायवेद्या त्वसिद्धान्ताधिगताय भगवत्पतङ्ग शिवा-
चार्याय गुरवे दी -
११. तेत्तरकाले गुरुपूजायै[:] दत्तस्तेनापि प्रतिगृह्य यागेश्वरमठारकायाद्ध
स्वशिष्यप्रशि -
१२. प्येभ्योप्यद्ध(द्धं) मि(त्त्ये(त्ये)व म्बिदित्वा यथोचित भागभोग मुपनयन्त[:]
मुख्यं प्रतिवसतेनि[॥] ग्रामस्य सीमालि -

2nd plate; 2nd side

१३. ज्ञानि भवन्ति [१] पूर्वस्यान्दिशि गुणहारी गर्त(र्तो) दक्षिणस्यान्दिशि सीमान्ते
सैवगर्ता पश्चिमेन कदम्ब -
१४. वृक्षः । ततश्चिश्चा वृक्षः निम्बः[.] ततः[.] सर्ज वृक्षः तटाकाल्यां तिमिर वृक्षः
ततप्पि(स्वि)शाचालि कारक वृक्षः
१५. तटाकाली [१] पश्चिम सीमान्ते तटाकाल्युत्तरे भल्लातक वृक्षः ततः[.] जम्बू वृक्षः
चुल्लवेण [१]
१६. उत्तर सीमान्ते चुल्लवेण पूर्वोत्त शाल्मली वृक्षः ततो द्वितीया(यो(पि) शाल्मली
वृक्षः कोश -
१७. म्वः सप्रपर्णा(र्णो) वृहत् छि(च्छ)ला ततो वाल्मीकसहितो जम्बू विटाः
चिश्चा जम्बू[.] ततः[.] तटाकाल्या[.] मधुक -
१८. वृक्षः ततः[.] पूर्वोत्त सैव गुणहारी गर्तति [१] भविष्यतश्च राज्ञः विज्ञापयति [१]
धर्म क्र -

3rd plate ; 1st side

१९. मे विक्रम्यै(मै)रवाप्य महीम्भवद्विरयं दानधर्मोन्य(नु) पालनीयो(यः) व्यास-
गीताश्चाप्र श्लोका भवन्ति [१] बहुभिर्ब -
२०. सुधा दत्ता बहुभिश्चानुपालिता [१] यस्य यस्य यदा भूमिस्तस्य तस्य तदा फलं ।
स्वदत्तां परदत्तां वा य -
२१. त्माद्रक्ष युधिष्ठिर महीन्म(म्म)हीमतां श्रेष्ठ दानाच्छ्रेयोनु पातनं । पष्ठी(ष्टि) वर्ष-
सहस्राणि स्व -
२२. गर्ग मोदति भूमिदः आक्षेप्ता चानुमन्ताच तान्येव नरके वसेदित्य पूर्व नटवङ्गशेन
मातृ च -
२३. न्द्रस्य सूनूना लिखितं पल्लवचन्द्रेण शासनं स्वमुखाज्ञया [१] महामहत्तरं
शवर नन्दिशर्माणः[.] प्रत्यक्षमिति । प्रव -
२४. वर्तमान विजयराज्य संवत्सरः[.] शते चतुराशीत्ते[ति] १८४ [१] उक्तीर्णं
खण्डिचन्द्रभोगिक तनयेन सवर्द्धचन्द्रेणे(ने तिः(ति) ।
२५. । [मापुदि]

* R. K. Ghoshal reads '[१३]मापति' and suggests in the foot-note that
"it was probably the name of the record-keeper अक्षशालिन् or some other
official at his office." [The reading seems to be माघ दि [B. C. C.]

NOTES.

About 1917 a *Pujāri* of the temple of Dharmalingesvara in the village of Adava* near Gurandi in the Parlakimedi Taluk of Ganjam district discovered two sets of copper plate grants while digging the earth within the premises of this above named temple. The plates were kept buried there being preserved in a pot. In 1926 Sri Satyanarayana Rajaguru examined the plates and edited them together in J. A. H. R. S. Vol. II parts 3 and 4, pp. 271-6 ff. This inscription is the first of the two sets. It was re-edited by Sri R. K. Ghoshal in *E. I.* XXVI, pp. 62-4 ff.

The set consists of three plats, each measuring about $7\frac{1}{2}'' \times 3\frac{1}{2}''$. They are attached to a seal containing the emblems of a lying bull, a conch-shell and a chowrie.

The abstract of the text is given here under :—

(Ll. 1-8) :— Om ! Hail ! From the victorious (city of) Kalinga-nagara, which is the ornament of the whole earth (and) which is pleasant (on account of the simultaneous existence of the comforts of all season),— the son of the glorious Guṇārṇava, the glorious *Mahārāja* Devendravarman,— who has become the receptacle of wisdom, modesty, bravery, magnanimity, truthfulness, liberty, and wealth; who adores the feet of (his) father and mother ; who is a devout worshipper of Maheśvara; whose feet are reddened by the dense clusters of the light of the jewels on the crests of the crowd of all vassals, prostrated by (his) valour; who has caused the cry of “victory” to resound in the turmoil of many battles; whose spotless fame is spread over the surface of the earth, which is girt by the waves of the four oceans; who has acquired the sovereignty over the whole (country) of Kalinga by the edge of his own sword; who is the ornament in the spotless race of the Gaṅgas;

* Sri R. K. Ghoshal says that the plates were found in a village named Sudava. But there is no village of this name in the Parlakimedi Taluk where the plates were discovered. The modern name Adava of the village where these plates were discovered seems to have been derived from Haduvaka which is given in line 8 of this grant.

and who is freed from the stains of the Kal age by his prostrations at the pair of lions feet of the God Gokartastanin who is the sole architect for the construction of the whole world who is the lord of animate and inanimate creation and who is established on the sunless peak of the Mahendra mountain - addresses the following order to the gods and all other inhabitants of the village Paduraka in the district Udhava of Pushtapuri-Patthal.

11. 9. 11 — ' Be it known that we have given this village free of all taxes at the time of only taking Diksha from the Guru Bhagavat Padaga Sivasthapa who is well-versed in Vedas, Vedanga, Itihasa Purana and the Nyaya Vidya who is the follower of his own Siddhanti and for offering our respects to the Guru and by whom half of the village was granted to the god Yagyavara - Bhastaka and the remaining half to his own students (शिष्य) and students' students (पुत्रिण). For the merit of our father, mother and relatives let this grant endure till the existence of the sun and the moon. Knowing this dwell ye in peace.

11. 12. 15 The boundary-limits of this village are — In the east the Ghataga-gatta the same gatta extended upto the end of the southern border. In the west the Kadamba trees then the tamara trees and Nanda trees then the Sarpa trees the tank where there is Tamra tree then the Chanda tree. At the end of west and to the north of the tank there is the Bhastaka tree then the Jambha tree (then) the Chula-Vana. In the border of the north the Chula Vana (and) towards the east the Samsh tree then the second Samsh tree (then) Kotamba tree and Saptaphana bushes followed by Vaharika hill (then) an ant-hill with Jambha tree and Chintha-Jambha tree then the tank the Malhika tree after this tree is east the aforesaid Ghataga-gatta.

[From lines 18 to 22 the usual benedictory and eulogistic verses are quoted].

11. 22 - This edict was written at the command of his (the king's) own mouth by Pallava Chandra, the son of Matphandha (and) a descendant of the race of Apurvanshi.

It was written in the præence of *Mahattara* Savara Nandisarma.

In the year one hundred and eighty four (in figure) 100-80-4. of the prosperous and victorious reign.

(This edict) was engraved by Sarvachandra, the son of Khandichandra *Bhogika*. Mapudi*

* Probably the name of the month which was omitted in the preceding line is written as मा (=मास), पु (=पुष्य) and दि (=दि) as suggested by Dr. B. Ch. Chhabra

(G. E. 192)

1. Donor . . . Devendravarman, the son of Guṇārṇava.
2. Title . . . *Paramamāhēśvara* and *Mahārāja*.
3. Place of issue . . . Kaliṅganagara.
4. Date . . . Pravarddhamāna-vijayarāja-samvatsara śate dvinaṇa -
tyuttare, 192, Māgha-māsa divase trimśatime 30.
(= G.E. 192, Māgha, 20th day)
5. Officers . . . (1) Mātṛchandra's son Pallavachandra (writer)
(2) Sarvachandra, son of Khaṇḍichandra Bhogika
(engraver)
(3) Savaranandiśarma *Mahāmahūtara*.
6. Topography . . . (1) Korasodaka - Pañchālī (Dt.) *Vishaya*
(2) Navatula (village) (3) Guṇḍra vishaya (Dt.)
(4) Kālīṅgapura (T ?) (5) Malava (village)
(6) Kollaḍa (village) (7) Korabbā (village)
7. Donees . . . Pillāśarma of Vaśiṣṭha gotra, Vahṛchasa *Brahmacharin*
who is well-versed in the *Vedas*, and *Vedaṅgas*.
(2) No. 1's sister Pillisvāminī.
8. Authority . . . (1) *Ind. Hist. Qr.* Vol. XI, pp. 300-3 ff. Edited by
L N. Harichandana Jagadeva
(2) *Ibid.* Vol. XX, pp. 232-6 ff. Re-edited by
R. K. Ghoshal
9. Remarks . . . The villages Navatula and Mālava granted on a
lunar eclipse may be identified with the villages of same
names in the Patapatam Taluk (Srikakulom).

TEXT

1st plate ; 2nd side.

१. ॐ स्वस्ति [॥] सकल वसुमतोत्तलतिलकायमान सर्व्वर्तु सुखरमणीया द्विजयवत
कलिङ्ग न -
२. गर बासकान्महेन्द्राचलामल शिखर प्रतिष्ठितस्य सचराचरगुरो स्मकलभुवन
निर्म्माणैक सूत्र -
३. धारस्य भगवतो गोकर्णस्वामिन च्च(श्च)रण कमलयुगल प्रणामाद्विगलित
कलिकलङ्को गाङ्गामल -
४. कुलतिलको निजनिखिस(श)धारोपार्जित स्मकलकलिङ्गाधिराज्य[.] प्रवितत
च[तु]रुदधितरङ्ग मेखला वनितला -
५. मलयशाः अनेक संज्ञोभजनित जयशब्द[.] प्रतापावनत समस्त सामन्तचक्र
चूडामणिप्रभा म -
६. ज्वरो पुञ्ज रञ्जित चरणः परममाहेश्वरो मातापितृपादानुध्यातो नयविनय
शौर्यौदार्य्य स -

2nd plate ; 1st side.

७. त्य त्याग(गा)दि गुणसम्पदामाधार[.] श्रीगुणार्णव सूनुर्महा राजः
श्रीमद्देवेन्द्रवर्मा कोरसोडक
८. पञ्चालि विषये नवतुल ग्रामे सर्व्व समवेतां (तान्) कुटुम्बिन[.] समाज्ञापय-
त्यस्ति विदितमस्तु भवता[.] य -
९. आस्माभिरय[.] ग्राम[.] सर्व्व करभरैः परिहृत्या चन्द्राकर्कप्रतिष्ठ मग्रहारि(री)
कृत्वा म्वाभट्टारिका पादा -
१०. ज्ञाया तत्पुण्याभिवृद्धये गुं डू विषयिकः कालिंगपुरवास्तव्याय
वेद वेदाङ्ग पारगा -
११. य वसिष्ठस्य गोत्राय बहू(द्वृ) ज(च)स्य ब्रह्मचारिणे पिप्लाशर्मणे च तस्य
भगिनी पिप्लिक स्वामी -

१२. न्यै वद्धा(उभा)भ्यामपि ❀ सोमोपरागे कन्यादाने(न) समसम्प्रत्तस्तदेवं धुध्वा
भागभोगमुपनय -

2nd plate ; 2nd side.

१३. न्त स्सुखं प्रतिवसथेति [।] प्रदक्षिणन्यायेन ग्रामस्य सीमालिङ्गानि लिख्यन्त
(न्ते) [।] नवतुल मलत्र मध्ये

१४. क्रोञ्चगर्त्तगरे कोल्लडात् पश्चिमोत्तरे तृ(त्रि)कुसे(एट्) विभीतक -

१५. क्रमं पाण्डुर खदिरक स्तिमिर अधिमारक(ः) बल्मीकश्चिह्न वाय्यालिस्ततः पूर्व
पोल्ल कोशम्बवृक्षस्त ।

१६. पूर्व्वेण पर्व्वतो विच्छिन्नगतो मन्तक जलागमावधि श्रि(च्छि)न्नकोल्लड [त]तः
पूर्व्वतलम हलस्य नवतु -

१७. लायां एकमतः[] खण्डिवोत्त वालातृके (?) कलिङ्गवेण पापाण पुञ्ज स्ततो पश्चिमे
पर्व्वतोदके(क)स्ततो नवतु -

१८. ल कोरव्वा मध्ये क्रोञ्चगर्त्तागताया ए[त]त् पूर्व्व सीमावधि विभीतकं याव
दिति [।] भविष्यतश्च राज्ञ(ज्ञो) प्रज्ञापयति [।] ध -

3rd Plate ; 1st side.

१९. र्म्म क्रमविक्रमाणां(णा) मन्यतम योगादवाप्य महीमनुशासद्विरयं दान
धर्म्मपालनीयं [।] व्यासगीताश्चात्र श्लोका भ -

२०. वन्ति [।] बहुभि र्व्वसुधादत्ता राजभिस्सगरादिभिः[] [।] यस्य यस्य यदाभु(भू)
मिस्नस्य तस्य तदाफलं [॥] स्वदत्ताम्परदत्ता -

२१. म्वा यत्राद्रक्ष युधिष्ठिर [।] महीं महिमता[] च्छ्रे (श्रेष्ठ) दानाच्छ्रू(च्छ्रे)योनु
पालनं [॥] पष्ठि वर्ष सहस्राणि स्वर्गं मोदति भु(भू) -

२२. मिदः[] आक्षेप्ता चानुमन्ता च तान्येव नरके वसेदित्य पूर्व्व नटवंशेन
मातृचन्दस्य सु(सू)नुन(ना) लिखितं प -

२३. ललवचन्द्रेण शासनं कथितं ज्ञा(ज्ञा)या] [II] मंड(मंड)त्तर शवरनन्दि-
शर्मणेति [I] प्रवर्द्धमान विजयराज्य सम्बत्सर शते दिन -
२४. वत्युत्तरे १६२ माघ मास दिवसे तृङ्श (त्रिंश) तिमे ३० [I] उक्तीणं खण्डिचन्द्र-
भोगिकत्तनेयेन सर्वचन्द्रेणेति: (ति) ॥

NOTES.

The plates were discovered from the village of Tirlingi near Tekkali in Srikakolam district. From this village we got the first known inscription of the Gaṅgas of Kalinga (No. 1). They were found by a cultivator preserved in an earthen jar covered at the mouth. Sri L. N. Harichandan Jagadeva, the ex-Rajah of Tekkali secured the plates from the owner and edited them in I. H. Q. Vol. XI, pp. 300-3 ff. Afterwards Sri R. K. Ghoshal of Calcutta re-edited the inscription in the same Journal, Vol. XX, pp. 232-6 ff.

The set consists of three plates attached to a ring containing the royal seal as found in Nos. 13, 14 above. Each plate measures 7.1" × 2.9". The letters are exactly the same as found in Nos. 13, 14 above.

Sri Jagadeva's reading is defective in a few places; but not misleading on the vital points of the charter.

The grant was made on the occasion of a lunar eclipse as well as kanyādāna (marriage) to a Brahman named Pillaśarman who was well-versed in the Vedas and Vedāṅgas and to his siter, Pillikasvāminī.

The village Navatula which was granted by this charter may be identified with the modern village Nautalā, situated at a distance of about nine miles to the south of Parlakimedi. There are villages called Maluvā and Korabba very close to Nautalā, and they are to be identified with the villages of same names found in the 13th and 18th lines of this inscription.

Sri Jagadeva's translation of the text, modified according to its revised reading is given below :—

Om. Svasti, Mahārāja Devendrā varmmā,* son of Guṇārṇava, who has got all the qualities of humility, chivalry and charity, who has

* Sri Jagadeva reads Mahendravarma for Devendravarma.

kept under his control the several vassal kings by winning victories in the wars, who was the conqueror of the whole of Kāliṅgraājya, whose fame is spread as far as the four seas, who is a great devotee of Siva and very obedient to parents, who is the greatest of the kings of the Gaṅgā dynasty, which has been made pure by the grace of Lord Gokarṇeśvara, who adorns the Mahendra mountains, grants at the time of a lunar eclipse on the full moon day of the month of Māgha the Navatula village of Karasadā circle, free of all taxes till the sun and the moon exist, to the son of Brahmachārin Pilli śarman and his sister Pillika-svāmimi, who were well-versed in the Vedas and Vedāṅgas and belonged to the Varheha section of Vaśishṭha gotra and the residents of Kāliṅgapura in the Gundra vishaya, with a view to obtain the virtue which one gets by making Kanyādāna.

The boundaries of the lands given are :—Trees, mountains, hills, tanks (गर्त) temple of Chandi goddess, and vilages namely Mālava, Kollāda and Korabbā.

Then follow some verses from the Vyāsa-gītā.

This copperplate grant was written by Pallava Chandra, son of Mātṛ chandra of Apurva Naṭa family, issued by the Mahāmahattara (chief minister ?) Savar Nandi śarma in the year 192 of Pravarddhamāna vijayarājya on the 30th day of Māgha. The inscription was engraved by Sarvvachandra, son of Khandichandra Bhogika.

It is interesting to note here that the 30th day of Māgha was the day of full-moon when the lunar eclipse occurred. This proves that the Gaṅgas followed the 'Pārnimānta' system in their Panjikas. Therefore the ' Prathama-paksha ' must be the dark fortnight and ' dvitiya paksha ' the bright fort-night.

No. 17

Siddhantam plates of Devendravarman.

(G. E. 195)

1. Donor . . . Devendravarman, the son of Guṇārṇava.
2. Title . . . *Paramamāheśvara* and *Mahārāja*.
3. Place of issue . . . Kaliṅganagara.
4. Date . . . Pravarddhamāna-vijayarājya-samvatsara śate pañcnavate,
100. 90. 5. Srāvaṇa Kṛṣṇa dina pañchame
(— G.E. 195, Srāvaṇa, Kṛṣṇa, 5th tithi).
5. Officers . . . (1) Madanāṅkura Pallava, son of Mātṛchandra of
Apūravanaṭa vamaśa, a resident of Erandapalli (writer)
(2) *Purohita* Chharmpa Nandiśarma (order bearer)
(3) *Adhikṛta* Nagana, the *Akṣaśālīn* Bhoi, son of Saṅkara,
(engraver)
6. Topography . . . (1) Varāha varttinī (Dt.)
(2) Siddhārthaka (village)
(3) Erandapalli (Town)
7. Donees . . . (1) Tamparaśarma Dikshita of Udavāhisa *gotra*, who is a
master in the *Vedas*, and *Vedaṅgas* and a *Brahmacharin*
of Vahṛchasa (*śākhā*)
(2) His brother Yajñasvāmin to get $\frac{1}{4}$ share
8. Authority . . . E. I. XIII, pp.212-16 ff. Edited by G. Ramadas
9. Remarks . . . The name of Erandapalli, which is found in the
Allahabad pillar inscription of Samudragupta, is found
here. The grant is made on the occasion of दक्षिणायन
संक्रान्ति which fell on श्रावण कृष्ण ५मी

TEXT

1st plate ; 2nd side.

१. ॐ स्वस्ति [॥] सकल वसुमतीतलतिलकायमान सर्व्वर्तु सुखरमणीया द्विजय व
२. तकलिङ्गनगर वासका न्महेन्द्राचा(च)लामल शिखर प्रतिष्ठितस्य चराच -
३. र गुरोः] सकलभुवननिर्माणैक सूत्रधारस्य भगवतो गोकर्णस्वामिन -
४. श्ररणकमलयुगल प्रणामाद्विगलित कलिकलङ्को गाङ्गामलकुल -
५. तिलको निज[नि]स्त्रिशधारोपार्जित सकलकलिङ्गाधिराज्य[:] प्रवितत चतु -
६. रुदधितरङ्ग मेखला वनितलामलयशाः(शा) अनेकाहव संक्षो(भ)ज -
७. नित जयशद्व[:] प्रतापावनि(न)त समस्त सामन्तचक्रचूडामणिप्रभा मञ्ज -

2nd plate ; 1st side.

८. री पुञ्जरञ्जितचरण परममाहेश्वरो मातापितृपादानुध्यातो नयविनयदय(या) -
९. दान दक्षिण्य शौच्योदाय्य संत्य त्यागादि गुण सम्पद माधारः श्रीगुणार्णव सु (सू) -
१०. नुर्महाराज[:] श्रीमान् देवेन्द्रवर्मा वराहवर्तन्यां सिद्धार्थक ग्रामे सर्व्व समवेतान्कुटुम्बिन -
११. स्समाज्ञापयत्यि(त्य)स्ति [।] विदितमस्तु भवता मस्माभि ब्रह्मचारिच्छे(च्छे)दे हलस्य भूमि रु -
१२. दक र्मार्गः(र्ग) निवेशनसहिता ग्रीष्मोदकं कुटुम्बै स्तुत्य मेरण्डपलि(लि) वास्तव्यायो -
१३. द्वाहिसगोत्राय वेदवेदाङ्गपारगाय बह्वज(च)स ब्रह्मचारिणे तम्परशर्म दीक्षिताय
१४. दक्षिणायने उदकपूर्व्वन् (म्)सम्प्रतस्तेनापि प्रतिगृह्य भ्रात्रे यज्ञशर्मणे चतुर्था शोद -
१५. तस्तदेव[] ज्ञात्वा स्योपमुञ्जत परिवाधा न कार्या[स्ते] मन्ता इभूमेस्सीमालि-
ङ्गानि लि -

2nd plate ; 2nd side.

१६. ख्यन्ते [१] पश्चिमोत्तरकोणे वायव्यां पापा]ण[ः] पूर्वे ऽतूष्ककरक वृक्ष स्ततो
[च्छे]दस्य पू -
१७. र्वे दक्षिणेन गता गर्त्ता स्ततो पापाण(णो) परोपि पाषाणस्तस्य दक्षिणे द -
१८. क्षिणपूर्वकोणे पापाण स्तस्य पश्चिमे चिञ्चा स्ततो पश्चिमे पश्चिमादक्षिण -
१९. कोणे पापाणस्तस्योत्तरोत्तरं पापाणो(ण) स्ततो तट्टा(टा)कालीमूले पापाणेति ॥
२०. भवश्य(प्य)तश्च राज्ञ प्रज्ञापयति [१] माभू[य] फलशङ्का[ब] परदत्ते -
२१. नि पार्थिवा[ः] स्वदानात्पलमानन्त्य स्परदत्तानुपालने । व्यासगीता -
२२. अत्र श्लोकानि भवन्ति ॥ बहुभि र्वसुधा दत्ता(त्ता) राजभिस्सगरादिभि[ः][१]य-
२३. स्य यस्य यदाभूमिस्तस्य तस्य तदा फलं ॥ षष्टिम्बर्ष सह[स्त्रा] -

3rd plate ; 1st side.

२४. णि स्वर्गे मोदति भूमिर्द[ः][१] आत्तेप्ता चानुमन्तच तान्येव नरके वसेत् [॥]
स्वद -
२५. तां परदत्ताम्वा यत्नाद्रक्ष युधिष्ठिर [१] महीं महीमतानू च्छेष्टदा[ना]न् च्छूयो -
२६. नुपालनं (न,मिः)त्येरण्डपल्या मपूर्वं नटान्वये मातृचन्द्र सूनु[ना]धि कृ-
२७. त श्रीमदनाङ्कुर[स्य] पलवेन लिखित पुरोहित च्छरम्पनन्दि -
२८. शर्म कथित्ता(ता)ज्ञया [॥] प्रवर्द्धमान विजयर(रा)ज्य सम्बत्सर शते पञ्च
२९. नवते १००. ६०. ५. श्रावण कृष्ण दिने पंचमे [द]त्तः ॥ शङ्कर सु(सू)नु उ -
३०. त्कीर्णं शासनं अधीकृत नगैर्न अख(क्ष)शालि भोइना इतिः(ति) ॥ ० ॥

NOTES.

These plates belonged to one Tripurari Paparao of Siddhantam village of the Srikakulm district, who handed over them to Sri G. Ramdas Pantulu of Jayapur. The latter edited the plates in *E. I.*, XIII, pp. 212-6 ff. The plates were discovered while digging a foundation for a house in the village of Siddhantam.

The plates are three in number, each measuring $7\frac{1}{2}" \times 3\frac{1}{4}"$. They are attached to a ring containing the royal seal, oval in shape, on which are found the emblem of a couchant bull facing the proper right with a crescent above and floral device below :—

Sri Ramadas gives the following translation of the text :—

(Line 1.) Om Hail ! From (his) victorious residence वासक at (the city of) Kaliṅganagara, which is the ornament of the whole earth (and) which is pleasant on account of (the simultaneous existence of) the charms of all seasons,—the illustrious *Mahārāja* Devendravarman, son of the illustrious Guṇārnava,— from whom the impurities of the Kali (age) have disappeared by (his) obeisance at the two lotus-feet of the divine (god) Gokarnasvāmin, the lord of the animate and inanimate (creation), the sole architect for the creation of the whole universe, who is established on the spotless summit of mount Mahendra,— who is the ornament of the spotless race of the Gaṅgas; who has acquired by the edge of his own sword the overlordship (अधिराज्य) of the whole (country) of Kaliṅga; whose spotless fame is spread over the surface of the earth, girt by the waves of the four oceans; who had caused the cry of “ victory ! ” (to resound) in the turmoil of many battles; whose feet are reddened by the dense clustres of the light of the crest jewels of the entire circle of feudatories, who have been prostrated by his prowess; who is a devout worshipper of Maheśvara; devoted to the feet of (his) parents; and a receptacle of a wealth of virtues like prudence, modesty, compassion, charity, courtesy, bravery, magnanimity, truthfulness and liberality,— addressed the (following) order to all the assembled cultivators of the village Siddhārtthaka in the district of Varāhavartanī:—

(L. 11) Be it known to you that we have given with (libations of) water one *hala* of land, including the water course and the house site, (situated) in the Brahmachārin quarter *छेद* (of his village) — the water during the summer (months being enjoyed equally with the other) families—during the (sun's) progress to the south (*दक्षिणायन*) to Tamparaśarma Dikshita, resident of Erandapalli, belonging to the Udavāhi *gotra*, a student of the Rig-Veda (*बृहच* and well versed in the Vedas and Vedāngas, He having received it, has assigned a fourth share to (his) brother Yajñaśarman. Having known this, therefore, there should be no obstacle put in (the way of) his enjoyment (of the same.) The marks of the boundaries on all sides of the piece of land are (here) written (down) : In the north-western corner in the north-west a stone; in the east a*Karaka* tree; thence to the east of the *chheda*, the trench running towards the south; then a stone and (then) another stone; to the south of it, in the south-eastern, a stone; to the west of it, tamarind trees; thence to the west, in the south-western corner, a stone; (then) after that stones in constant succession; then at the foot of the bank (*पाली*) of the tank, a stone.

(L. 20) And (the king) makes the following request to future kings : Cherish not, ye kings, the illusion that it is useless (thinking this is) the gift of another ! The merit of protecting the gift of others is infinitely greater than that of one's own gift !

(L. 21) There are the following verses sung by Vyāsa on this point :

[Three of the customary verses)

(L. 26) This (edict) was written by the officer, the illustrious Mādanānkura Pallava, son of Mātṛchandra, of the family of Aparvanata (living) in Erandapalli by the order (of the king) communicated by the *Purohita* Chharampanandi śarman; (given ?) in the year one hundred and ninety-five— (in symbols) 100. 90. 5,— of the victorious and progressive reign on the fifth day of the dark fortnight of Srāvana.

(L. 29) (The edict) was engraved by the keeper of records (*अक्षशालिन*) Nagana Bhoi, son of Saṅkara.

No.18

Dharmalingeswara plates of Anantavarma

G. E. 204

1. Donor - - - Anantavarma, the son of Devendravarman and brother of Jayavarman.
- 2 Title - - - *Paramamāheśvara; Maharāja.*
3. Place of issue - - - Kaliṅganagara.
4. Date ? - - Pravarddhamāna - Vijayarājya - Samvatsara Satadvaye chaturuttare 204 Mārgaśirsha śukla paksha Trayodaśi.
(- G.E. 204, Mārgaśirsha. Sukla 13th tithi)
5. Officer - - Nāṇimachi's son *Akshaśalin* (writer)
6. Topography - - - (1) Koshṭrukavarttini (Dt.)
 (2) Kāmarūpa *Vishaya* (Dt.) 8. Dhāravāṭaka (V)
 (3) Śrīgāṇikāgrahāra (Village) 9. Phumpalli (V)
 (4) Tālatthera (Village) 10. Somavāṭaka (V)
 (5) Hemasṛṅga (Village) 11. Sumaṅgura (V)
 (6) Tāṭappara (Village) 12. Dava parvata) (H)
 (7) Vasantapura (Village) 13. Kṛṅga parvata (H)
 14. Korkaṇṭa (H)
7. Donee - - Vishṇu somachā (r) ya of Pārāśarasa *gaura*, well acquainted with the *Vedas* and *Vedāṅgas*.
8. Authority - - - *J.A.H.R.S.* Vol. II, Pts 3 & 4 pp.271-6 ff. first edited by Sri S. N. Rajaguru and re-edited by Sri R. K. Ghoshal in *E.I.* XXVI, pp. 65-8 ff,
9. Remarks - - - These plates were found along with No. 14 above. The topographical aspect of this grant is interesting. The actual donor seems to be Jyavarmadeva, the king's brother.

TEXT

1st plate ; 2nd side

१. ॐ स्वस्ति] [॥] विजयवतः । कलिङ्गनगरान्महेन्द्राचल शिखर प्रतिष्ठितस्य
२. भगवतो गोकर्णस्वामिनः प्रणामाद्विगलित कलिकलङ्कः श्रीमद्ग -
३. ङ्गकुलतिलको निज निखि] शोपार्जित कलिङ्गाधिराज्य[:] प्रवितत च -
४. तुरुदधितरङ्गमाला मेखला वनितकामलयशः अनेका -
५. हव संक्षोभ जनित जयशङ्क[:] प्रतापावनत समस्त सामन्त च -
६. क चूडामणि प्रभा मञ्जरी रञ्जितचरणो मातापितृपादानुध्यातः पर -
७. म माहेश्वर श्रीमहाराजाधिराज देवेन्द्रवर्म सूनुर्महाराज श्रीमा -
८. ननन्तवर्मा क्रोष्टृकवर्तन्या['] तालत्थेरे सर्वसमवेतान्कुटुम्बिन[:] स-

2nd plate; 1st side

९. माज्ञापयति [] विदितमस्तु भवता['] यथाय['] ग्रामो स्मदभ्रात्रा श्रीजयवर्म -
१०. मा मातापित्रोश्चत्मनश्च पुण्याभिवृद्धये['] भ्यतिथतेन मया वेदवेदाङ्गपरणे -
११. भ्य[:] कामरूपविषय शृङ्गाटिकाग्रहार वास्तव्येभ्य[:] पारासरस गोत्रे[भ्यो]
१२. विष्णुसोमाचाय(र्) पादेभ्यो विवाहसमये कन्यादानमुदक पू -
१३. र्वं कृत्वा चन्द्राकर्क प्रतिष्ठं सर्व्वकरभरान्मुक्त्वा दत्तात्तदेवं बुध्वा (ध्वा)
१४. यथोचित भ(भा)गभोग मुपनयन्तः सुखं वततेति [॥] अधुना सीमा लिङ्गा -
१५. नि क्रमेण स्थितानि [॥] ईशान्यां देवपर्व्वत शिखरः तत्पूर्वेण गिरिवट व -
१६. नराजी पुरुषच्छायया पचरे मध्येन तालत्थेर हेमशृङ्ग ताटप्पर[:]

2nd plate; 2nd side

१७. तृ(त्रि)कूटे सुरुलि वाल्मीकः पर्व्वत्यां गिरिवटः(१)धातुकरञ्ज[:] वस तपुर तृ(त्रि)
१८. कूटे चिंचावनराजी पंचाङ्गुल विभीत[:] कोङ्गपर्व्वते पूर्वावतारे गिरि -
१९. वटः सल्लपत्थरी कंशाम्नः चिंचावाप्पी पूर्वालिः पर्व्वत शिखरे पुंम्पुलि (२)
२०. तृ(त्रि)कूटः पूर्वादिक । दक्षिणेन चिंचापंक्ति सोमवाटक तृ(त्रि)कू -

२१. टे राधनः चिंचापंक्तिः] धारवाटक तृ(त्रि)कूटे चिंचावनराजी राज -
 २२. मार्गीः] चिंचावाल्मीकः कवाट सन्धीतोर वाल्मीकः पुनः कवाटसन्धी
 तोर वाल्मी -
 २३. कः निखातोपलः निम्बवाल्मीकः दक्षिणादिक । पश्चिमेन कवाटसन्धिः कु -
 २४. दुङ्ग पंक्तिः] वक्रवनराजी (३) तटाकालिः सोमविभीत सोमक पितृगर्ता चिंचा

3rd plate ; 1st side

२५. सुमङ्गुर तृ त्रि)कूट (४) चिंचावनराजी शाल्मली पिष्ट पर्वति शिखरः (५)सु -
 २६. पुचेरुः सप्तपर्ण तृ(त्रि)कूटे चिंचा पश्चिमादिक । उत्तरेण वेणुवनरा -
 २७. जी मोदकीराधनः क्रोक्कण्ट शिखरे ताटपुर (६)तृ(त्रि)कूटः सोमः(म)दमः
 २८. ततः पर्वत शिखरेण स(सै)व देवपर्वत (७) शिखर इति अ -
 २९. त्र च व्यासगीताः [१] स्वदत्तां परदत्ताम्वा यन्नाद्रक्ष युधिष्ठि -
 ३०. रं(र) मही[] महीमतां श्रेष्ठ दानाच्छ्रेयोनुपालनं । मि(इ)त्येवमादि प्रव -
 ३१. द्विमान विजयराज्य सम्बत्सर शतद्वये चतुस्तरे २०४ मार्गशीर्ष शु -
 ३२. क्लपत्त त्रयोदश्यां दत्तम(मि)दं शासनमुक्तीर्णं नाटिमचि (८) सूनु[अ]त्तसा
 (शा)लि (९) लिखिना(तम्) [११]

1. Read पार्वत्य गिरिवटः

2. R. K. Ghoshal reads दुमूल्लि

3. Do Do वक्र[ल ?] वनराजि

4. Do Do चिंचाद्रुमः

5. Do Do पिंपू पर्वत शिखरः

6. Do Do तादप्परः

7. Do Do सलव

8. Do Do नादिमचि

9. Do Do कुयालि

NOTES.

This is the second set of copper plates discovered from the temple of Dharmalingeśvara near Gurandi P. S. of Ganjam Dt. The history of discovery is same as noted in No. 15 above.

The plates are three in number, each measuring about $6'' \times 3\frac{1}{2}''$. They are attached to a ring bearing the royal seal containing the emblems of a lying bull, a conchshell and a chawrie, as usually found in the Gaṅga grants.

The inscription was edited by Sri Satynarayan Rajaguru in J. A. H. R. S. Vol. II, Parts 3 & 4, pp. 271—6 ff. In 1952 Sri R. K. Ghoshal of Calcutta re-edited the same in *E.I.* XXVI, pp. 65-8 ff. along with the second set of plates discovered from the same place. He gives an abridged purport of the grant as follows :—

“The inscription records the gift of the village Tālatthera situated in the district (*Vishaya*) of Kroshṭuka varttanī, to the learned Brāhmaṇa Vishnusomāchārya who belonged to the Pārāśara *gotra* and hailed from Sṛṅgaṭikā-*agra'āra* in the Kāmarāpa *vishaya*. The occasion for the gift was a marriage ceremony (*Kanyādāna*). The donor of the grant was *Maharāja*. Anantavarman, son of *Mahārājādhirāja* Devendra-varman who belonged to the family of the Gaṅgas (*Gaṅga-kula*). The grant was made at the request of the king's brother, Jayavarman.

The date, given in words as well as in figures, is śukla-trayo-daśī of the month of Mārgaśīrsha of the year 204 (of the Gaṅga-era). The engraver was Kuyāli, the son of Nādimachi. *

* I read it as the [A]kshasa (sa)li, the son of Natimachi (S.N.R.)

No. 19**Santabommali plates of
Nandavarma.***(G. E. 221)*

1. Donor . . . Nandavarma the son of Anantavarma
2. Title . . . *Paramamaheśvara ; Maharāja.*
3. Place of issue . . . Kaliṅganagara.
4. Date . . . Pravarddhamāna-vijayarājya-samvatsara śate 22/Ashāḍha
dina pañcamī (= G.E. 221, Ashāḍha 5th tithi).
5. Officers . . . ?
6. Topography . . . (1) Phareya bhukti (Dt.)
(2) Chikhallikā (village)
7. Donees . . . (1) Adityaśarman
(2) Mātṛśarman
(3) Duṛḡgaśarman
Bṛhmanas of Kaundinya *gotra*
8. Authority . . . *J. A. H. R. S.* Vol. II, pp.185-9 ff., Edited by
Sri Satyanarayan Rajaguru
9. Remarks . . . The grant was made on the occasion of a solar eclipse,
which probably fell in the month of Ashāḍha and the
inscription was written in the 5th tithi of the same
month in the śukla paksha.

TEXT

1st plate ; 2nd side.

१. ॐ स्वस्त्यमरपुरानुकारिण सव्वैत्तु सुखरमणीया[द्]
२. विजयवतः कलिङ्गनगर वासका[न्] महेन्द्राचला
३. मलशिखर प्रतिष्ठ(प्रि)तस्य चराचरगुरो[ः] सकल -
४. मुवननिम्माणैक सूत्रधारस्य शशाङ्क चूडा -
५. मणे भ(र्भ)गवतो गोकर्णस्वामिन श्ररणकम -
६. ल युगल पुण्यमादपास्त * सकल कलिकलङ्को
७. गङ्गामलकुलोद्भव निजनिखिड्शधारोपाज्जित सक -
८. ल कलिङ्गाधिराज्य प्रवितत चतुरुदधितरङ्ग मेख -

2nd plate ; 1st side.

९. लावनितलामलयशा[ः] अन्यै(ने)क [समर] संक्षोभजनि -
१०. त जयशद्वः प्रतापावनत्स(तस)मस्त सामन्तचक्र -
११. चूडामणि प्रभामञ्जरीपुञ्जरञ्जितचरण[ः]पर -
१२. म माहेश्वरो मातापितृ पादानुध्यातो नयबी(वि) -
१३. नय दयादाक्षिण्यो शौर्य्योदाय्य सत्य त्यागा -
१४. दि गुण्ड(ण) सम्पदमाधार श्रीअनन्तवर्म सूनु महारा -
१५. ज श्रीमान(न्न)न्दवर्मा फरेयभुक्तिः पाति चिखलिका ग्रा -
१६. म स्यैतो(न्यो) भोगिक बारिक प्रमुखं सर्वसमवेतो(ता)[न्]
१७. कु[टु]म्बिन[ः]समाज्ञापयति विदितमस्तु वा(चा[य]) वा(चा)स्मिन् ग्रा -
१८. मोस्माभि श्रीमान(न्न)न्दवर्मा * सूर्य्योपरागे पुण्याभिवृ -
१९. द्वये राजपुत्र खालि नामा भूपट्टकः निवेश -

*Read प्राणामादपगत

Some scholars think that the correct reading would be श्रीमानिन्द्रवर्मा so that the name of the king is *Indravarman* (S.N.R.)

२०. न सहिता कपिलमण्डप यमलिपोल्लविः (?)
 २१. कौण्डित्यस * गोत्राय ब्राह्मण्या(णा)दित्यशर्मण मातृ -
 २२. शर्मणे दुर्गशर्मणे च सर्व्वकरभरैः परिहृत्य
 २७. चन्द्रार्क प्रतिष्ठ प्रतिपादित इति [।] पूर्व्वेण डोलङ्गोनामं

2nd plate ; 2nd side.

२४. गर्त्ता सीमा सेतु दक्षिणेन प्रवहति दक्षिणेन सीमा -
 २५. सेतु पश्चिमदक्षिणकोणे पाषाण पश्चिमेण बापी
 २६. उत्तरपश्चिमकोणे पाषाण उत्तरेण काणगर्त्ता प -
 २७. र्व्वत प्रवहति राज्ञः प्रज्ञामयति । माभूद् -
 २८. फलशङ्का वः परदस्तेति पार्थिवा[ः] स्वदाना[त्] फल -
 २९. मानन्त[ः] परदानानुपालनं(ने) । बहुभिर्व्वसुधादत्ता राज -
 ३०. भि[ः] सगरादिभि[ः] यस्य यस्य यदाभूमि[ः] तस्य तस्य
 ३१. तदाफलमिति ॥ प्रवर्द्धमान विजयराज्य संवच्छ[स्स]र शते २२१
 ३२. आषाढ दिन पञ्चमि(मी) * उत्कीर्ण[ः] शासन[म्] ॥

* Read कौण्डित्यस

* Most probably 'पञ्चमि' is written by mistake for 'पञ्चदश' because the grant was made on the day of *Amāvāsyā* when there was a solar eclipse.

NOTES

In or about the year 1917 a resident of Santabommali village near Tekkali in the Srikakulam district found this set of copperplate inscription while digging a ditch in that village. A local Oriya pandit (Pandit Lingaraja Misra of Parsurampur near Tekkali) informed about the inscription to Sri S. N. Rajaguru who acquired the same from the owner and edited it in *J. A. H. R. S.* Vol. II, PP 185-6 ff.

The set consists of three copperplates each measuring about 6"×3" They are attached to a ring containing a circular seal with the emblems of a bull, a conch-shell and chauries.

The abridged translation of the text is as follows :—

Ll. 1-17 :—" From the victorious camp at the city of Kaliṅga-nagara,—he who has had the stains of the Kali age removed by obeisance at the pair of lotus-like-feet of the god Gokarṇeśvara, established on the pure summit of the Mahendra mountain, who is the creator of all things, animate and inanimate and the sole architect of the universe; he who has acquired by the edge of his own sword the authority of *Adhirāja* over the whole of Kaliṅga (country), who is the devout worshipper of Maheśvara (śiva), who meditates on the feet of his father and mother; who has sprung from the spotless family of the Gaṅgas; the illustrious Nandavarman, * who is the son of the *Maharajā*, the illustrious Ananta varman,—being in good health, issues a command to all the cultivators (including the) *Bho ika* (and) *Bārika*, who assembled at (the village) of Cikkhali-grāma, in (the district or taluk of) Phareya-bhukti.—

Ll. 17-23 :— "Be it known to you that by us in the time of solar eclipse we grant this village free of all taxes to the Brāhmaṇas

*The name of the king is written as श्रीमानन्दवर्मा. So it is a clear mistake of the scribe. It may be read either as श्रीमात्रन्दवर्मा or श्रीमानिन्द्रवर्मा, so that the name of the king will be either Nandavarman or Indra varman.

of Kapilamandapa yamalipallavi (whose names are) Adityaśarman, Mātṛśarman (and) Durggaśarman (and) who belong to Kaundinya gotra, including Niveśana (and) Bhūpatṭaka named Rājuputra-Khāli ? This grant should exist as long as the sun and the moon will endure.

Ll. 23-26 :—(The boundaries are) in the east a *garta* (tank) called Dollaṅḡ (and) its boundary-bridge (सीमासतु), in the south the stream; (and the) boundary bridge; in the west the (boundary) stone (and) pond (वापी); in the north-west angle the (boundary) stone, in the north (the) tank called Kāna-gartā, the hill stream (?) पर्वत-प्रवहति).

[Then follow two benedictory verses quoted from *Dharmaśāstra*].

Ll. 31-32 :— The grant is engraved in the 221st year of the prosperous and victorious year of the Gaṅgas.

*Bhu-pattaka may be interpreted as the plan of the land.

No.20**The Vizagapatam plates of
Devendravarma***G. E. 254 ?*

1. Donor - - - Devendravarma the son of Anantavarma
2. Title - - - *Paramamāheśvara; Maharaja.*
3. Place of issue - - - Kalīnganagara.
4. Date - - - Samvatsara śatadvaye - ehatuh pañchāsābhyadhike 254.
Phālguna Prathama - Pakshe Pratipadi (= G.E. 254,
Phālguna, Kṛ 1st tithi)
5. Officers - - - (1) *Purohita* Adityadeva (Witness)
(2) Ugradeva, son of *Rahasya* -- Durgadeva (writer)
(3) *Khaṇḍi Sri Somanta* (engraver).
(4) *Somāchārya*, the *Sthānādīkari*
6. Topography - - - (1) *Dāvadāmadavam Viśaya* (Dt.)
(2) *Taḍuvamāsinā* (Village)
(3) *Puḍilā* (V)
(4) *Soliga* (V)
(5) *Muḍuḍā* (V)
7. Donee - - - *Dharmmeśvara Bhaṭṭāraka* (god)
8. Authority - - - *I.A. XVIII*, pp. 143-6 ff. Edited by Dr. J. F. Fleet.
Noticed in Mr. Sewell's list, *C.P.* no. 93.
9. Remarks - - - The grant was made by Devendravarma at the advice of his maternal uncle *Dharmma kheḍi*. We get the name of *Dharma kheḍi* in Nos. 31 & 33. If this man happens to be the same *Dharmakheḍi*, of the above Nos., then the 'Samvatsara 254 may be taken as some other era than the *Gaṅgaera*

TEXT

1st plate ; 2nd side.

१. ॐ स्वस्त्य मरपुरानुकारिण स्सर्व्वत्तु(त्तु) सुखरमणीयाद्विजयवतः
कलिङ्गनगर वा -
२. सकान्महेन्द्राचलामल शिखर प्रतिष्ठ(ष्ठितस्य सचराचरगुरो स्सकल भुवन
निर्म्मा -
३. शैक सु(सू)त्रधारस्य शशाङ्क चू[डा]मणेर्भगवतो गोकर्णस्वामिनश्चरण कमल यु -
४. गल प्रणामाद्विगत कलिकलङ्कोनेकाह्वसंदोभजनित जयग(श)द्व प्रतापा -
५. वनत समस्तसामन्तचक्रचूडामणि प्रभामञ्जरीपुञ्जरञ्जितचरणो
६. निजनिर्लिश धारोपार्जित सकलकलिङ्गाधिराज्यः परममाहेश्वरो
७. मातापितृपादानुव्य(ध्या)तो ध्वस्ताराति कुलाचलो नयवितयस्यादान दः -
८. क्षिण्य शौयो दार्य सत्य त्यागादि गुण सम्पदाधारभूतो गङ्गामलकुलति -
९. लकोद्भवो महाराज श्रीमदनन्तवर्म सु(सू)नुः श्रीदेवेन्द्रवर्म(र्मा) कुशली ।

2nd plate ; 1st side.

१०. दावदामदवं विषये टुडवमासिणा पुडिला शोलिग मुडुडा समा(म) ॐ
११. वेतां(तान)कुटु[]विनः समान्नापयति विदितमस्तु भवतां यथायमस्माभिरेता -
१२. नि ग्रामानि स्वमातुल श्रीधर्मखेडिना धर्मोपदी(दे)श(शा)दिष्टेन(श्री)मद्र्मेश्वर
१३. भट्टारकाय अयन पु(पू)र्व्वकं ॐचन्द्रार्कप्रतिष्ठां(ष्ठं)कृत्वा मातापित्रो -
१४. रात्मनश्च पुण्याभिवृद्धये पूर्व्वभुज्यमान सीमान सीमा सहि -
१५. तानि सम्प्रदत्ता(त्ता)नि [॥] व्यासगीताश्चात्रश्लोका भवन्ति [॥] बहुभि -
१६. र्व्वसुधा दत्ताराजभिस्त्रगरादिभिः यस्य यस्य

2nd plate ; 2nd side.

१७. यदाभु(भू) मि स्तस्य त्त(त)स्य तदाफलं [॥] सुवर्णमेकं ग्रा(गा)मेकां

* From the facsimile I read this line as follows :—

‘ दावदामदर विषये उपरमासिणापुटि लोशोलि गमुडुडा ’

* Read अर्चन पूर्व्वकं

१८. भु(भू)मेरप्यैकमङ्गलं हरन्नरकमायाति यावदाहू(भू)त -
 १९. संप्लवः(वम्) [॥] स्वदत्तां परदत्ताम्वा यत्नाद्रक्ष युधिष्ठिरः(र)स्वदानात्फ -
 २०. लमानन्त्यं परदानानुगलने [॥] आदित्यो वरुणो ब्रह्मा
 २१. विष्णु सोमो हुताशनः [॥] शु(शू)लपाणिश्च भगवां(वान्) प्रतिनन्दन्ति
 २२. भु(भू)मिदं [॥] इति कमलदलाम्बुविन्दुलोलां श्रियम्म(म)नुचिन्त्य

3rd Plate ; 1st side.

२३. मनुष्य जीवितञ्च सकलमिदमुदाहृतञ्च धुध्वा नहि पु(प) -
 २४. रुपैः परकीर्तयो विलोप्याः [॥] पुरोहित्यादित्यदेव प्रत्य -
 २५. क्ष[']स्वमुख ज्ञया लिखितमिदं शासनं रहस्य दुर्ग -
 २६. देव सु(सू)नुना श्रीमदुग्रदेवे नोक्तीर्णं आक्षशालिना श्रीसाम -
 २७. न्तेनेति [॥] सम्बच्छ(त्स)र शतद्वये चतुष्पंचाशाभ्यधिके २५४ फा -
 २८. ल्गुण(न) प्रथम पक्षे प्रतिपदि भि(श्री)मद्विप्र सोमाचार्य स्थानाधिकार
 २८. कालेति [॥]

NOTES

In 1881 Mr. J. F. Fleet received a set of copperplate inscription from Mr. Sewell for examination and he edited the same in *I. A.* Vol. *XVIII*, PP. 143-6 ff Originally the plates were in the office of the Principal Assistant Collector, Vizagapatam and noticed by Mr. Fleet in *I. A.* Vol. *X*, P. 243, No. 6.

The plates are three in number each measuring about $8\frac{7}{8}'' \times 3\frac{9}{16}''$ They are attached to a ring containing the royal seal with the emblem of a couchant bull to the proper right. On the outer side of the first plate there are two letters inscribed in Arabic or Persian characters which is read as 'nāl' and it gives no idea at present why it is marked like this.

The abstract of contents as given by Mr. Fleet is quoted below:—

“From the victorious camp (*Vasakī*) at the city of Kaliṅga nagara (line 1), – He who has had the stains of the Kali age removed by doing obeisance to two water-lilies which are the feet of the divine (god) Gokarṇasvāmin (L.3), established on the pure summit of the mountain Mahendra (L. 2) who is father of all things animate and inanimate, and the sole architect for the construction of the universe (L.3.); he who has acquired by the edge of his own sword the authority of (*अधिराज*) over the whole (country of) Kaliṅga (L. 6.), viz the illustrious Devendrvarman (L. 9),—who is a most devout worshipper of (the god) Mahēśvara (L.6.); who meditates on the feet of his mother and father (L.7.); who has sprung from (*him who was*) the fore-head ornament of the spotless family of the Gaṅgas (L.8) and who is the son of the *Mahārāja*, the illustrious Anantavarman (L.9)– being in good health, issues a command to all the cultivators assembled at (the) (villages of) Tud vamaśiṇā Puḍitā (and) Soligamuḍḍā * in the Dāvadāmuḍavam Vishaya (L.10):—

* These peculiar villages can not be identified.

“ Be it known to you (L. 11), that, by us, who have been admonished to perform this act of religion by our maternal uncle, the illustrious Dharmakheḍi (L. 12), in connection with (the rites of) an *ayana* (L. 1'), and in order to increase the religious merit of our parents and of ourself (L. 14), these villages, with their boundaries as they are being enjoyed from former times (L. 14), have been given to the holy (god); the *Bhaṭṭāraka* Dharmesvara (L. 12).

[Here the are quoted five benedictory and imprecatory verses, attributed to Vyāsa (L. 15). which it is unnecessary to translate.]

“ In the presence of the पुरोहित आदित्यदेव (L. 24), by the command of our own mouth (L. 25), this charter has been written by the illustrious Ugradeve (L. 26), the son of the *Rahasya* Durgadeva, and has been engraved by the *Akshasālin*, the illustrious *Samanta* Khandi (L. 26); namely, in two centuries of years (L. 27), increased by the fifty fourth (year) (or, in figures, in the year 254;) on the first lunar day in the first fortnight of the month of Phālguna; in the time when the superintendence of the shrine (स्थानाधिकार) belongs to the holy Brāhmaṇa Somāchārya (L. 28).”

The date given in this inscription is “ Samvatsara ” 254 but not “ Gangavamśa Pravarddhamāna vijayarājaya samvatsara ” 254. It is, I think, a very interesting question to examine whether the omission of the name of the familiar era of the Gaṅgas in this only record is a mistake of the engraver or the *era* is not the same as the Gaṅga era. I am, however, inclined to accept the second view, because Dharmakheḍi, who appears in this grant as the maternal uncle of the donor Devendravarma, seems to be the same Dharmakheḍi of the Kādamva dynasty of Kaliṅga, who ruled under the Gaṅgas as a Mahāmaṇḍalesvara and issued some grants during the reigns of Anantavarma's son Devendravarma (No. 31) and his son Anantavarman (No. 34). So, if Devendra varma of the present grant happens to be the nephew of Dharmakheḍi and the same Devendravarman, overlord of Dharmakheḍi in the “ Gaṅga Kādamva year 520 ” then we should take the date of the present grant as 354th year of the Ganga-era or 254 Samvat which was a popular era in the neighbouring Kongoḍa and

Toshali tracts under the Bhauma - kara kings. As that " samvat " was started by the Bhaumas in 736-7 A. D. according to my calculation, the corresponding English date of this grant will be $254 + 736 - 7 = 990-1$ A. D.

No.21

Grant of Rajendravarma's son Anantavarma

G. E. 284

[Not yet published]

Noticed in *A. R. No. S. I. Ep. Rep. Mad.* for the years
1918 and 1924, at pages 137-8 and 97-8 respectively.

No. 22**Almanda plates of
Anantavarma.**

(G. E. 304)

1. Donor . . . Anantavarma, the son of Rājendravarma.
2. Title . . . *Paramamaheśvara*.
3. Place of issue . . . Kaliṅganagara.
4. Date . . . Gāṅgeya-vamśa Pravarddhamāna-vijayarājya-samvatsara sa
sa(śa) ta (tā) tṛ (tri) ni chatu [ro]t [t] aīā [ni]
(= G. E. 304)
5. Officers . . . (1) Dugapa, the *Rahasi* [ka] (writer)
(2) The *Akṣaśalin* Na[r]aṇa (engraver)
6. Topography . . . (1) Tirikaṭu *visaya* (Dt.)
(2) Medelāka (village)
(3) Hemvarala (village)
7. Donee . . . Sṛīdharabhaṭṭa, son of Viṣṇudeva of Kauśika gotra and
Vājaśaneya (charaṇa) He is well-versed in the Vedas and
Vedāṅgas.
8. Authority . . . *E. I.* III, pp. 17-19 ff. Edited by Dr. E. Hultzsch.
Noticed in Ep. Rep., 1892 p. 11.
9. Remarks . . . The grant was made on the occasion of a solar eclipse,
This is first charter where 'गाङ्गेय वंश' is added in the
name of the Samvat.

TEXT

1st plate ; 2nd side

१. ॐ स्वस्त्यमर[पु][रा]नुक(का)रिण[ः] सर्वतु सुखरमणीया [द्वि]ज[य] -
२. व[तः] कलिङ्गनगर वासका[न] महेन्द्र(न्द्रा)चलामलशिखर प्रतिष्ठि -
३. ति(त)स्य चशचरगुरो[ः] सकल मु[व]न निर्माणैकसूत्रधारस्य
४. स(श)श(शा)ङ्क चुडामणं भगवतो गोकर्णस्व(स्वा)मितश्चर -
५. एकमलयुगल प्रणामाद्विगत कलिकनङ्को -
६. नेक(का)हव संतोभजनित जय[श]द्व प्रतापावनत स -
७. मस्त सामन्तचक्र चु(चू)डा[म]णि प्रभामञ्जरोपुञ्ज[र] -

2nd plate ; 1st side

८. रञ्जित नित्र निखिशधारोपार्जित वरचरण[ः] * सितकुमुद[द][कु]
९. देन्दुवदात यगा(शा)ध्वा(ध्व)स्तारातिकुलाचलो नयविनय [द] -
१०. यादानदाक्षिन्य(एय)शोयेदाये * सत्य त्यागादि गुणसं -
११. पदाधार भु(भू)तो परममाहेश्वरो मातापितृपाद(दा) -
१२. नुध्यात[ः] गङ्गामलकुलतिलको मा(म)हार(रा)ज श्री(श्री) रा -
१३. राजेन्द्रवम(र्म) सु(सु)नु श्रीअन्तवर्मदेव[ः] कुशली [॥]तिरिङ्गदु -
१४. विषये मेदे[ला]क ग्राम निवासिनं(नः) कुटुम्बिन[ः] समा[ज्ञा] -

2nd plate ; 2nd side.

१५. पयति [॥] विदितमस्तुद्ध(भ)वता ग्रामोयं होम्बरत्त * वास्तव्य
१६. वाजसनेय को(कौ)शिकगोत्र विष्टु(ष्णु)देव सूनु श्रीधरभट्ट(ट्ट)

* From here a new phrase has been added in the 'Praśasti' beginning from 'सितकुमुद' etc. and it is continued in the subsequent records.

* Read शौच्योदाय्य

* Dr. Hutzsch reads ह्रीम्बरत्त ।

१७. वेदवेदाङ्गतत्त्वज्ञ तटाक प्रणिष्ठाया मुदकपूर्वकं
 १८. कृत्वा सु(सू)र्यग्रहोपरागो(गे दत्तं(त्तः) [॥] अत्र सीमालिङ्गा -
 १९. नि कथ्यन्ते [॥] पूर्वस्या[] दि(सि(शि) वनराजिका पाशा(षा)ण स्वक्षेयप(पा) -
 २०. पाण दक्षिणस्या चटेर नदि(दी) न(नै)रि(रु)त्या तेन्तलिबृक्षपन्ति व -
 २१. नराजिक(का) पश्चिमस्या गुरातटाक वनराजिक(का) वनरा -
 २२. जक(जिका) व(वा)यव्यां कलङ्कातटाक[] पापाण[] वारुण्या[] गर्त(र्तः) [ऐ] -
 २३. शान्य(न्यां) वटवृक्ष[] वनर(रा)जिक(का) त्रिकुट [॥] अत्य(त्र) व्य(व्या)स
 गीत(ता)नि
 २४. [भ]वन्ति [॥] बहुभि वसुधा दता(त्ता) राजान[] सगरा दिभि[] य -
 २५. स्य यस्य यपा(दा) भूमी त (स्त)स्य तस्य तदा फलं [॥]
 २६. स्वदता[] परदत्तम्वा योहरेति वसुन्धरा[] स्वविष्ठाया[] कृमि -
 २७. भु(भू)त्वा पितृ(तृ)भि[] सह पच्यते [॥] लिखितं दुग्पे[र]हसि[के]ण [उ] -
 २८. [तकी]र्न(र्ण) अक्षाक्षसा(शा)लि न[अण] ॐ[॥] ग(गा)ङ्गेय वंश प्रवर्ध(द्ध)
 २९. मान विजयराज्य सम्वच्छ(त्स)र स(श)त(ता)तृ(त्रि)णि चतु[रो]त(त्त)रा[णि] [॥]

* Most probably the name of the Akshaśālin, the engraver,
 is Ravana or Nārāyaṇa (S. N. R.)

NOTES.

This set of copperplate inscription was discovered while excavating a site near Almānda in the Srungavarapukota taluk of the Visakhapatna district. Mr. W. A. Willock, the District Collector of Vizagapatam sent the plates to Dr. E. Hultzsch who edited them in *E. I. III* pp. 17-21 ff.

The plates are three in number and they are attached to a ring which was cut before Dr. Hultzsch examined the inscription. Each plate measures about $7\frac{1}{8}'' \times 3''$.

Dr. Hultzsch gives the following translation of the text :—

(Line 1.) Om. Hail ! From the victorious residence at Kaliṅga nagara, which resembles the city of the gods (and) which is pleasant (on account of the simultaneous existence) of the comforts of all seasons—the devout worshipper of Maheśvara, who adores the feet of (his) mother and father, the ornament of the spotless family of the Gaṅgas, the son of the glorious *Maharāja* Rājendravarman, the glorious Anantavarmadeva,—who has become a receptacle of wisdom, modesty, compassion, charity, courtesy, bravery, magnanimity, truthfulness, liberality, and other excellent virtues, who has destroyed the principal mountains (viz his) enemies, whose fame is as bright as the white water-lily, the jasmine flower and the moon, whose handsome feet are reddened by the clusters of the light of the jewels on the crests of all vassals, prostrated by [his] valour, who has caused the cry of “victory” to resound in the turmoil of many battles, (and) who is freed from the stains of the Kali (age) in consequence of (his) prostrations at the lotus-feet of the god Gokarnasvāmin, whose crest jewel is the moon, who is the sole architect for the construction of the whole world, who is the lord of the animate and inanimate creation, (and) who is established on the sinless peak of the Mahendra mountain,—being in good health, addresses (the following) order to the royts inhabiting the village of Mede[lā]ka in the district (*Vishaya*) of Tirikaṭu :—

(L 15.) “Be it known to you (that), at the consecration of a tank (which took place) at an eclipse of the sun, this village was given with libations of water, to Viṣṇudeva’s son Śrīdharabhaṭṭa, of the

Vājasaneyā (*śākha*) and the Kauśika *goara*, who resides at Homvaravāla (and) who thoroughly knows the Vedas and the Vedāṅgas.

(L. 18.) “The marks of the boundaries of this (village) are declared (as follows) :—In the eastern direction, a row of jungle-trees and a rock; in the south-east a rock; in the south, the Chaṭera river; in the south-west, a group of tamarind-trees (and) a row of jungle trees, in the west, the Gurā tank (and) a row of jungle-trees, in the north-west, the Kalanjā tank (and) a rock; in the north a trench; in the north-east, a banyan-tree, a row of jungle-trees (and) a *trikūṭa*.

(L. 23) “With reference to this (subject), there are (the following) verses of Vyāsa :—

[Here follow two of the customary verses from the *Mahābhārata*]

(L. 27.) (This edict) was written by the private secretary (*rahasya*) Durgappa (and) engraved by the keeper of records (*Akṣaśālīn*)

(L. 28.) (In) in year three hundred and four of the prosperous and victorious reign of the G[ā]ṅgeya race,

No. 23

Jayapur plates of Rajendravarma son of Anantavarma and grand son of Jayavarma ?

At page 53 and under the foot-note No. 4 in the "*Elements of South-Indian Palaeography*" (London, 1878), Dr. A. C. Burnell gives a bit of information about a set of copper plate inscription of the Gangas of Kalinga. He writes :—

"A few inscriptions have been found near Jayapura (in the Ganjam district*), they are of the tenth century"

Then he writes in the foot-note :—

"The dynasty to which these belong seems to have been established by fugitives of the Vengi family in the 7th century..... These kings again rose to power for a time, and appear to have resided at Kalinganagara. The succession is

Jayavarmadeva
|
Anantavarmadeva (in 985 A. D.)
|
Rajendravarmadeva*

Unfortunately Mr. Burnell does not flash any light on the source of his information where from he arrived at the conclusion as stated above including the date of Anantavarmadeve, son of Jayavarma and father of Rājendravarma as A. D. 985, equal to 907 Saka year. Any way, we cannot ignore the value of this little information, since it comes from a renowned epigraphist like Mr. Burnell, who gives a

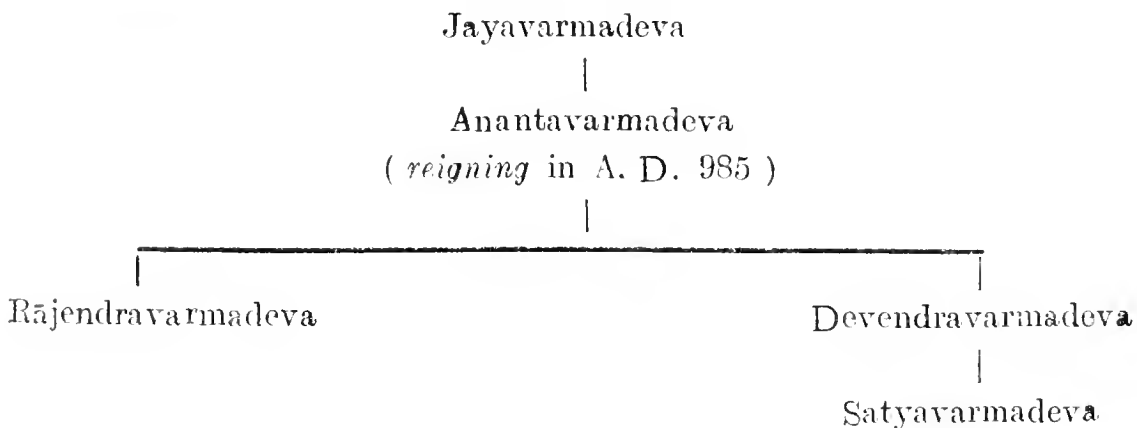
* Now in the Koraput district in Orissa.

* Dr. J. F. Fleet while editing the Chicacole grant of Devendravarma has referred to this writing of Burnell (Vide I, A. Vol. XIII, p. 274.

definite date for Anantavarma. Might be he himself examined a set of copper plates discovered somewhere near Jaypur which, has not yet come to light, but preserved somewhere either in India or abroad. We are, therefore, neither able to completely reject nor wholly accept the date relating to the Anantavarma, mentioned in Mr. Burnell's work.

In this connection I like to quote the following remarks of Robert Sewell from his *Archaeological Survey of South India*, Vol II, p 183 .—

“ Later on we come to the descendants of this Indravarma in the tenth century. After the Chālukyan conquest in the seventh century, we hear little or nothing of the Kalinga Gaṅgas till about the year 917 A.D. (Vide Dr. Burnell's *South Indian Palaeography*, X, p.243). At that period there ensued a period of anarchy in the Eastern Chālukyan territories which lasted for 27 years at least, and the Kalinga princes again rose to power for a time at Kalinganagara. The following short genealogy is gathered from inscriptions of this period :—



Sewell thinks that Satyavarma, son of Devendravarma who issued a grant in the 51st Samvat might have used an era which was probably started by Jayavarmadeva, the first king of this branch.

All these old theories hold no good to consider the correct genealogy of the early Gaṅgas of Kalinga. Similarly, we are not impressed much by the notes of Dr. Burnell who has assigned one Anantavarman, son of Jayavarman and father of Rājendrarman, to 985 A. D. Any way, Dr. Burnell's note stands at present partially true, for any historical purpose.

No. 24

Salantri plates or Musunika grant of Devendravarman

(G. E. 306)

1. Donor . . . Devendravarman the son of [Sri Rājā] Indravarman.
2. Title . . . *Mahārājādhirāja*.
3. Place of issue . . . Kaliṅganagara.
4. Date . . . Gāṅgey-rājya samvatsara śatatrini śaḍoḥhrita
(—G. E. 306).
5. Officers . . . (1) *Mahāsandhivirākin* Sarvvaachandra (writer)
(2) *Akṣhaśālin* Khandimalla (engraver)
6. Topography . . . (1) Varahavartani (Dt.)
(2) Sidhathā (village)
(3) Musunika (village)
(4) Mukurumva (Village)
(5) Yavayaṭika (Village)
(6) Yāmivāṭaka (Village)
7. Donees . . . (1) Adityavishṇuśarmā, son of Nārāyana Bhaṭṭa
(2) Bhānuśarma, brother of no. 1. The donees are the residents of Nagara and belong to Bhāradvāja go ra.
8. Authority . . . *J.A.H.R.S.* vol. XVIII, pp. 115 Edited by Manda Narasimham and Re-edited by Mm. V.V. Mirashi in *E.I.* XXX, pp. 23-8 ff.
9. Remarks . . . The grant was made on the occasion of a solar eclipse,

TEXT

1st plate ; 2nd side

१. ॐ स्वस्ति [॥] अमरपुरानुकारिण[ः स]र्बतु सुखरमणीया द्वि -
२. जयवत श्रि(श्रीः)मत्कलिङ्गनगर वासकान्महेन्द्राचलामल
३. शिखरप्रतिष्ठितस्य सचराचरगुरोः सकलभुवन नि -
४. मर्णैक सु(सू)[त्र]धारस्य शशा[ङ्क]चूडामणेः भगवतो गो -
५. कर्णस्व(स्वा)मि[न] श्ररणकमलयुगल[प्र]णामाद्विगत -^१
६. कलिकलङ्को गङ्गामल [कु]लतिलको निजनिखिङ्गशधारोपार्जित -
७. सकलकलिङ्गाधिराज्य[ः अ]ने[का]हव संक्षोभ नित जयश[द्वः] प्रत(ता) -
८. पावनत समस्त सामन्त चक्रचूडामणि प्रभा मञ्जरी -

2nd plate ; 1st side

९. पुञ्जरञ्जत वर[च]रणयुगल(लो) ध्वस्तारातिकुलाचलो न -
१०. यविभयदयादानदाक्षिन्य(ण्य) शौर्यादाय्य सत्यत्यागादि गु -
११. णसम्पदाधार[भू]तो महाराजाधिराज श्रि(श्री)राजेन्द्रवर्म -
१२. सु(सू)नु म[हा]राज [श्री]देवेन्द्रवर्म(र्मा) सकल वराह व -
१३. तन्या['] सिधथा समन्धनं(नी)[हि]कृत्य मुसुनिका ग्राम मे सव्व स -
१४. मवेतानि[कु]टुम्बिन[ः] समज्ञापयति [॥] विदितमस्तु बो यथा -
१५. यं ग्रामोस्माभि[ः] सव्वकरभरै[ः] परिहृत्याचन्द्रार्क प्र -

2nd plate; 2nd side

१६. तिष्ठ मग्रहारं कृत्वा मातापित्रोरात्मनश्च पुन्या(ण्या)भिवृध(द्ध) -
१७. ये सूर्यग्रहोपरागे नगरवास्तव्य भारद्वाजगोत्राय ना -
१८. रायणभट्टसूनु आदित्य विष्णुशर्मणे उदकपूर्वक['] कृत्वा
१९. सम्प्रदत्तेति । अत्र च सि(सी)मालिङ्गानि लिख्यन्ते [॥] पूर्व[स्यांदिशि]
२०. धन्यातटार्क(क)स्या(स्पालि['] यावन् । आग्नेय्यां दिशि मुसुनिक स्या -

२१. मुकुरुम्बस्य अरलकस्य तृके (1) गर्ता । दक्षिणस्य(स्यां) दिशि प(पा)[र्ब] -
 २२. तिकौ द्वौशिखरौ [1] पश्चिमस्य(स्यां) दिशि बाङ्शगर्ता यावद्वायव्य गो -

3rd Plate ; 1st side.

२३. चर[ः] उत्तरस्या[ः] दिशि पुरुदुवापिक्रमेण पर्वत शिखर[ः] मुसुनिकस्य
 २४. ई(ए)शान्य(न्ये) गोचरं(रः) [1] यवयटिकस्य यामिवाटकस्य मुकुनिकस्य
 २५. त्रके (2) न्यग्रोध आलिजलप्रवाहः ई(ऐ)शान्य(नी) गोचरः [1] भ्राता(तुः)
 भानुशर्म्स्य(णः) तृती -
 २६. योङ्शः प्रदत्तः(त्तः) [1] बहुभिर्बसुधा दत्ता(त्ता) राजभिः[ः] सगरादिभिः[ः] [1]
 यस्य य -
 २७. स्य यदा भु(भू)मि[ः] तस्य तस्य तदा फं(फ)लं [1] स्वदत्ताम्परदत्ताम्वा यो -
 २८. हरेति (त) वसुन्धरा[म] [1] स विष्ट यां कृमर्भु(भू)त्वा पच्यते पितृभिः सह ॥
 गङ्गे -
 २९. यराज्यसम्बच्छ(त्स)र स(श)ततृ(त्र)णि(ये) शङोच्छ्रितः । (3) लिखं(खित)
 मि[द] शासनं मां(म)क्षा -
 ३०. सांधिविग्रहिक सव्वचन्द्रेण (4) इति [1] उत्कि(त्की)र्ण[ः] चाख(क्ष)शालि
 खण्डमल्लेतेति ।

It may be read as 'त्रिकस्य' as suggested by V. V. Mirashi. But the word seems to be a technical term of survey as the same is used in line 25 below. (S N.R.)

2. See note no. 1.

3. Read षडुत्तरे

4. Read ससर्वचन्द्रेण

NOTES

The plates were discovered by a cultivator while ploughing a field at the village of Shalantri, fifteen miles to the west of Srikakulam town. They are three in number each measuring 7.3" × 3 2". The plates are attached to a ring containing the royal seal with the emblem of a lying bull as found in other Gaṅga plates.

This inscription was first edited in J. A. H. R. S. Vol. XVIII, p. 115, by Sri Manda Narasimham and re-edited by Mm. V. V. Mirashi in E. I. XXX, pp 23-8 ff.

Mm. V. V. Mirashi gives an abridged purport of the grant as quoted below :—

" The plates refer to the reign of the Gaṅga king, *Mahārāja* Devendravarman, the son of *Mahārājadhīrāja* Rājendra varman. They were issued from Kāliṅganagara and record the grant of the village Musunika situated near Sidhathā in the territorial division of Varāha vartanī on the occasion of a solar eclipse. The grant is dated at the end in the year 306 (expressed in words) of the Gāṅgeya kingdom, i. e., the Gaṅga era* While stating the boundaries of the donated village the following neighbouring villages are mentioned, viz., Mukurumbaka, Aralaka, Navayaṭika and Yāmivāṭaka. The donee was the Brāhmaṇa Aditya viśnuśarman, the son of Nārāyaṇa Bhaṭṭa, who belonged to the Bhāradvāja *gotra*, and at the time of the grant, was residing at Nagara. A third part of the village was given to his brother Bhānuśarman. The grant was written by the *Mahāsandhivigrahika* Sarvachandra and was engraved on the plates by *Akṣaśālin* Khaṇḍimalla.

* In A. D. 703 there was a solar eclipse in the month of Karttika. From this date upto Bhādrapada of A. D. 705 there was no solar eclipse. Therefore this test does not stand in favour of Mirashi.

×

×

×

In A. D. 803 there was a solar eclipse on the 25th Apl. In 804 & 805 there was no solar eclipse. Only on the 16th September, 806 A. D. there was a solar eclipse.

From the above tests it is quite clear that the Shalantri C. P. grant of Devendravarman does not corroborate the theory of Mirashi, when we calculate the date given in that grant either as 306 or 206 Gaṅga era.

No.25

Benglore plates of Devendravarma

(G. E. ?)

1. Donor - - - Devendravarma the son of Rājendravarma
2. Title - - - *Paramamāheśvara; Mahārājāthirāja Rājaprameśvara*
3. Place of issue - - - Kaliṅganagara;
4. Date - - - ?
5. Officer - - - (1) Srikhandi vili (malla)
6. Topography - - - (1) Varāhavattini (Dt.)
(2) Sidhatā (Village)
(3) Sri Parvata (H)
7. Donee - - - Vinitasasi, the *garu* who resides on ! Sri Parvata
8. Authority - - - Noticed in *E p. Carn.* Vol. IX, pp. 33 ff. No. 140. by
Mr. B. Lewis Rice. The inscription was read by
Sri S.N. Rajaguru with the help of photograph.
9. Remarks - - - The seal on the ring attached to these plates contains
the emblem of an elephant instead of a bull. usually
found in all plates of the Gaṅgas of Kalinga. But the
seal of the Western Gaṅgas of Mysore contains an
elephant. The plate is discovered from Benglore
(Mysore). So, it is proved that the Western Gaṅgas
and the Eastern Gaṅgas were closely related. The title
of the king is unusually long and glorified one with
additions of महाराजाधिराज राजपरमेश्वर indicating
imperial status. Perhaps this Devendravarma will come
after G.E 308 and 313.

TEXT

1st plate ; 2nd side.

१. ॐ स्वस्ति [॥] अमरपुरानुकारिण द्विजयवतः कलिङ्गन -
२. गराधिवासकान्महेन्द्राचलामल शिखर प्रतिष्ठ(ष्ठि) १ -
३. स्य सचराचरगुरोः] सकल भुवन निम्माणे(णै) ८
४. सूत्रधारस्य शशाङ्कचूडामणै(णैः) भगवतो गोकर्ण(र्ण)स्वामि -
५. नञ्चरणकमल(ला)राधनैकतत्परा नेकाहव सङ्क्षोभजनि -

2nd plate ; 1st side.

६. त जयशद्व प्रता(पा) वनत स[म]स्त सामन्तचक्रचूडामण(णि) प्र -
७. भामञ्जरि(रा)पुञ्जरञ्जित चरणयुगलो महाराजा -
८. धिराज परमेश्वर श्रीराजेन्द्रवर्म सूनु श्रीदेवेन्द्रवर्म दे -
९. ब[ः] क(कु)शली [॥] वराहवर्तज्ञा(न्यां) सिधता ग्राम समन्वयामिचाट -
१०. क को(कु)दुमि(म्बि)नः] समाज्ञापयति विदितमस्तु वो यथायं
११. ग्राम[ः] परमेश्व[र] परमभट्टारक पूजनार्थं चरुधूपनि -

2nd plate ; 2nd side.

१२. वेद्यानां पालुकोत्य वसु ष्वकतेय स्स(श)तृप(प्र)ज्ञा व्र -
१३. तारात्य(ध्य) कायभ्या उत (?) [मा]तापित्रा(तृ)रात्मत(न)श्च पु -
१४. न्यायु या(र्य)स(श)मादि वृद्धये अयन स्संक्रान्त्य(न्त्यां)
१५. उदकपू[र्व]कं कृत्वा प्रतिपावि(दि)तेति [॥] अत्र(त्रे)व सीमालिङ्गानि लिख्य[ं] -
१६. ते [॥] पूर्वस्या दिशि त्रिकूट वट च(चा)पि अर्जुन वृक्ष बाल्मिक तट
१७. कधूम पन्ति बाल्मिक दक्षिण दिशि गतान्(न्)रन्य(ण्य) व -

3rd plate; 1st side

१८. लिमक पश्चिमदिशि योल त्रिकूट.....उत(त्त)र दिशि लहु -
१९. बाधितेन्तलिश्चात्राय स्थापितमिदं श्रीपर्वत[नि]व (वा)सिन

२०. विनितससि(शशि) गुरवेन इद['] अत्रच व्यासगीता -
 २१. नि ल्लो(श्लो)का भवन्ति [I] बहुभि वसुधा दत्र(त्ता) राजभि[:] सगा(ग)रादि -
 २२. भि[:] यस्य यस्य यदाभूमि[:] तस्य तस्य तदा फल[म्] [II] स्वदता(त्ता)प -
 २३. र [दत्ताम्वा] योहरेति वसुन्या(न्ध)[रां] सभि(बि)ष्टाय(यां) कृमि भू(भूर्)त्वा
 पितृभि[:] सह प -
 २४. [च्य]त(ते) [II] उत्कि(त्की)र्ण श्रीखञ्चि(ण्ड) बिलि (मल्ल?) [II] ❀

NOTES

This set of copperplate inscription was preserved in the office of Inam Commissioner, Benglore, when the Mysore state was under the administration of the Maharajah of Mysore, Mr. B. Lewis Rice C. I. E., M. R. A. S., the then Director of Arch. Research, Mysore, noticed and published the text of the inscription in a faulty manner in *Epigraphia Carnatica*, Vol. IX, P. 33. He has not given the necessary information regarding the plates. It is stated that an emblem of elephant is on the seal connected to the ring through which the plates have been attached. As the inscription discloses some important historical facts to link the Kalinga Gaṅgas with that family of Mysore, I requested the Maharaja of Parlakimedi to get a set of photograph of the inscription and the seal for my examination. The Maharaja was kind enough to respond to this request of mine. Now I am in possession of a set of photographs of the inscription including the seal. I have deciphered the inscription and given my reading in it.

The purport of the record is as follows :—

Ll. 1-9 :—“ From the victorious residence of Kaliṅganagara, which resembles the city of the gods.— the devout worshipper of Maheśvara (śiva), who adores the feet of his parents, the ornament of the spotless family of the Gaṅgas, whose two feet rest on crest jewel of all the chieftains सामन्त), the *Mahārājāhiraia*, the *Paramēśvara* Sri Rājendravarman's son Sri Devendravarman is well.

Ll 9-10 : The following command is given to the *chāṭakas* (and) the *kuṭumbins* of the village of Sidhata in (the district of) Varāhavarttani.

Ll. 10-15 :— “ Be it known to you all that for the purpose of worshipping the Paramabhaṭṭāraka (god) (and) (to continue his) *charu*, *dhāpa* (and) *nivedya*, (and) after performing the Brata (named) *Satṛ-Prajñā* (at) Pālukotya-vasu (?) . * , in order to increase the merit and life of our parents, during the day of *Ayana-Samkrānti* this grant is made with libation of water,

* I am not able to understand the meaning of the lines 12 and 13 beginning from the word पालुकोत्य upto the word मातापित्रो

Ll. 15-19 :— The boundaries are written: in the east the *trika'a* the banyan tree, the Arjuna tree and the ant-hill, a row of madhuka-trees (and) the ant-hill; walking to the southern quarter, the forest (and) the ant-hill; in the west the *Yola-trikṇṇa* (?) ; in the northern side the lahubādhi (?) (and) three tamarind tress are grown.

Ll. 19-20 :— This (grant is made in the favour of) Guru Vinitaśaśi who dwells at the Sri Parvata.

[Here follow two bendictory and imprecatory verses quoted from the Vyāsa-gītā]

L, 24 :—(It is) engraved by Srikhandibili. *

* Sri Parvata = Sriśailam

* In Nos, 24 & 25 the engraver's name is श्रीखण्डिमल्ल

No. 26**Chicacole plates of
Devendravarman***(G. E. ?)*

1. Donor . . . Devendravarman the son of Rājendravarman.
2. Title . . . *Maharājadhirāja*.
3. Place of issue . . . Kalinganagara.
4. Date . . . ?
5. Officers . . . (1) Sarvachandra *Srīśāmanṭa* (writer)
(2) *Srī śāmanṭa* Khaṇḍimalla (engraver)
6. Topography . . . (1) Pushkarinī *Vishaya* (Dt.)
(2) Virinika (village)
(3) Māraḍā (village)
(4) Puṣhkarila (Village)
(5) Kumārikabhāṭa (Village)
7. Donees . . . Chhetilākayavya, son of Valachi.
8. Authority . . . *J. A. H. R. S.* vol. VIII, pp. 185 - 7 ff. Edited by
Dr. Narayan Rao and R. Subba Rao. Re-edited by
Dr. D. C. Sircar *J. A. S. letters*. Vol LV III No. 1.
(1952), pp. 14-20.
9. Remarks . . . The record gives no date.

TEXT

1st plate ; 2nd side

१. ॐ स्वस्ति [॥] अमरपुरानुकारिणः सुखरमणीया द्विजयवत्तः कलिङ्ग -
२. नगर(रा)धिवासक(का)त् महेन्द्राचलामल शिखर प्रतिष्ठितस्य सचराचर गु -
३. रोः सकलभुवननिर्म्माणैक सूत्रधारस्य शशाङ्कचूडामने(णे)र्भग -
४. बतो गोकर्णस्वामिन श्ररणकमलाराधनैकतत्प्रस्या*नेकाह -
५. बसन्तोभजनितजयशद्व प्रतापावनतसमस्तसामन्तचक्र -
६. चूडामणेः प्रभामञ्जरीपुञ्जरञ्जितवरचरणयुगलो श्रीमान्ना -
७. जेन्द्रवर्म सूनुः * महाराजाधिराय श्रदेवेन्द्रवर्मा पुष्करिणीविषये विरि -
८. णिक * ग्रामः वास्तव्य कुटुम्बिनो समाज्ञापयति विदितमस्तु वो

2nd plate ; 1st side

९. यथायं ग्राम कव्वा(वा)खक वित्तचि सूनु छेतीलाकयव्य* प्रदत्त(त्तं) [॥]
१०. सर्व्वकरभरा(र) मपहृत्य(त्या) चन्द्रार्क तारकः] यावत्] शासन स्थित्या प्रति-
११. पादितेति [॥] चतुर्नामपि भ्रातराणां सामान्य भोगः स्वकर्म वृत्त्या भ -
१२. ट(ट्टा)रिक(का)या भूमिः] बहिष्कृत्य(त्ये)ति [॥] अत्र सि(सी)मो(मा) लिङ्गानि
स्थित्य -
१३. न्ते [॥] पूर्व्वस्य(स्यां) दिशि मारडा ग्राम सि(सी)मासेतुः] वा(ब)नराजिका
चेति [॥]
१४. दक्षिणेनापि पुष्करिणी सि(सी)मा बनराजिका चेति [॥] पश्चिम(मे)ण
१५. पुष्करिणी ग्राम सीमासेतु ब[न]राजिका च [॥] उत्त(त्त)रेणापि कुमा -
१६. रिक्काभा(वा)ट ग्रामः] * बनराजिका चेति [॥] अत्र व्यासगीता -

* Read तत्परस्या

* Dr. Sircar reads :—‘श्रीमहा[रा]ज [राजे]न्द्रवर्म[णः] सु(सू)नु’

* Dr. Sircar reads विरिण्टं(ण्टि)

* The editors read हेतिलोकयद्या and Dr. Sircar reads छेतीलोकयद्

* Dr. Sircar reads कुमारिकाभडग्रा म [ः]

2nd plate; 2nd side

१७. निश्लोका[ः] [I] माभूद् फलशङ्काव[ः] परदत्ते(त्ते)ति पा -
 १८. धिंवा[ः] स्वदानाप(त्पं)र(ल) सानन्त्य['] परदानानुपाल -
 १९. ने [II] इति कमलदलाम्बु विन्दुलोला['] श्रियमनुचिन्त्य
 २०. मनुश्य(ष्य) जीवितञ्च सकलमिदं मुदादृतं हि
 २१. बुध्वा नहि पुरुषै[ः] परकीर्तयो विलोप्या [II] बहुभि -
 २२. वसुधा दत्ता राजभि[ः] सगरादिभि[ः] यस्य य -

3rd Plate ; 1st side.

२३. स्य यदाभूमि[ः] तस्य तस्य तदा फल[म् ।] त्वदत्त(त्तां) पर -
 २४. दत्तम्वा यो हरन्ति वसुध(न्ध)रा['] [I] सविष्टाया['] कुमिभु(भू) -
 २५. त्वा पितृभि[ः] सहपच्यते [II] हिरण्यनेक['] गमेकां भूमि(मे) -
 २६. रण्येक मङ्गुल['] [I] हरत(त्र) रकमायाति यावदाभू -
 २७. ति(त)संस्तुतं [II] लिखितमिदं सर्व्वचन्द्र श्रीसामन्ते नेति (I)
 २८. उत्कीर्णं तान्त्रशासनं श्रीसामन्त खण्डिमल(हले)नेति (II)

NOTES.

In 1918 six sets of copper plate inscriptions, discovered from Chicacole (Srikakulam), were sent to the Government Epigraphist, Madras, for examination and they were noticed in the *Annual Report for Epigraphy*, Madras for the year 1918-19. It is one of the six sets, jointly edited by Dr C. Narayana Rao and R. Subba Rao in *J.A.H.R.S.* Vol. VIII, pp. 18-7 ff.

The plates are three in number and each plate measures about $7\frac{3}{4}'' \times 3\frac{1}{2}''$. They are attached to a ring containing the royal seal with the figure of a lying bull facing proper left. The bull has a belt of bells tied around its neck. To the left side of the seal, there is a crescent at the top and below it there is the figure of a fish; and to its right there is an *aṅkuśa* (elephant goad). All these figures have been carved out in bold relief with much artistic skill.

The charter records the gift of a village named Birinika in the district of Pushkarinī-Vishaya by the Gaṅga king Devendravarman, son of Rājendravarman, to one Chhetilākayavya, son of Bilichi free of all taxes to exist as long as the sun, the moon and the stars would endure. This village, excluding the portion endowed to the Bhāṭṭarikā (goddess), will be enjoyed by the four brothers.

The boundaries of the village are as follows : —

In the east the village of Māraḍā (and) the boundary - bridge (सीमा सेतु) and the woods; in the south the boundary of Pushkarinī, the forest : in the west the boundary-bridge of Pushkarinī-grāma (and) the row of forest

[Then follow five benedictory and imprecatory verses.]

The grant is written by Sarvachandra, the Sṛī-ānanta. The plates are engraved by Sṛī Sānanta Khandi Malla*.

* Khandi Malla's name is found in Nos. 24 & 25.

No.27**Badakhimedi plates* of
Devendravarman***(G. E. 308)*

1. Donor - - - Devendravarman, the son of Rājendravarman
2. Title - - - *Paramamahēśvara; Maharājādhirāja*
3. Place of issue - - - Kaliṅganagara.
4. Date - - - Pravarddhamāna samvachha [ra] 308.
5. Officers - - - (1) Sarvvachandra, (writer the *Rahasika* (?)
(2) Chachhanali Khandi malla *Srī Samanta* (engraver).
6. Topography - - - (1) Lohasiṅga (Dt. ?)
(2) Borudrava kona (Village)
(3) Uttararāḍha (Province)
(4) Pātakakhāṇḍa (Village ?)
(5) Purumjunā (Village) on the Mahendra.
7. Donee - - - Jendrabhaṭṭa Govinda Sarmā son of Bhaṭṭa Nārāyana of
Vatsa *gotra*, Yayurveda, Kaṭha *charava*.
8. Authority - - - *E I.* XXIII, pp. 73-78 ff.
Edited by Dr. B. Ch. Chhabra,
9. Remarks - - - The plates have been discovered from the village of
Palahadi in the Badakhimnadi Taluk of Ganjam
along with some more sets of the Svetaka branch of
the Gaṅgas.

* These are also known as the Indian Museum plates of Devendravarman.

TEXT

1st plate ; 1st side.

१. ॐ स्वस्त्यमरपुरानुकारिणः सर्व्वतु^१ -
२. सुखरमणीया त्रि(द्वि)जयवता(तः) कल(लि)ङ्ग -
३. द(न)गरा म्नेहेन्द(न्द्रा)चल(ला)मल शिखर -
४. प्रतिष्ठिद(त)स्य सचराचरगुरे(रो)[ः] स -
५. कल भुवन निर्माणैः सूत्रधारस्य शशाङ्क -
६. चूडामणे भ(र्भ)गवदो(तो) गोकर्णस्वामिनश्च -
७. रण[क]मल

1st plate ; 2nd side.

८. युगलपणमवगत * कलिकल['] का(को) गाङ्गा -
९. मलक(कु)लतिलको नेकसमर संधट्ट जनि -
१०. त जयशद्व प्रतापावनत समस्त साम['] -
११. त चूडामणि प्रभामञ्जरीपुञ्जरञ्जि -
१२. त चरण[ः] परममाहेश्वर[ः] मातापितृ -
१३. पादानुध्यात(तो) महाराजाधिराजेन्द्रवर्म*
१४. सु(सृ)नु[ः] श्रीदेवेन्द्रवर्म(र्म्मा) कुश(लि)(ली) । लोहशृङ्ग -
१५. रसंबन्धिनि बोरुद्रव कोणे * समवेता[म्]

2nd plate ; 1st side.

१६. जनपदा[न्] सम(मा)दिशति विदितमस्तुभवता['] [यथा]
१७. चोत्तरराट्टा पातं कडराज्ये (?) * वास्तव्याय वस्स -

* Read युगल प्रणामाद्विगत

* Dr. Chhabra reads ' महाराजत्रि(श्री)राजेन्द्रवर्म '

* Do Do ' लोहदृङ्गर सम्बन्धिनि बुकुद्रवके '

* Do Do ' पात(ट)क[भोज्य ?] '

१८. गोत्राय यजुर्वेद कठचरणाय भट्ट नार(रा)य -
 १९. ण सु सू)नवे गोविन्दशर्मणे [जेन्द्रभट]
 २०. पण्डिताय माघमासे सूर्यो[परागे]
 २१. महेन्द्रोपरि बुरुजु-ना नाम ग्राम [श्रवर्मचदि]
 २२. ममायु वो(व)र्ध(र्द्ध)ने मातापितृरात्मनश्च पुण्याभि -
 २३. वृद्धये श(स)लिलधारा पुरःसरेण

2nd plate; 2nd side

२४. ग्रामे(मो य मस्माभिर्दत्तं । यथास्य भ -
 २५. विष्यद्राऽपुत्रा राजोवल(ल)भा चाटभट
 २६. दण्डपाशिकादिभिः के(कै)त्ति(श्चि)न्न(न)वा क(धा) कर्त(र्त्त)व्य[']
 २७. पूर्वस्थित्या सीमासेतु परिच्छेदेन प्र -
 २८. भ(पा)ल्यते । उक्तं च । बहुभि वसु[धा] -
 २९. दत्ता(त्ता) राजभिः सगरादिभिः यस्य यस्य
 ३०. यदा भूमिस्तस्य तस्य तदाफलं । स्वदत्तं(त्तां) -
 ३१. परदत्ता(त्तां)वा योहरेत वसु[न्धरां]

3rd plate; 1st side

३२. सविष्ठायां कृमिभूत्वा पितृभिः सः पच्यते । [इ] -
 ३३. ति कमलदलांशु विन्दुलोलां प्रियमनुचि[']
 ३४. त्य मनुष्यजीवितं च । सकलमिदमुदाह -
 ३५. तं च बुध्वा नहि पुरुष्यैः परकीर्त्तय(यो) वि -
 ३६. लोप्या । लिखिता(त) मिदं शासनं शर्वचन्द्र
 ३७. रहस्येनोत्कीर्णं चाक्षशाली खण्डिमल(ल)
 ३८. श्रीसाध्वन्तेन ॥ प्रवर्द्धमान संबच्छ(त्स)[रे] ३०८ ।

3rd plate ; 2nd side.

The text on the 2nd side of it is not given by Dr. B. Ch. Chhabra while editing the same in E. I. XXIII. In the original plates I noticed that about five lines, containing the verses from Dharmaśāstra, are engraved in smaller type of letters. Over these lines there are only three lines written in bigger type of letters which are given below (S.N.R.) :—

- १ वाजिपोल
- २ अहोवल कतवोम्बय
- ३ सुतः रामवोधि सोभाय ।

NOTES

The circumstance under which these plates have been discovered is stated later on.

The total number of plates is three, each measuring $5\frac{3}{4}'' \times 3''$. They are attached to a ring bearing a royal seal containing the figure of a lying bull, facing the proper right, a crescent and a star above the bull and a full-blown lotus under it. It was edited by Dr. B.Ch.Chhabra in E.I. XXIII, pp. 73-8ff.

This inscription appears to be a palimpsest document as on the 2nd side of the 3rd plate the former writing is clearly traceable and the writing on that face is in no way connected with the present grant.

The writing on each side of the plates are not properly arranged. It is noticed that before the ring was cut from the plates lines 1-7 of the text are on the 1st side of the 2nd plate; lines 8-15 are on the 2nd side of the 1st plate; lines 16-23 are on the 1st side of the 1st plate; lines 24-31 are on the 2nd side of the 3rd plate. Dr. Chhabra has not pointed this wrong arrangement in writing over the plates although he noticed some spurious lines of letters on the 2nd side of the 3rd plate.

Dr. Chhabra gives the following abridged purport of the grant :—

“ The charter records the gift of a village called Purujvanā (?) in Bukudravaka or Bukudravakonā, in Lohadhangara, by the Gaṅga king Devendravarman, son of the *Maharaja* Rājendravarman, to one Govindaśarman, son of Bhaṭṭa Nārāyaṇa. The donee is described to be a resident of a place in Uttara-Rādhha, a member of the Vatsa *gotra* and a follower of the *Yajurveda* and the *Kaṭha-charan*. The name of the donee's native place could not be clearly made out. The name of the donated village which may be read as *Purushphana* or *Purujvana* occurs in l. 21, but the subsequent details are not clear, as that part of the inscription is badly disfigured.

The importance of this record is its date which is the year 308. Although it is indicated only by decimal figures, yet there can be no uncertainty or ambiguity about its reading. This mention of date throws, as we shall presently see, a decisive light on the date, which up till now rested on mere surmise, of another grant of the same ruler."

No. 28**Tekkali plates of
Devendravarma***(G. E. 310)*

1. Donor . . . Devendravarma, the son of Rājendravarma
2. Title . . . *Mahārāja*
3. Place of issue . . . Kalinganagara.
4. Date . . . Gaṅgavamśa Pravarddhamānavijayarāja Samvatsare -
(- G. E. 310)
5. Officers . . . (1) *Srīsāmanta* Sarvachandra (writer)
(2) *Akshaśālin* *Srī sāmanta* Khavdi[malepā] (engraver)
6. Topography . . . (1) . . . pavarttini (Dt.)
(2) Niino . . . (village)
7. Donee . . . Mahāpratihāra . . . 's son, who is a good poet (सुकवि)
8. Authority . . . *E. I.* XVIII, pp. 311-13 ff. Edited by Dr. E. Hultzsch.
9. Remarks . . .

TEXT

1st plate ; 2nd side

१. ॐ स्वस्त्यमरपुरानुकारिण[ः] सव्वर्तुसुख र-
२. मणि(णी)या द्विजया(य)वत[ः] कलिङ्गनगर वासकान्महे -
३. न्द्राचलामङ्ग शिखरप्रतिष्ठितस्य सचराचरगुरो[ः] स -
४. कलभुवननर्माणैः सूत्रधारस्य शशाङ्कचु(चू) -
५. डाम । भैरवतो गोकर्ण(र्ण)स्व(स्वा)मिन श्ररणकमल -
६. युगल प्रणामाद्विगत कलिकलङ्को नो(ने)का -

2nd plate ; 1st side.

७. हव स[]क्षोभजनित जयशद(द्वः) प्रताभावनत सम -
८. स्त सामन्त चक्रचु(चू)डामणि प्रभामञ्जरि(री)पुञ्ज रञ्जित -
९. वरचरण[ः] सितकुमुदकु[]दे द्वावदात दि -
१०. [गदे] शब्दिगर्गत यपो(शो) ध्वस्तारातिकुलाचलो नय -
११. विनय दयादान दाक्षिण्य(एय) शौग्यौदार्य सत्य त्या-
१२. गादि गुण स[]पदाधार भु(भृ)तो गङ्गामलकुलति -

2nd plate ; 2nd side.

१३. लक(को) महाराज भि(श्री)राजेन्द्रवर्म(र्म) सु(सू)नु म(र्म)हाराज
१४. भि(श्री)देवेन्द्रवर्म(र्म) कुशलि(ली) [॥] [चा]वर्तन्य (न्यां) निङ्गो प्रा -
१५. म निवासिनः[] कुटुम्बिनः[] समाज्ञापयति [॥] विदि -
१६. तमस्तु वो [भवतां] ग्राम [श्रुतनाभाय सुनाभ] *
१७. सु(सू)नु महाप्रतिहार हरिशर्मणः* सुताय सुकवि[ये] माता -
१८. पित्रोरात्मतश्च पुन्या(एया भिवृद्धये त(ता)व(न्न)शासन सकल -

* I examined the original plates after borrowing them from the Raja of Tekkali and suggest the reading shown within brackets. (S.N.R.)

3rd Plate ; 1st side.

१६. करभरै(र) परिहृत्यागेन चन्द्रादित्य पर्यन्त[.] प्रद -
 २०. तो(त्तो)मया [॥] अत्रसि(सी)मालिङ्ग(ङ्गा)नि लिख्यन्ते [॥] ग्रामस्य पूर्वदि -
 २१. श(शि) व्याघ्र[.] ततो [गर्तान्यगता ?] दक्षिणेन बाण्या [ब]नराजि[.]ग[र्ता]
 २२. ततो दक्षिण पश्चिम [को]...[ग]र्ता ततो(त) उत्त(त्त)रे -
 २३. ए तिन्तलिका [वृक्षः] [ब]न[राजि]का [॥] अत्र ब्व.स -
 २४. गि(गी)ता[.] [श्लो]का भवन्ति [॥] बहुभिर्व्वसुधा दता(त्ता)र(रा)जभि[.]
 सगरा -
 २५. दि[भिः] यस्य यस्य यदा भूमि त(स्त)स्य तस्य तथा(दा) फल[म्] [॥]
 २६. स्यदत्त(त्तां) परदाता (दत्तां) वा योहरेति(त) वसुन्धरा[.] सवि -
 २७. प्रायां कृमिभु[.]भूत्वा पच्यते पितृभि[.] सह [॥]
 २८. गङ्गब[.]श[.] [प्र]बद्धम(मा)न बिजयराज(ज्य) -
 २९. सम्बत्सरा(रे) [शत]मये दशोत्तरे [॥] लि[खि]तमि -
 ३०. दं शासन[.]...[सिनां] श्री(श्री)स(सा)मन्त सर्व्व[चन्द्रे] न(ण) [॥]
 ३१. उत्कि(त्की)र्ण[.] चाक्षश(शा)[लिना] श्री(श्री)स (सा)मन्त खण्डि [मलेपा]* [॥]

* Read ' श्री सामन्त खण्डि (मल्ल) (॥) ' I think he is the same man whose name is recorded in Nos. 20 24 and 25.

NOTES

This copperplate inscription was secured by the late Gopinatha Harichandana Jagdeva of Tekkali, who sent them to the Government Epigraphist, Madras, for examination. Dr. E. Hultzsch, Ph. D. edited the plates in E. I, XVIII, PP, 311-13 ff.

The plates are three in number, each measuring $6\frac{1}{4}'' \times 2\frac{3}{4}''$. A ring holding the plates contains the royal seal with the emblem of a seated bull facing the proper left.

The date of the inscription is found in the 29 th line of the text as सम्बत्सरे [शत]मये दशोत्तरे of the *Gaṅgavimśa Pravarddhamana-vijaya rājya* year. It means the G. E. 110. But in reality it is not so. It is 310. The learned editor has not added any note on this aspect. The correct reading should be सम्बत्सरे शतत्रये दशोत्तरे because the phraseological order of the royal *Prāśasti* found in it is akin to that we come across in the records of the latter half of the third and the fourth century of the Gaṅga-era. Further we get the name of an officer Sarva chandra, the writer, who appears in Nos. 24 of G. E. 306, 25 and 27 of G. E. 308. The engarver Khaṇḍimalla appears in No. 25 with Sarvachandra. Therefore there is little doubt that the donor Devendravarman, son of Rājendra varman is identical with the Devendravarman, the donor of No. 23-26 above.

Dr. Hultzsch gives the purport of the grant as quoted below :—

“The inscription records the grant of a village by the worshipper of the god Gokarnasvāmin (l. 5) on the Mahendra mountain (l. 2 f.) and the ornament of the spotless family of the Gaṅgas,—the *Maharaja* Devendra varman, who was the son of the *Maharaja* Rājendra varman (ll. 12-14.) He addressed this edict from his residence at Kaliṅganagara (l. 2.) to the royts inhabiting a village whose name has been later on erased and replaced by the word Ni.[y]ino in Nāgarī characters * (l. 14).

* The letters are not Nāgarī and also the word is not नियिनो but निविनो (S. N. R.)

The name of the district in which this village was included has also been tampered with, but may have been originally [Rā]pavartanī. The name of the Brāhmaṇa donee seems to have been erased, but he was apparently a 'good poet' (सुहृदि) and the son of a 'great door-keeper' (महाप्रतिहार) (l. 17). The description of the boundaries of the village granted (ll. 20-23) has also been tampered with and can not be restored in full.

Line 28 f. contains the date of the inscription. If the compound (शत)मये, is explained as a clerical error for शतत्रये it may be translated as "In the year three-hundred and ten of growing victory of the Gaṅga race." Devendravarman, whose subjoined grant is dated in the year 310, might then have been a second son and successor of that Rājendra varman whose first son, Anantavarman, issued the Almanda plates (See No. 24) of the year 304. The two names of the writer (l. 30) and of the goldsmith (अक्षालिन्) who engraved the edict (l. 31) remain doubtful and suspicious.

No. 29

**Padali (or Pattali) grant of
Lokamahadevi,
Queen mother of yuvaraja
Rajendravarman**

(G. E. 313)

1. Donor . . . Loka Mahādevi, mother of yuvarāja Rājendravarman and wife of Anantavarman.
2. Title . . . *Paramamahēśvara, Mahārājādhirāja, Paramēśvara, Paramabhāṭṭāraka.*
3. Place of issue . . . Kaliṅganagara.
4. Date . . . Gāṅgeyavamśa Pravarddhamāna vijayarājya Samvatsare - śatatrāye trayodaśādhike, 313. (- G. E. 313)
5. Officers . . . (1) *Samarāja* (writer)
(2) *Akshaśālin Srī sāmanta* (engraver)
6. Topography . . . (1) Kṛṣṇamatamba (Dt.)
(2) Pāṭali (village)
(3) Dāpu-Pañchālī (Dt.)
(4) Kṛśāṅkira (village)
(5) Ajāmvoṭa-Pañchālī (Dt.)
(6) Arali (village)
7. Donee . . . Kañchipoḍī Bhāṭṭārikā (goddess).
8. Authority . . . “ Bhārati ” (Telugu journal), 1954, p. 574 Edited by M, Narasimham ; Re-edited by Dr. D. C. Sircar *E. I.* XXXII, pp. 201-6 ff.
9. Remarks . . . This is the second grant where a Gaṅga king of this branch used the titles of ‘महाराजाधिराज परमेश्वर परमभट्टारक’ ।

TEXT

1st plate ; 2nd side.

१. ॐ स्वस्ति [॥][अ]मरपुरानुकारिण[ः] सव्वर्तु^१ सुखर[म]णी-
 २. या द्विजयवत(तः) कलिङ्गनगर वासका(मन्)हेन्द्राचल(ला) म -
 ३. ल शिखर प्रतिष्ठितस्य सचराचरगुरो[ः] सकल भुव -
 ४. न निर्माणै ः सु(सू)त्रधारस्य ससा(शशा)ङ्क चूडामणे भगव -
 ५. तो गोकर्णस्वामिनश्चरणकमलयुगल प्रणु(ण) -
 ६. म(मा)द्विगत कलिकलङ्को नेकाहवसंतोभजनित जय -
 ७. शद्व[ः] प्रतापावनत समस्त सामन्त चक्रचूडा-
 ८. मणि ॐ प्रभामञ्जरोपुञ्ज[ञ्जि]वरच(र)णो नि -

2nd plate ; 1st side.

९. व निस्तृ(न्नि)स(श)द्धा(धा)रोपार्जित सकलकलिङ्गाद्वि(धि)राज्य
 १०. प्रवितत सितकुमुद कुन्देन्दवावदात विनिर्ग -
 ११. त यशो(शः) ध्वस्तारातिकुलाचलो नयविनयदय(या) दा-
 १२. न दान्तिन्य(एय) सौ[र्यो]दार्य सत्यत्यागाद्वि(दि)गुण स[]पदा -
 १३. द्वा(धा)र भूतो परममाहेश्वर मातापितृपादानुध्य(ध्या) -
 १४. तो गङ्गामलकुलोद्भवो महाराजाधिराज परमे -
 १५. श्वर परमभट्टारक श्रीअनन्तवर्मदेव सृनु श्रीयु -
 १६. बराज श्री(श्री)राजेन्द्रवर्म(र्मा) कुशलि(ली) [॥] कृष्णमटम्बा -

2nd plate ; 2nd side.

१७. न्त[ः]पाति पाटलि ग्राम निवासि कुटुम्बिन[ः] जनपदां (दान)स -
 १८. म(मा)ज्ञापयति चान्य विदिमस्तु वो भ[व]तां ग्रामोय[]श्रीम -

* Dr. Sircar reads चूलामणि for चूडामणि although the letter डा is clear

१९. त्कश्चिपोटि भट्टारिकाया बलि निवेद्य चरु निमिता(त्ता)य
 २०. प्रदत्तं(त्तं) [१] अपरमपि दापु पञ्चाल्याय कृशसङ्किर गा(प्रा)म[ः]
 २१. जाम्बोदपञ्चाल्या['] अरलि ग्रामं * तस्य मातरया श्रीलो -
 २२. कमहादेवि (व्या) प्रदत्तं(त्तं) भट्टारिकायां सर्वकरभरैः परिहृत्य
 २३. चन्द्रार्क प्रतिष्ठा मातापितरौरात्मनश्च पुन्याभिवृध(द्ध) ये]
 २४. पाङ्गलि ग्रामस्य सीमाजिगा(ङ्गा) भवन्ति [१] पूर्व दिशाया नैधा -

3rd plate; 1st side

२५. निपि(शि)ला विल्व वृक्ष[ः] दक्षिणेन गर्त(र्त्ता)नैधानि शिला [१] पञ्च(श्चि)मेन
 भुट्टक -
 २६. गर्त्ता आम्र(म्र) वृक्ष[ः] उत्त(त्त)रे(ण) काशिम्बिगर्त्ता वना(न)राजिकाञ्चेति [॥]
 बहु -
 २७. भि वसुधादत्ता राजभि[ः] मगरादिभि[ः] यस्य यम्य
 २८. यदाभूमि[ः] तस्य तस्य तदा फल[म] स्वदत्तां परदत्ता(त्ता)म्वा
 २९. योहरेति(त) वसुन्धरा['] सविष्टाया['] कृमिभूत्वा पितभि[ः] सह
 ३०. पच्यत(ते) [॥]
 ३१. माभूय(द) फलम(शं)काव[ः] परदत्ते(त्ते)ति पार्थिव(वाः) स्वद(दा ना[त्त] फल
 मानन्त्य['] पर
 ३२. दानानु पालन(ने) [॥] इति कमलदलाम्बुविन्दुलोल(लां) चपल श्रिमु -
 ३३. चिन्त्य मनुस्य(ष्य) जीवितं [च] पुरुषमिदमुदाहि(ह्)ते['] [च] बुध्वा नदिपुरुषे

3rd plate ; 2nd side

३४. नपर कर्तयो विलोप्य ॐ [॥, ग(गा)ङ्गेय वङ्श प्रवर्द्धमान विजय -
 ३५. राज्य सम्वद्ध(त्स)र(रे)स(श)तत्रयोदशाधिक(के) ३१३ लिखित मिद[']
 ३६. मा(म)हा.सन्धिबिग्रह श्रि(श्री).समिराजो (जे)[न] उत्कीर्ण चाक्षसा(शा)लिन
 त्रि(श्री)दामचन्दे(न्द्रे)न इ -
 ३७. ति [१]

* The village of Arali may be identified with Arli in Patapatam taluk in Srikakulam district.

* This popular verse has been revised in many places and wrongly written in this inscription.

NOTES.

The history of discovery of these plates is not known. Sri Manda Narasimham first edited the inscription in the Telugu Journal the 'Bharati' of Madras, June, 1954, pp. 574 ff. It was re-edited by Dr. D. C. Sircar in *E.I.* XXXII, pp. 201-6 ff.

The set consists of three copperplates, each measuring about 7.5" × 3.5". They are attached to a ring containing the royal seal with the indistinct figure of a standing bull.

The plates record that in the 313th year of the Gaṅga-era *Mahārāja* Anantavarma's son the *yuvarāja* Rājendravarman granted the village of Pāṭali in Kṛṣṇamaṭāmva, to Sri Kanchipoṭi Bhaṭṭārikā (goddess) and two more villages named Arali in Jāmbōṭa-Pañchālī and Kṛśasaṅkara grāma in Dāpu-Pañchālī to the same goddess (Kanchipoṭi Bhaṭṭārikā) by his (Rājendravarma's) mother Sri Loka Mahādevi.

The boundaries of the village of Pāṭali are :—

In the east Naidhāni hill (शिला) and Vilva tree; in the south tank (गर्त) and hill (शिला); in the west, the tank called Bhuṭṭaka and the mango tree; and in the north the tank called śamvi and the forest.

The grant is written by the *Mahāsandhivigrahika* Samirāja. The plates are engraved by Sri Dāmachandna, the *Akshaśālin*.

No. 30

Mandasa plates of Rajendravarman

(G. E. 342)

1. Donor . . . Rājendravarman, the son of Anantavarman
- 2 Title . . . ?
3. Place of issue . . . ?
4. Date . . . Gāṅgeya era 342
5. Officers . . . (1) *Sandhivigrahin* Raṇāmeya, son of Sāmiraṇja
(2) Kanakādhiraṇja Guṇḍi Pilāka, son of Mā(tr)uchandra
(engraver.)
6. Topography . . . (1) [Śaila] ... *Vishaya* (Dt)
(2) Tāmvaḍḍi (Village)
7. Donee . . . (?) , Son of Sarva Aya Kāmaḍi.
8. Authority . . . Mad. Ep. Rep. for the year 1918 pp. 137-8,
and Appendix A, No. 13. *Ibid*, 1924, pp.97-8.
9. Remarks . . . The inscription is not yet edited and its whereabouts is also not known. For want of further information we are not able to give the text of the inscription here, except some notes found in *M. E. R.* for the year 1918, pp. 137-8 and Appx, A, No. 1³, as follows :—

NOTES

“ It consists of 3 rectangular plates hung together to a ring which bears a fixed circular seal of about 1" in diameter. The plates measure about $7\frac{3}{4} \times 3$ ". The seal bears in relief a bull facing the proper right and seated, on a stand resting on a tri-petalled lotus (?) flower opening upward. Upon it is the crescent turned downwards and the sun enclosed within its arms. The writing on the plates is very faintly visible. The plates do not appear to have undergone any damage through corrosion, and bad preservation but the surfaces seem to have been filled up in an attempt to smoothen them to use them subsequently as a palimpsest.

The plates record the grant of a village by Rājendravarma, son of Mahārāja Anantavarma of the Gāṅga family. The characters of the inscription resemble a good deal to those of the Almāda (No. 22. above) plates of king Anantavarma. ×××The donee's name is not quite clear. The son (whose name is not quite distinct in the plate) of a Sarva-Aya-Kāmadi is mentioned. A certain Chola Kāmadirāja appears in the grant of Vajrahasta (see No.37) as the actual donor. It is difficult to determine from the bad condition of the letters here whether the Kāmadi of our inscription was also the donor as in the other case. The record was composed by Sandhivigraha Rāṇameya, son of Sāmirāja, and the engraving was done by Kanakādhirāja-Guṇḍipilaka, son of Mā-ūchandra.

The inscription is dated in the 342nd year of the Gāṅgeya-era.

At the Remarks column at page 3 of M, E R. for the year 1918 we get the following :—

“The plates are so very faintly engraved in characters of about the 9th century that it is almost impossible to read them. It registers the grant of the village Tāmavaddi in [śaila] Vishaya. The donee's name is not clear. The grant was issued from Kaliṅganagara.”

The date of the grant is “342 year of the Gāṅga rule.”

* This should be read, I believe, as Mitrehantra whose name is recorded in Nos

No. 31

Simhipura plates of Dharmakhedi in the time of Devendravarman, the son of Anantavarman

(G. K. E. 520)

1. Donor . . . Dharmakhedi, son of Bhīmakhedi and grandson of Nīyānva of Kadamva family.
2. Title . . . *Mahānandīśvara, Rāurika Mahendrādhipati. Pañchavimśa māṇḍalēśar*
3. Place of issue . . . Jayantipura
4. Date . . . Gaṅga - Kadamva-vamśa - Pravarddhamāna - vijayarājya - Samvatsara - Pañchaśata-vimśottara (= G. K. E. 520).
5. Officers . . . ?
6. Topography . . . (1) Mahendrabhoga *Vishaya* (Dt.)
(2) Dharmapura (village)
(3) Śālivana Dadapura (village)
7. Donees . . . (1) Nāyaka Dudutā Valaka, son of Dālānāyaka
(2) Nāyaka Chāmaṇḍaka, son of Sabu Nāyaka. They belonged to *Vaṭsa go ra*.
8. Authority . . . *J. A. H. R. S.* Vol. III, pp. 171-80 ff. Edited by Satyanarayan Rajaguru.
9. Remarks . . . The record begins with the *Prastuti* of the Gaṅga king Devendravarman, son of Anantavarman who was entitled as 'सकल कर्त्तृव्याधिगज परमेश्वर-परमभट्टािक'. The era used in this inscription is not the *Gaṅga-ra*. The third plate is left blank. Probably the customary verses and the names of engraver etc. would have been written on it.

TEXT

1st plate ; 1st side.

१. ॐ स्वस्ति ।।] अमरपुरानुकारिण सवेवः (सर्व्वर्तु)सुखरमणीया -
२. त् सुधाधवलप्राषा(सा)दमाला विरत ललितलास्यात(त) दुर्दण्ड प-
३. ण्डित सकलालंकृत शी कलिङ्गनगराधिवासकान् । महेन्द्राच -
४. लामल कनकशिखर प्रतिष्ठितस्य श(स)चराचरगुरोः] सक -
५. ल भुवन निर्माणै ः सूत्रधार शसा(शा)ङ्क चूडामणे भंग -
६. बतो गोकण(र्ण)स्वामिनः चरणकमलयुगल प्रणामो(मा) -
७. द्विगतः कली(लि)कलङ्को(ङ्कः) [अ]नेकाहवसंतोभजनित जयश -
८. द्व प्रतापावनत समस्त सामन्तचक्र चूडामणे प्रभत(भा)मञ्ज -
९. री पुञ्जरञ्जितवरचरणः नि न निस्तृ(त्रि)क्सं(ङ्श) धारोपजन * सकल -

2nd plate ; 2nd side.

१०. कली(लि)ङ्गाद्वि(धि)राज परमेस्व(श्व)र परमभटा(ट्टा)रक गङ्गामलकुलतिल -
११. क भीमदनन्तब्रह्म(वर्म) महाराज सुत श्रीमदे(दे)वेन्द्र ब्रह्म(वर्म)स्य राज्या-
१२. वकाले* गङ्गकदम्बवन्स(ङ्श) प्रबद्धमान विजय राज्य सम(म्ब)त्सर पञ्च -
१३. शत बि[']सो(शो)त(त्त)रे जयन्त्यापुर * वासिन['] पञ्चबि[']स श) मण्डले-
स्व(श्व)र श्री -
१४. महेन्द्राद्वि(धि)पति कदम्बकुल वन्सो(ङ्शो)द्भव अनेक तूर्यरघोत्रासी(सि) -
१५. तारातिचक्र मङ्गमण्डलेस्व(श्व)र राणाक श्रिनियार्णवस्य
१६. सुतः राणाक श्रीभीमखेडिः अस्य सुत['] राणाक श्रीद्व(ध)र्मखे -
१७. डि पादाज्ञा प्रकृतिरमात्य पञ्चपात्र राजपादोपजीविनः
१८. ब्राह्मण पुरुषर समवा(या)जी र(रा)ठ(ट्ट)कु(कू)ट विषय प्रद्वा(धा)न स -

* Read धारोपार्जित

* It should be राज्यकाले

* Jayantyāpura may be identified with Jayantipura, now in Chikati taluk in the district of Ganjam.

2nd plate ; 1st side.

१६. मस्त जनपदादीनां यथारिहति (?) मानयति बोद्ध(ध)यति सम(मा) -
 २०. ज्ञापयति [1] विदितमस्तु भवतां महेन्द्रभोग विस(प)ए(ये) द्व(ध) -
 २१. र्मपुर चतु[ः] सि(सी)मा अवल्लि(च्छि)न(त्र) सजल स्थल बिटपारन्य(एय)-
 तृ(त्रि) -
 २२. णि स(श)त ब्राह्मण स्थान अग्रहार['] कुतोहं सालिवण * -
 २३. ददपुर* विनिर्गतौः(तौ)त्री(त्रि)णिशत ब्राह्मणाय प्रमुख(खे)
 २४. वल्ल(त्स)गोत्री द्वयभ्रातृ नानाविवेद्धं नास्ति दादानायक -
 २५. सुतः नायक दुदुरावलकं । सावु नायक सुतः नाय -
 २६. क चामण्डकं वृहद्वेण्ट तड तुय भेरी काहाल तली त -
 २७. म्बोल दोली छत्र एतद(त्) प्रति पति(त्ति) सह उदकपूर्वके ।

* A village called Salavanikā is mentioned in the grant of Indravarmā of Svetaka kingdom. If Sālavana is identical with Salavanikā, then the 300 Brahmanas of this grant migrated from Svetaka.

* A city called Daddarapura is mentioned in *Chedi Jataka* of the Buddhist Jataka stories (vide the Bengali edition, Vol. III, p. 262).

NOTES

The plates were discovered in 1926 from a clay-mine at Santa-Bommali near Tekkali in the Srikakulam district where form Nos. 7 was found. They were secured by Sri Satyanarayan Rajaguru in 1928 who edited them in *J.A.H.R.S.* Vol. III Parts 2, 3 & 4 pp. 171-80 ff.

The plates are three in number, each measuring $6\frac{1}{3}'' \times 3\frac{1}{3}''$ and attached to a ring containing a royal seal. The seal is broken. Nothing is written on both the sides of the third plate. Most probably the customary verses from *Dharma-śāstra* along with the names of the writer and engraver would have been inserted on it, which was not done for some reasons not known.

The record shows that during the reign of the illustrious king Devendravarman, son of Anantavarman of the Gaṅga race, whose headquarter was at Kaliṅganagara and whose god was Gokarnaśvāmin; there was a chieftain named Dharmakheḍi who bore the titles of *Mahendradhipati*, *Mahamanḍaleśvara* and Rānaka, and ruled the country from Jayantipura. He belonged to the glorious Kadamba family. Dharmakheḍi was the son of Rānaka Bhīmakheḍi, who was the son of Rānaka Srī Niyānava. Dharmakheḍi granted the village of Dharmapura in the district of Mahendrabboga to three hundred Brahmanas, migrated from Sālivāna-Daddapura headed by two brothers* of Vatsa gotra namely, Dādānāyaka's son Duduravalaka and Sāvu nāyaka's son Chuām-ḍaka to whom the authority was granted for glorification to use the following :—

बृहद् वेष्टतइ, तूर्य, भेरो, काहाल, तली-तम्बवाल, दोलि and छत्र

* It is not understood why they are called द्वयभ्रातृ (two brothers) when they were born from different fathers.

No. 32**Chicacole plates of
Devendravarman**(*G. E.* [3/51])

1. Donor - - - Devendravarman, the son of Anantavarman.
2. Title - - - *Paramamā'ēśvara, Mahārāja.*
3. Place of issue - - - Kaliṅganagara.
4. Date - - - Gāṅgeyavamśa Pravarddhamāna vijayarāja Samvatsara
mekapañchāśa[t] (= *G. E.* [3] 51'.
5. Officers - - - (1) Nāgarāja *Srī Sāmanta* (writer)
(2) Sarvadeva, *Akshaśalin* (engraver).
6. Topography - - - (1) Varāhavarttini *Viśhaya* (Dt.)
(2) Tāmaracheru (village)
7. Donees - - - Three hundred Brahmāas of Vājasaneya (*charana*).
8. Authority - - - *I. A.* Vol. XIII, pp. 273-6 ff. Edited by Dr. Fleet.
9. Remarks - - - The grant was made before the god Gokarṇeśvara on
the top of the Mahendra mountain on the auspicious
occasion of solar eclipse.

TEXT

1st plate ; 2nd side

१. ॐ स्वस्ति [॥] अमरपुरानुकारिणः[.] सर्व्वतु(र्तु)सुख रमण्या द्विजय -
२. वतः[.] कलिङ्गा(ङ्ग)नगराधिवासका[न्] महेन्द्राचलामल शिखरप्रतिष्ठित -
३. स्य सचराचरगुरोः[.] सकलभुवननिर्म्मणैक सूत्रधारस्य शशा-
४. ङ्क चूडामणि(ण) भगवतो गोकर्णस्वामिन श्ररणकमल युग-
५. ल प्रणामा[त्]विगत कलिकतङ्को नेकाहव संतोभजनित ज -
६. यशद्व प्रतापावनत समस्त सामन्त चक्रचूडामणि प्रभा -

2nd plate ; 1st side.

७. मञ्जरीपुञ्जरञ्जि । निज निस्त्रिशधारोपाज्जित वरचरणः[.] सितकुमुद कु -
८. न्देन्दु द्वा(न्द्वा[बदा]त यश(शो) ध्वस्तारातिकुलाचलो नयविनय दयादानदाक्षि-
९. न्य(ण्य) शो(शौ)र्य्यो[श्चौ]दाय्य सत्य त्यागादि गुणसंपदाधार भूता(तो)परममाहे-
१०. श्वरो मातापितृ पादानुध्यातो गङ्गामलकुलतिलक महाराज -
११. धीमानन्तवर्म्मदेव सुनुः[.] श्रीदेवेन्द्रवर्म्मदेवः[.] कुशली [॥]वराहवर्त्त -
१२. न्यां (नी) नाम विषये तामरछेवु * नाम ग्रामनिवासिनं कुटुम्बिनं समा -

2nd plate ; 2nd side.

१३. ज्ञापयति विदितमस्तु द्ध(भ)वतां ग्रामोयं वाजसनेयचरण ना-
 १४. नागोत्र ब्राह्मण शतत्रय(या)[य । महि(हे)न्द्रशिखरे गोकर्णभट्टारके(क) मु -
 १५. दकपूर्वकं कृत्वा सूय(य्य)ग्रहोपरागे दत्तं(त्तं) [॥] अत्र सि(सी)मालिङ्गा -
 १६. नि भवन्ति पूर्वस्यां दिशि प(व)न राजिका वरवधु(धू) पापाणः[.] पु(पू) -
 १७. नः[.] वनराजिका दक्षिणस्यांदिशि वनराजिका तेन्तली पुनः[.] वनराजिका
 १८. पश्चिमस्यांदिशि(शि) वनराजिका वा (व)ल्मीक[.] उत(त्त)रस्या[.] दिशि(शि)
- वनराज(जि)का

* Probably it is wrongly written as तामरछेवु for तामरचेरुवु
(S. N. R.)

3rd Plate ; 1st side.

१६. पाषाण[ः] अत्र व्यासगीतानि लिख्यन्ते [।] बहुभिर्वसुधादता(त्ता) राजनै(भिः)
सग -
२०. रादिभि[ः] यस्य यस्य यदा भूमि[ः] तस्य तस्य तदा फलं [॥] स्वद -
२१. तां(त्तां) परदतां(त्तां) वा योहरेति त) वसुन्धरां स्वविष्टायां कृमिभूर्त्वा पि-
२२. तृभि[ः] सह पच्यति(ते [॥] गाङ्गेयवंशं प्रवर्द्धमानं विजय -
२३. राज्यं सम्बत्सरं मेकं पञ्चाश[त्] एवं [॥] लिखितं नागराज
२४. श्रीसामन्तेन [।] उत्कीर्णं चाक्षशालिना सर्वदेवेनेति ॥

NOTES.

This set of plates is one of the six sets of copperplate inscriptions discovered from Srikakulam as described in the notes given in No. 11 above. This inscription was edited by J. F. Fleet in *I. A.*, Vol. XIII, (1884), pp. 273.6 ff.

The set consists of three copper plates each measuring $7\frac{1}{16}'' \times 2\frac{3}{8}''$. They are attached to a ring with a royal seal having the emblems of a bull couchant to the proper right with the moon above it.

The purport of the grant as given by Fleet is quoted below* :—

‘The order recorded in this inscription was issued from the victorious residence situated at the city of Kaliṅganagara (line 2), by the glorious Devendra varmadeva (l. 11), who has had the stains of the Kali-ge removed by performing obeisance to the god Siva under the name of Gokarṇaśvāmi (l. 4), established on the pure summit of the Mahendra (l. 2), who is a most devout worshipper of the god Maheśvara (ll. 9-10), and who is the son of the *Mahārāja* Anantavarmadeva, the glory of the family of the Gaṅgas (ll. 10-11). It is addressed to the *Kutumvis* residing at the village of Tāmaracheru in the Varāhavartanī *Vishaya* (ll. 11-12), on the occasion of an eclipse of the sun (l. 15), and after performing libations of water before Gokarṇa Bhaṭṭāraka on the summit of the mountain Mahendra (ll. 14-15), the said village of Tāmaracheru was given by Devendravarmā to three hundred Brāhmins of the Vājasaneyya *Charana* (l. 13.) The boundaries of the village are defined in lines 15 to 19, but this passage contains nothing of importance. Lines 19 to 22 contain two of the usual benedictory and imprecatory verses. In lines 22 and 23 there is given, in words, the date as the fifty first year of the augmenting victorious rule of the Gaṅgeya lineage. And lines 23 and 24 record that the inscription was written or composed by the *Sāmanya* Nāgarāja, and was engraved by the *Akṣhaśāl* Sarvadeva.

Dr. Fleet suggests that the date of this grant can not be the Gaṅg-*era* 51. But, he puts it as 251 for the reason that Satyavarma’s

* Some unnecessary portions are left out (S. N. R.)

grant was issued in 351 on the occasion of a solar eclipse, Since the present grant was made on the occasion of a solar eclipse, although Satyavarma's father is Devendravarma and Satyavarma's inscription is similar to this grant on palaeographical grounds it cannot be taken that both the grants were issued in the same year (i.e. Gaṅga era 351) as two sun-eclipses; do not usually occur in one year, and that the father (Devendravarma) and son (Satytavarma) could issue their charters in the same year on two occasions.

Although Fleet's argument is sound we cannot accept it, because the starting month of the Gaṅga era is not the same as the starting month of the lunar year. As a matter of fact if Gaṅga era started from the day of Bhādrapada Sukla dvādaśi of the year 626 A. D. then the 351st year started from the 28 th August, 977 A. D. and ended on the 18th August, 978 A. D. Within this period there occurred two solar eclipses, the first eclipse being on the 13 th Decembr, 977 A. D. and the second on the 8th June 978 A. D. * So it is quite possible that Devendra varman issued his grant on 13-12-977 A. D. and after his death, his son Satyavarma granted on 13-12-977 A. D. Therefore there is no improbability in giving two grants by father and son in the same Gaṅge year when there were two solar eclipses.

* Vide Swamikannu pillai's *Indian Ephemeris*, Vol. II. pp 357-8

No. 33**Chicacole plates of
Satyavarman***(G. E. 351)*

1. Donor . . . Satyavarman, the son of Devendravarman.
- 2 Title . . . *Paramamāh' śvara Mahārāja.*
3. Place of issue . . . Kalinganagara.
4. Date . . . Gāṅgeyavam śa - Pravarddhamāna-vijayarājya Samvatsara
Satānāmyekapañchaśata (= *G. . E.* [3] 51).
5. Officer . . . *Srī Rahasya* Khandyama's son Virapa (writer & engraver)
6. Topography . . . (1) Gabla *Vishaya* (Dt.)
(2) Tārugrāma (village)
7. Donees . . . (1) Kandyama guru's son Kamalāsana Bhaṭṭāraka who is
well versed in *Paramārthatattva* and a *Devasthānīya*
(Superintendent of religious institution).
8. Authority . . . *I A.* Vol. XIV, pp. 10-12 ff. Edited by Dr. Fleet.
9. Remarks . . The grant was made on the occasion of a solar eclipse.

TEXT

1st plate ; 2nd side.

१. ॐ स्वस्ति [॥] अमरपुरानुकारिणः] सर्व्वतु सुका(ख रमणि(णी) -
२. या द्विजयवतः] कलिङ्गनश(ग)र बासकाः(कात) महेन्द्र(न्द्रा चलाभ -
३. लसि(शि)खर प्रतिष्ठितस्य सचराचरगुरोः सक -
४. ल भुवन निर्माणैः सूत्रधारस्य शसा(शा)ङ्क चू -
५. डामणी(णे) भगवतो गोकर्ण(र्ण)स्वामिनः चरणकमलयु -
६. गल प्रना(णा)माद्विगतः शद्व(सर्व्व) कलिकलङ्को नेकाहव -

2nd plate ; 1st side.

७. संज्ञोभजनित जयशद्व प्रतापा(पो)पनत समस्त सामन्त
८. चक्र चूडामणि प्रभामञ्जरी पुञ्जरजि(ञ्जि)तवचरणः सित कु -
९. मुद कुन्देद्वा(न्व)व दात [यशो]ध्वस्तारातिकुलाचलो नयविनय दयादा -
१०. न दाक्षिण्य(ण्य) सौ(शौ)ग्यौदाय्य सत्य त्यागादिगुण सफ(संप) दाधा -
११. रभूतो निजनिस्तृ(स्त्रि)ङ्स्(ङ्श)धारं पार्जित सकल कलिङ्गा -
१२. धिराज्यः परममाहेश्वरो मातापितृपादानुध्यातो
१३. गङ्गाभलकुलतिलक महाराज श्रीदेवेद्र (न्द्र) -

2nd plate; 2nd side

१४. वर्म्म सूनुः] श्रीसत्यवर्म्मदेव(वो) गलेल विषये तारु -
१५. ग्रामवासिनः कुटुम्बिनः समाज्ञापयति विदितमस्तु
१६. वो यथायं मया विदित सकल परमार्थतत्त्वे(त्त्वे)न अभि -
१७. मत देवतायै नूङ्कवपोसे स्वामि (?) यै ॐ सृयो(ग्यो) -
१८. परागे उदकपूर्व्व के को तारु ग्राम देवाग्रहारं कृत्वा
१९. सर्व्वकरभरैः] परिहृत्याचन्द्रतारकं मातापित्रोरात्म -

२०. नञ्च पुन्या(एया)भिवृद्धये सम्प्रदत्त इति [॥] अखण्डित ब्र -

3rd plate; 1st side

२१. ह्य द्वय(देयं) शैवस्थानकमिदं खण्ड्यमगुरव पुत्र कमला -

२२. सन भटा(ट्टा)रके नो(णो)पार्जित['] [॥] इदानीं(नो) प्रदक्षिणं सीमा लिङ्गानि

२३. लिख्यन्ते [॥] पूर्वस्यां दिशी(शि) त्रिवृत तटाक +वे(से)तु आग्नेयां दि -

२४. शी(शि) अजुर्नलङ्के दक्षिणेन गिरिनाशिका नैरुत्यां दीशी(दिशि)

२५. पर्वते पश्चिमेन मेरुपाषाण वायव्यसं दीशी(दिशि)

२६. अक्षलोङ्क उत्तरेण अलिशिलातल * ईशान्यस्या[]

२७. दिशी(शि)उत्पलवापि * स्ये से)तु [॥] अत्र व्यासगतानि भ -

२८. वन्ति [॥] बहुभिवसुत्रादत्ता राजभिस्सगरादिभिः[] यस्य यस्य

२९. यदा भूमि हतस्य तस्य तदा फलं [॥] स्रदत्त(त्तां) परदत्त(त्तां) वा योऽ -

३०. रेति(त) वसुन्धरा['] स विष्ठायां कृमिभूर्त्वा पितृभिस्सहप -

३१. च्यते [॥] हिरन्य(एय)मेकं गामेकं(कां) भूमेरप्येक मङ्गलं हरा(र)न्न -

३२. रकमां(मा)याति यावदाभूत संप्लवं [॥] आदित्य (?) । पुन -

३३. रपि गलेलै धान्य सहष्(स्त्रे)कस्य भूमिः[] तद्विषये ग्रामानुग्रामे

३४. ता(त)एडुल मुरय घृत ता ल गलेलै पोलैखाण्डी (?) [॥] गाङ्गेय वंश संव -

३५. च्छ(त्स र शतानांये (त्ये?)क पञ्चास श)त् [॥] श्रीरहस्यखण्ड्यम पुत्र वीरप
लिखितोत्कीर्ण)मिति ॥

* It should be read as 'सुलिशिलातल' (S.N.R.)

* Read उत्कनवापि (S.N.R.)

NOTES

The history of discovery of the plates is the same as that of No. 10 (Chicacole plates of Indravarman of G. E. 128), it being one of the four sets of the Gaṅga grants found from the same place at Srikakulam. The plates are three in number and the seal is on the ring to which the plates are attached. It contains the emblems of a couchant bull to the right, having the moon above and an *aśkuśa* behind. There is also a floral device below the bull.

The purport of the grant is given below :—

It is a grant given from the city of Kaliṅganagara by the glorious king Satyavarman, son of the Mahārāja Devendravarman who belonged to the spotless family of the Gaṅgas. The village called Tāmaracheruvu in the district of Gālela, was granted to a god (deity) known as Nūṅkavapose Svāmin by making the village a *Devāgrahāra*, at the auspicious moment of eclipse of the sun and making it free from all taxation, to sustain till the existence of the sun and the moon.

After this the indivisible portion of the land was also granted, for increase of merit, to the *Saivashānaka* (the Superintendent of the Saiva temple) who is Khandyama guru's, son Kamalāsana Bhoṭṭaraka.

Then follow the boundaries of the village:— In the east a bridge on the tank called Trivṛta; in the south-east the Arjuna trees in the south the end of the hill; in the south-west hill; in the west the Meru-Pāshāna; in the north-west the Aksha Loṅka(?); in the north the Suli śilā tala (hill); in the north-east the pond named Utpala.

[After this are given three benedictory and imprecatory verses].

The land in Gālela village extends to one thousand Dhānya (Paddy). In this district there are villages and sub villages from where a Muraya of a rice together with ghee and *tali* are to be collected by Polai Khandi of Gālela.

The record is made in the [3] 50th* year of the victorious rule of the Gaṅgas.

* The date is wrongly given as the 50th year.

No. 34**Tekkali plates of
Anantavarman***(G. E. 358)*

1. Donor - - - Anantavarman, the son of Devendravarman.
2. Title - - - *Paramamahēśvara; Mahārāja*
3. Place of issue - - - Kaliṅganagara.
4. Date - - - Gāṅgeya vaṃśa pravarddhamāna vijayarājya Samvatsara śatatriti Aṭhavanāsād. (= G. E. 358).
5. Officers - - - (1) Maṭṭ *Sri Sāmanta* (writer)
(2) *Akṣaśālin* Napa (engraver).
6. Topography - - - Sinicharana (village)
7. Donee - - - Viṭhu Bhaṭṭa, son of Hariśchandra of Sāṇḍilyasaṅotra.
8. Authority - - - *E. I.* XXVI, pp.174-7ff. Edited by R. K. Ghoshal,
M. A. of Calcutta.
9. Remarks - - - The grant was made on the occasion of a solar eclipse. A few Oriya Prakrit words are used in this record. According to Sri R. K. Ghoshal, this inscription is attributed to the third quarter of the 9th century A. D. on palaeographical grounds. Dr. D. C. Sircar has suggested some corrections in the reading of Sri Ghosal. (*E. I.*, XXVIII, pp. 340-1 ff.) I have not accepted all his corrections.

TEXT

1st plate ; 2nd side

१. ॐ स्वस्य [अ]मरपुरानुकारिणः[.] श(स)र्वतु सुखरम-
२. णि(णी)या द्विजयवतः[.]कलिङ्गनगराधिवासका[न्]महे
३. न्द्र(न्द्रा)चलामल सि(शि)खर प्रतिटि(टि)तशि(स्य) सचर(रा)च[र] -
४. गुरोः[.] सकल भ(भु)वन निर्म्मश्च(र्म्मा)ने(णै)क सूत्र -
५. धारमि(स्य) शसा(शा)ङ्क चु(चू)डा[I]मणि(णि) भ(र्भ)गव -
६. तो गोकर्म्मर्ण स(स्वा)मिन च(श्च)रणकमल जु(यु)गल -
७. प्रण(णा) म(मा)द्विगत कलिकालकलङ्क[.] अनेका -

2nd plate ; 1st side

८. हवसच्छा (ङ्क्षो)भ [2] जनित जयशद्व(शद्वः) [3]प्रताप(पा)वन-
९. त समशत(स्त) स(सा)मस्त(न्त)शम(क्र?) चक्रे क चूडामणिप्रभ(भा)[4]म -
१०. अरि(री)पुज(ञ्ज)रञ्जितवर चरण[.] सित कुमुद
११. कुदेदु(न्दन्द)वदात यपे(शा)ध्वस्त(स्ता)[5]र(रा)तिकुल(ला)च -
१२. लो नयविनयदय(या) दान दा(ञ्च)[6]क्षिन्य(ण्य)स(सौ)र्ज(यौ) -
१३. दार्य श(स)ति(त्य)त्यो(त्या)ग [7] (दा)ध्वि(दि)गुण[8] सम्पदाधारभू -
१४. तो(तः) परम माहेश्वरो म(मा)तापित्रि(तृ) -

2nd plate ; 2nd side.

१५. पादानु(ध्या)[तो [9] गङ्गा[10]मलकुलतिलको महार रा) -

(1)	Dr. D.C. Sircar suggests to read	छुडा (E.I.XXVIII p. 341)
(2)	Do	Do सखोभ
(3)	Do	Do शद्व
(4)	Do	Do चुङ्कणिप्रभा
(5)	Do	Do धशूत
(6)	Do	Do दत्व
(7)	Do	Do त्यग
(8)	Do	Do धिगुण
(9)	Do	Do धात
(10)	Do	Do गाङ्गा

१६. ज श्रीदेवेत्रं(न्द्र)वर्म सनु श्रीअनन्तवर्म -
 १७. देव(वे)ण(न) उदकपूर्व(र्व) कृत्वा सूज्यै(र्य) ग्रहोपर(रा)गे -
 १८. स[']प्रदत्त(त्तः) [॥]का (सा)ण्डित्य गोत्र हरिश्चन्द्र सू -
 १९. नु विटुभटेण(न) उपाजि(जि)तं वा [इ ?] ।
 २०. सिणिचरण ग्र(ग्रा)मोय['] रो[क?] कुटु[']विन[:]
 २१. स्थाइसद(पड्)हल भूमि चतुरङ्गा(गाघा)ट छेद -

3rd plate : 1st side

२२. सि(शि)लाङ्कित तटाकेन श(स)हित['] गगे(गे)य [॥] वं -
 २३. श प्रवध(द्ध)मान विजुत्य (जय) राज्य स[']वच्छ्र(त्स)र स(श)त -
 २४. त्रिणि अटवनाशाद * ॥ लिखितमिदं मातृशिरिश(सा) -
 २५. म[']तेण* उत्कि(त्की)न्नं(र्ण) अख(क्ष)सा(शा)लिना नपेण

(11) Do Do गागेय

* Dr. Sircar suggests to read लिखितमिदं[म]मात्ये[न]सिरि शामतेण
 (श्रीसामन्तेन)

* It may be read as अटवना आदि It is a purely Oriya Prakrit expression.

NOTES

The plates were in the possession of the Rajah of Tekkali. It is not known wherefrom they were discovered. Sri R. K. Ghoshal, M. A. of Calcutta edited the inscription in E. I. XXVI, pp. 174-7ff.

The set consists of three plates, each measuring about $5\frac{3}{8}'' \times 2\frac{7}{8}''$ and attached to a ring containing the royal seal with the emblem of a lying bull facing to the proper left.

Sri R. K. Ghoshal gives an abridged purport of the grant as quoted below :—

“ The inscription apparently records the gift of the village of Sinicharan (no district has been mentioned) to a Brāhmaṇa called Viṣṇu bhaṭṭa (Vishṇubhaṭṭa), son of Harichandra, belonging to the Sāṇḍilya *gotra*. The donor was the king Anantavarman, son of *Mahārāja* Devendravarman, who belonged to the Gaṅga - *Kula*. The gift, which was from Kaliṅganagara, was made on the occasion of a solar eclipse.

The writer of the record was the Sāmanta Mātṛsiri and the engraver was the *Akshaśālin* Napa.

The date given (in words) is the year 358 of the prosperous and victorious reign of the Gaṅgas. ”

No. 35

Mandasa plates of Anantavarman, the son of Devendravarman

1. Donor - - - Dharmakheḍi, the son of Bhīmakheḍi of Kadamba-*kula*.
2. Title - - - *Rāyaka; Pañchariṣhayādīpati; Mahāmaṇḍaleśvara*.
3. Place of issue - - - Jayantipura.
4. Date - - - Sakāvda Navaśataka-sapta-rasamata(= Saka 900 + चत्तरस(?)
and Samasta 15th R. Y. of Anantavarman (?)
5. Officers - - - Beṭṭi (cheṭṭi?) kurā a Rānakhī Netamā Sāmanta Nala -
Chenḍāla Saṇḍha (?).
6. Topography - - - (1) Pathara khaṇḍa (village)
(2) Kārāmūla (village)
7. Donees - - - (1) Dhāmaka, son of Kesara and grandson of Kālī
and (2) Erukala.
8. Authority - - - *J. B. & O. R. S.* Vol. XVII, pp. 175-88. Edited by
G. Ramadas
9. Remarks - - - This is the earliest known inscription where the Saka
year is used during the rule of the early Gaṅgas of
Kaliṅga. The date as given in it leads to confusion so
far as the ten and unit places are concerned. Scholars
interpret 'चत्तरस मत' in different manners. M. Soma-
sekharā Sarma's note on this record is important
(See *J. A. H. R. S.* Vol. XII. pp. 21-28.)

TEXT

1st plate ; 2nd side.

१. स्वस्ति(स्ति) [॥] अ[म]रपुरानुकारिण[ः] सर्वेस [१] सुखरमणीयात् सुधाधव-
२. ल प्रासादमाल। बीरतल्लालितल्ला(ला)स्यात् द्रु(दो)र्दण्ड पण्डित सकलालंकृ -
७. त श्रीकलिङ्गन[ग]गधिवासका[न] महेन्द्राचलामल कनकशिखर प्र -
४. तिष्ठ(ष्ठितस्य सचराचरगुरो[ः] सकलभुवननिर्म्माणैक सूत्र -
५. धार[स्य] शशाङ्क श्रु(चू)डामणं भगवतो गोकर्न(र्ण)स्वामिनश्च -
६. रणकमलजु(यु)गल प्रणामाद्वी(द्वि)गत कलिकलङ्को[ऽ]ने -
७. काह्य(व)सश्चो(ङ्क्षो)भ जनित जयशङ्क प्रतापावत -
८. समस्त सामन्तचक्रश्च(चू)डामणी(णि)प्रभामों(मं)जरी पुंजरंज(जि)त [चरणः]
६. 'नज निस्त्रिशशरोपजन [२] सकलकलिङ्गाधिराज(जो) -
१०. दुर्वारवैविवारणकुम्भस्थल दलदलित मु(मौ)क्तिका(क)प्रकर धूस-
१. रित कुलाचलो नयवी(वि नय दयादान दाक्षी(क्षी)ण(एय)

2nd plate ; 1st side.

१२. शौर्योत्था(दा)र्य सत्य त्याग सकल संपद धारभू -
१३. तो परममाहेश्वर[ः] परमभट्टारक(को) मातापित्रा(तृ) पादानुध्यात[ः]
१४. परमेश्वर(रो) गंगामलकुलतिलक[ः] श्रीमदनन्तवर्म(र्म)देवस्य
१५. राज्ये शकाद्व(द्वे) नवशतक सप्तरममत [३] (त) जयन्त्यापुरे [४] स्थि -
१६. त[ः] परममाहेश्वर[ः] कदम्बामलकुलकमल मार्त(र्त)ण्ड[ः] परवप -

1. Read सर्वैर्त्तु

2. Read पाज्जि

3. G. Ramadas says that the date is Saka 913 and the Government Epigraphist interpretes it as Sake year 976. Still there is doubt about either of the views.

4. Jayantipura may be identified with the modern Jayantipura of Chikati Taluk in Ganjam which is not far from the Ichapuram Ry. Station. G. Ramadas identifies it with Jalantara near Sompeta.

१७. श्रमतीर [5] पंचमहाशद्वानेक तूर्यरवोन्नासिता -
 १८. र(रा)ति चक्र[ः] पञ्चवीसयाधिपति [6] महामण्डल(ले)स्व(श्व)र रा-
 १९. राक श्रीभा(भी)मखेडि [अ]स्य सुतः [7] राणक श्रीधर्मखेडि पादान कुश -
 २०. लिनः [1] पञ्चपात्र बीस(ष)य प्रधान समस्त राजपादोप -
 २१. जीविना(नः) जनपदा[न] यथारीहती [7] मानयति बोधयति शहा आज्ञा -
 २२. पयति विदितमस्तु भवतां [1] महेन्द्रभोग मभिर -

2nd plate; 2nd side

२३. थरखण्ड ग्राम* [ः] केसरस्य सुत(तो) धामककस्य कालि पौत्र (पुत्र ?)
 २४. स्य एरुकलजादत्त जणकस्य [8] मु(त्त)दक पूर्वके त(ता)म्ब्र(म्ब्र) शासन (नी) -
 २५. कृत्य प्रदतो(त्त) स्माभी(भिः) सर्वबाधाविबर्जित आचेटभाट [9] अ -
 २६. प्रवेस(श्य)भूमिद्विद्रा(द्र)मपिवा न्याए(ये)[ना] चन्द्राकक्षिति समका -
 २७. ल पर्यन्त[ः] मातापित्रा(त्रो) रात्मना सत्वानां
 २८. सोभाव वएत् [1] सीमालिङ्गानि लिख्यन्ते [1] पूर्वण
 २९. गर्त[ः] अग्रयोः कारामुल[ः] [10] जामाया [11] स्वयम्भु उभ -
 ३०. इ(य)सीला म(त)द [1] नैहत्यां पिपल त्री(वृ)क्ष सनि(त्रि)धि रोपित -
 ३१. सी(शि)ला [1] वारुन्यां एयां रोपित सी(शि)ला व यव्यां रोपित सी(शि) -
 ३२. ला [1] सोम्या[यां] याव[त्] गाडा सीमा [1] ईशान्ये धर्मो(र्मे) -

5. Read पूर्व पश्चिमतीर Probably it means the East coast and west coast.

6. Read पञ्चविषयाधिपतिः

7. Read यथारीति or यथार्ह

* In Mācdasa the village Patharakhandā still goes by that name.

8. Probably एरुकलजा दुइ जणकु अस्य is to be read. The Oriya meaning for दुइजणकु is to two persons.

9. Read आचाटभाट

10. कारामूल seems to be the name of a village.

11. Read याम्याया

3rd plate ; 1st side

३३. स(श्व)रदेव सन्ति(त्रि)धे गाडसीमा [I] एतश्च भीतरु [I] सामा -
 ३४. स्थ पंद्रारा १५ [II] [12] स(स्व)दत्ता['] परदत्तम्वा जो(यो)हरेतौ (त)
 ३५. वसुंधरा['] सटि(ष्टि) वरीस(वपे) सहस्राणि वी(वि)ष्टायां जाय -
 ३६. ते कृमिः [II] वे(चे)ट्टिकुगग्र राणखी(क?) नेमा(म [हा] सामन्त(न्ते)न -
 ३७. ल चण्डालसण्डोः [II]

12. Read समस्त पन्द्र १५. The word पन्द्र is an Oriya expression for 15. It may be the regnal year of Anantavarma, the overlord of the donor Dharmakheḍi.

NOTES

The late Raja of Mandasa sent two sets of copper plates to the Government Epigraphist for Madras who noticed them in *M. E. R.* for the year 1918, *APPX. A.* Nos 12 and 13. Nothing is known about their discovery. No. 12 in the *M. E. R.* is the present grant and No. 13 belongs to Rājendravarman, son of Anantavarman.

The plates were edited by G. Ramadas B. A., M. R. A. S. in *J. B. & O. R. S.* Vol XVII, pp. 175-88 ff., The set consists of three plates, each measuring about 7"×3.5" They are attached to a ring which carries a circular seal, containing the emblem of a crescent at the top, a fish in horizontal position at the centre and an elephant goad at the bottom.

Although the text is Sanskrit, it contains some Oriya words like समस्त, चन्द्र, दुइजण etc.

Sri G. Ramadas gives an abstract of contents of the grant as quoted below ;—

“The illustrious Anantavarmadēva of the family of the Gaṅgas, who has the stains of *Kali* washed by making obeisance at the lotus-feet of the Gokarna established on the golden summit of mount Mahendra, whose feet were brightened by the lustre of the crest-jewels of the circle of chieftains subdued by his valour, who was the devout worshipper of Maheśvara, who meditates on the feet of his father and mother; and who was the over-lord of the whole of Kāliṅga, was reigning at Kāliṅganagara, where in rows of white palaces resided the valarous and the learned.

In the śaka year 913, **Rāṇika* Dharmakṛṣṇi, the son of *Pāṇika* Ugrakṛṣṇi, the devout worshipper of Maheśvara, (born) in the spotless family of the Kadambas, who had terrified a host of enemies to the west

* *Sakavda Nava sataka sapta rasamata* is written in line 15 of the grant. It is interpreted by different scholars in different forms. (S. N. R.)

of the mountains and who was the governor of the five mountainous districts पन्चपात्र विषय issues (the following order) to the chief and other servants of the king (as well as) to the freemen जानपदाः of the district

Be it known unto you (that) for the favour of all beings towards our father, mother and ourselves, the village of Majhipathara khaṇḍa * in the region of Mahendra; free from all obligations and taxes, has been granted by us to one Frukalayādeva, the son of Kesara and grandson of Dhāmaka, with libations of water, by means of a copper-plate charter that it might last as long as the sun; the moon and the earth last.

Then the boundaries of the village are given.

The charter is dated in the samasta 15 (the regnal year).

There is an imprecatory verse.

The charter was attested by Veṭṭikurao, and Sāmanta Nala Chaṇḍāla Saṇḍa transmitted it (to the parties concerned).

* The reading is महेन्द्रभोग मन्त्रिपथरखण्डग्राम It means that 'Pathara-khaṇḍa village situated at the centre of Mahendrabhoga (S. N. R.)

No. 36

Chicacole plates of Anantavarman

1. Donor . . . Anantavarman, son of Devendravarman
2. Title . . . *Paramamāhēśviri*, *Parama Bhāju (a)* [*vita* ?], *Parama* [*ha*]-
[*ra*], [*Mahā*]rājādhirāja,
3. Place of issue . . . Kalinganagara
4. Date . . . ?
5. Officers . . . (1) Sandivigrahi Vejika (writer)
(2) Mahīndapāka, son of Vīch(ya)na, a resident of Bella-
grāma (Engrver)
6. Topography . . . (1) Kaṇṭakavarttinī *Vishay* (Dt.)
(2) Vūcasi (village)
7. Donee . . . Brahmanī śrī Mahivā(dhara of Bhaṭṭi Nārada *notra* (?)
of Kāṇva śālha
8. Authority . . . *J. A. H. R. S.* Vol. VIII, pp. 188-9 ff. Edited by
Dr. C. Narayan Rao and R. Subba Rao. Re-edited by
Dr. D.C. Sircar in *J. A. S.* letters Vol. XVIII. pp 47-51,
9. Remarks . . . The text of this inscription is full of mistakes and the
learned editors have not attempted to correct the
mistakes made by the writer and engraver of the ins-
cription,

The grant was made on the occasion of a
lunar eclipse. But no *Samvat* is given in it,

TEXT

1st plate ; 2nd side

१. ॐ स्वस्यमरपुराणु(नु)कारिण(णः) सर्वत्र सुखरमणीया -
२. द्वित्रयवत्(तः) कलिग(ङ्ग)नगराधिवाश(स)कात् महेन्द्राच -
३. लामल शिखर प्रति[त्ति] १]ष्टित्त(त)स्य सचराचरगुरो स्सक -
४. ल भुवनै(न)क] निम्माणैक सूत्रधारस्य शशाङ्क चूडाम -
५. णे भगवत्तो(तो) गोकर्ण स्वामिन च(श्च)रणकमलयु -
६. गल प्रभा(णा)माद्विगृत्] कलिकलङ्को न्ने(ने)काहव संक्षोभ -
७. जनित जयशद्व[ः] प्रत्ता(ता)प(पो)[प]नत समस्त सा[२] मञ्जरीपुञ्जर -
८. क्षित वरचरण कमल[ः] सित्तः(त)कुमुदकुन्देन्द्रा(न्द्र)वदात
९. विनिर्गत यशो(शः) ध्वस्तारातिकुलाचलो नयविनय -

2nd plate ; 1st side.

१०. दयादान[दा]क्षिन्य(एय) शौग्यौदार्य सत्य त्यागादि गुण -
११. सम्पदाधारभूतो परममाहेश्वर परमभट्टारक महा -
१२. राजाधिराज गङ्गामलकुलतिलकः दे[वे]न्द्रवर्म सूनु[ः] [३]
१३. श्रीअनन्तदर्भदेव कुशली [॥] कण्टकवर्तनि विषय(ये) रा -
१४. पृकूगना(न्ता)ज कर[दा]दि का[न]देश(शि)[कान] वास्तव्यादीन(न) जाना(न)
पदा[न्] [४]

(1) Dr. Sircar deciphers the tetter 'tta' as single 'ta'.

(2) Here the engraver seems to have omitted four words of the text by mistake It should be प्रतापोपनत समस्तसामन्त चक्रचूडामणिप्रभा-
मञ्जरीपुञ्जरक्षित वरचरण कमलः

(3) Dr. D.C. Sircar reads 'सुनु' and corrects 'सूनुः'. The u-mātra in line 4 in 'सूत्रधार' is like it.

(4) Dr. Sircar reads. :—राष्ट्रकु(कू)टनी(टान्) सकरण(णा)[न्] [अ]धिकृत्य
सधा(म)स्त प्रधान जाना(न) पदान्

१५. सर्व्वर्वा[न] समाज्ञापयति [5] विदितमस्तु भवतां प्रदत्तं
 १६. [6] द्विषिपदी मह्यार्पण भवथ.(ता) द्वामंश्च (?) क्षेत्रधान्य शतेक
 १७. न्यास कृत्वा
 १८. ब्राह्मा(ह्य)[ण?] श्रीमहिवा(ध)रा आदृप्पमे ण [7] भवद्वि(द्वि) द -
 १९. त्वा भट्टिनारद(दा)त्त गोत्राय । काएव सा शा)खाय विध्ये(द्ये)नस(सां) -

2nd plate ; 2nd side.

२०. ख्य न्यायाष्टाङ्गा(ङ्ग) माभिरताय सो[म] ग्रहण पगाग(गे) स -
 २१. लिलधारा पूर्वकेन(ण) । मातापित्रोरात्मनश्च पुन्याभि -
 २२. वृध(द्ध)ये ॥ आचं(च)न्द्रार्ककालं तो(ता)म्र(म्र) शासनं कृत्वा स्य(स)
 २३. त्रे प्रदत्त(त्त)वूरसीनाम्ना । नकेनचि[त्] परिपन्थिनाभवि -
 २४. तव्यं ।] समुचित प्रत्य(त्या)या(यो) दशमासका । म(अ)पर
 २५. समसः परिहारकेन भु(भो)क्तव्या(व्यं) । * अत्र सीमालिङ्गा -
 २६. नि लिख्यन्ते । चतुर्भि दिशाशि प्रा(पा)पाणै स्थाप्य रत्नकृत
 २७. गू(गृ)हवृत्ति(त्ति)स्तथैवच । भूमीसः (यः) प्र(प)रि गृह्णात [॥] यच(श्च) भूमि[']
 २८. प्रयच्छति । उभौ तौ पुन्यकर्मणां [॥] (नि)यतो(तौ) स्वर्ग -
 २९. वासिन(नौ) ॥ स(स्व)दतां त्तां) परदतां(त्तां)म्वा योहरेति(त्त) वसुन्धरा[']

(5) Dr. Sircar overlooks the existence of two letters before the word
 'समाज्ञापयति'

(6) From line 16 Dr. Sircar's reading differs in several places. So,
 his reading is quoted below :—

- L 16 द्विषश्चसीम द्विकाथघ ग्रामे खण्डक्षेत्र धान्य शतेक
 L 17 कुशणयोभुवि साहितीय चत्वारि हिङ्ग कामवाह
 L 18 याहुण ग्रामस्य(स)दा वा(?)श्च डब्ब्य माणपभट्ट सु -
 L 19 त । भट्टिनार दत्त गोत्राय । कन्दो शाखाय । वेध्येन स -
 L 20 स्पपना(न्ना)य ।.....

(7) Read probably श्रीमहीधरां च आदृक प्रमाणे

३०. स बिष्ठाया[] कृमि.....पणिनिशेशन [८] ॥

3rd plate ; 1st side

३१. भूत्वा [१] पी(पि)तृभि स(स्स)ह पच्यते । हिरण्यम(मे)कं गामेका[']
 ३२. भूमेम(र)पेक मा(म)ङ्गुल['] हर(रे न(त्र)रकमायाति [१] याव -
 ३३. दाद्ध(भू)न सं(स)म्लव[म्] । इति कमलदल(ला)म्बु बिन्दु[लो]ला['] श्रि -
 ३४. य मनुचिन्त्य मनुश्य ष्य जो[वि]तञ्ज सकल मि -
 ३५. ह(द)मुपागतञ्च धुद्धां(ध्वा) नहि पुरुषे[ः] व(प)रहि(की) -
 ३६. त्तया यो) विनो(लो)प्यां(प्या) ॥ लिखितं सन्धिग्रही वे -
 ३७. जिके नै(ने)ति ॥ बेल्लग्राम [९] वास्तव्य वीचन सु -
 ३८. ता महःदमाक मान [१०] विस्ति(म्ती)र्ण व्धु धु द्वि[ः] [११]

(8) It is not understood why the scribe has left some space blank in the line and wrote 'पाणि निशेशन' at the end. Dr. Sircar, reads 'उरिलिपेठि ना मा']

(9) Dr. Sircar reads बेलुग्राम

(10) „ „ महीन्दप । व(कु)मार

NOTES.

This is one of the four sets of Gaṅga grants found at Chicacole (Srikakulam) town as described in No. 10 above, *

The plates are three in number, each measuring about 6" × 3". A ring is passed through the plates with a royal seal bearing the figures of the crescent at the top and a standing bull facing proper right at the bottom.

The engraver is Mahāndapāka, son of Vichaya or Vachlāya who seems to be the engraver of No. 36, which belongs to the time of Vajrabhāta. So, I think, Anantavarman, is the same king in No. 36 whose name is Vajrabhāta.

A brief substance of the grant is given below :—The illustrious king Anantavarman, son of the illustrious king Devendravarman of the glorious, Gaṅga family granted the village of Barasi in Kaṇṭhakavarttani Vishaya to the Brahmana Mahidhara who, belonged to Lihaṭṭi—Nārada gotra, Kāñve śākhā, and who was well-versed in the Śāstras like Nyāya, Sāṅkhya and Aśṭāṅga (Vidyā). The grant was made on the occasion, of lunar-eclipse. The Vṛttis are to be considered as per 'Adhika pramāṇa' system of measurement.

The boundary stones have been fixed on all sides of the village. A dwelling house is also granted along with the lands.

Then follow four benedictory and imprecatory verses quoted from *Dharmasāstra*.

The grant is written by the *Sandhiviprahika* Bejika and engraved by Bichana's son Mahāndapāka of Bellagrāma and whose title is *Mānadvistirva buddhi*.

* Sewell, in *Arch. Sur. Southern India* Vol. I, P. 7, states that it is the "grant by Devendravarman, son of Anantavarman, undated." It is not correct.

No. 37

Parlakimedi plates of Vajrahasta.

1. Donor - - - Dārapatāja, son of Chonḍa Kāmaḍirāja, a subordinate king of Vajrahastadeva of the Gaṅga dynasty.
2. Title - - - *Pañch viśhayādhipati* under *Mahārājādhirāja-Paramēśvara* - Vajrahastadeva.
3. Place of issue - - - Kalāṅganagara.
4. Date - - -
5. Officers - - - (1) Vachhayya of Kāyastha-*kula* who was the minister
मन्त्री of Dārapatāja (the order bearer)
(2) *Mahāsaṅkṛāṇin*, Dronāchārya (writer)
(3) Ugra khedīrāja of Kadamva-*kula* (the governor or
पालक of the village)
6. Topography - - - (1) Lenkākonā (village)
(2) Gūḷḍā (village)
(3) Chitrāgummi (village)
(4) Hos-andī (village)
(5) Nanūnichāḍḍā (village)
(6) Khandāḍā (village)
7. Donee - - - Kāmaḍi, the *Pājupana* and son of Erupamarāja of
Naggri-Sā'ukī *kula* (family)
8. Authority - - - *E.I.* III, pp. 220 - 4 Edited by Dr. F. Hultzsch.
9. Remarks - - - The grant was made at the time of "Kanyādāna"
(marriage).
There are four lines of writing on the first side of the first
plate, where the language and scripts differ from those
of the main grant.

TEXT

1st plate ; 2nd side.

१. ॐ स्वस्त्यमरपुगानुकारिणः सर्वर्त्त सुखरमणीया द्विजयवतः
२. कलिङ्गनगर व सकान्महेन्द्राचलामल शिखर प्रतिष्ठितस्य सचराचर -
३. गुरो स्सकलभुवन निर्म्माणैक सूत्रधारस्य शशाङ्क चूडामणे भगव -
४. तो गोकर्ण स्वामिन ख(श्र)रण कमलयुगल प्रणामाद्विगत ७ लिकालकलं -
५. को [ऽ]नेकाहव संख्यो(त्तो)भ जनित जयशद्वः प्रतापावनत समस्त साम -
६. न्तचक्रचूडामणि प्रभा मञ्जरी पुञ्जरञ्जित वग्चरणः सितकुमुदकुन्दे -
७. द्व(न्द्व)वद(दा)त दिग्देश विभिर्गत यशाः परममाहेश्वरो मातपितृ पादा -

2nd plate ; 1st side.

८. नुध्यातो गङ्गामलकुलतिलको महाराजाधिराज परमेश्वर श्रीव -
९. ज्रदस्तदेवः [॥] स्य राज्ये परममाहेश्वर गङ्गामलकुलनिजकः पञ्चविष -
१०. याधिपतिः श्रीचोण्डकामडि गजस्य प्रियतनयः सकल गुण -
११. गणाग्रा(गा)रः श्रीमहागपराजो लङ्काकोण निवासिनः ऋदुम्बिनः
१२. सर्वानिष्ठमाज्ञापयति [॥] विदितमस्तु वो नगरि सालुकि कुल तित -
१३. काय श्रीएरुपमराज सूनवे अनेक संग्रामं विजयलब्ध कीर्त्तिपता -
१४. का व(वि)भासत दिगन्तरालाय श्रीकामडि नामाङ्कित राजपुत्राय कन्या -

2nd plate; 2nd side

१५. दान निमित्ते होस्सण्डि नामा ग्रामोस्माभि द्वित्त इति [॥] सर्व्वकर पम(रि)-
हारंक् -
१६. त्वा[॥]अस्य ग्रामस्य सीमा सन्धयः [॥] पूर्व्वतः गूलडुः आग्नेयतः कुरुवागडुः
१७. दक्षिणतः सोदकस्तथाकः चित्रगुम्पि होस्सण्डि त्रिकोल(ण)
१८. सन्धिः नैऋत्यं यावत् पश्चिमतः शेलुशेलागडि पलुङ्ग प -
१९. पूर्व्वतः अरङ्गम् पत्थरः भद्रवला पत्थरश्च बायव्यकाण कौरावेणा

२०. सुलियाशिला असुरबालि यावत् उत्तरतः ननूणिचड्डा ग्रामः लेङ्क -
 २१. मध्ये पत्थर शिला इशानतः खण्डदा गुलड्डां यावत् [॥] अस्य ग्रामस्य प(पा) -

3rd plate; 1st side

२२. ला(ल)कः कदम्यामलकुलतिलकः श्रीडग्रखेडिराजः निदुसन्ति वंशसमुद्धवा -
 २३. श्र अस्योपम नकेनचिद्वि द्वा)धा करिणीया [॥] यः करा(रो)ति सः पञ्चमहा -
 पातक संयु -
 २४. क्तो वति [॥] व्यासेनयुक्तं ॥ स्वदत्तां परदत्ताम्वा योहरेत वसुन्धरां [॥]
 २५. पष्टिवर्ष सद्स्त्राणि विष्ठायां जायते कृमिः [॥] बहुभिर्व्वसुधादत्ता व -
 २६. हुभिश्चानुलितो [॥] यस्य यस्य यदा भूमि स्तस्य तस्य तदा फलम् [॥]
 २७. आज्ञप्ति रस्य धर्मस्य कायस्तकुलभूषण [॥] मन्त्र (न्त्री) दारपराजस्य वच्छप
 य्यो म -
 २८. हामतिः [॥] लिखितं महा सन्धि विग्रहि द्रोणाचार्य्यण [॥] उत्कीर्ण सूत्रधारि
 नर्कच्य

3rd plate ; 2nd side.

२९. माचरिणा.....राणाक शीउदयखेडि कोनाक
 ३०. मण्डि यावद्वत्त ग्राम होमण्डि
 ३१. प्रवेस(श) ताम्रशासन दतः(त्तः) चतुरा
 ३२. घट सीमासन्धि पर्या(र्य्य)न्त['] [॥]

On the first side of first plate of this inscription there are four lines of writing in the Prakrit language of the locality which, I think, has no connection with this grant. Dr. Kielhorn who edited the inscription did not give the text of these four lines. With the help of the litho-print published along with his article in E. I. III p. 220, I read the passage as follows :—

1st Plate ; 1st side.

१. ॐ राजिराणी ओडिविसई विदग्ध
२. तेलसि गाम इंद नन्दणोदय
३. तष्ट साहस दिन होमण्ड मल -
४. न्त दिन [॥]

I think the following Sanskrit rendering of the Prakrit words used in it may be suggested :—

	PRAKRIT	SANSKRIT
१.	राजिराणी	राजराणी
२.	ओडिविसई	ओड्रविपयी
३.	विदग्ध	विदग्ध
४.	तेलसिगाम	तुलसिग्राम
५.	इंदनन्दणोदय	इन्द्रनन्दनोदय
६.	तष्ट	अष्ट (?)
७.	साहास	साही
८.	दिन	दिन (दिवस)
९.	होमण्ड	होमण्ड (name of a village)
१०.	मित्तन्तदिन	मेल दिवस

NOTES

The late G. V. Ramamurti Pantulu of Parlakimedi brought these plates to the notice of Dr. E. Hultzsch, Ph D. who edited them in *E.I.* III, pp.220-4 ff. The plates were presented to the Madras Museum by the late Padmanabha deva, the uncle of the present Mahārāja K. C. Gajapati of Parlakimedi.

The set consists of three copper plates, each measuring about 9" × 2.75". The plates are attached to a ring, containing the royal seal with the emblems of a couchant bull facing the proper left with the moon's crescent above it, and probably placed on a lotus flower. Below the bull there is the legend "श्रीद(दा,रपरणो)" The first side of the first plate contains four lines of writing which seem to have nothing to do with the text of the this grant, because the script and language found in these four lines differ from those of the grant portion. As Dr. Hultzsch's reading is found to be defective for these four lines, I have given separately my own reading of the above text. Dr. Hultzsch writes:—

" A transcript of the four lines would be as follows :—

राणक श्री उदय (?)खेड़ि केम(मा?)क(को?)
मण्डि या(?)वद् (?)बड़ा ग्राम होमण्डि
प्रवेस ताम्र सासन(?) दतः चतुरा
वटा सिमासन्धि प्रयान्त"

Dr. Hultzsch gives the translation of the text of this grant as follows : —

" Om. Hail ! From the victorious residence of Kaliṅganagara which, charming with the delights of all seasons, resembles the town of the immortals, — the devout worshipper of Maheśvara (śiva), who meditates on the feet of his parents, the ornament of the spotless family of the Gaṅgas, the *Mahārājadhīrāja Paramēśvara*, the illustrious Vajra-hasta deva, who is freed from the stains of the Kali age by his obeisance at the two lotus - feet of the holy Gokarnasvāmin, the creator of the movable and immovable, the unique architect who has constructed the whole world, (the god) with the moon for his crest, who is installed on the spotless summit of mount Mahendra; who by his onslaught in many battles has roused the shouts of victory; whose blessed feet are tinged

with thick cluster of the crest - jewels of the circle of all chieftains, bowed down by his prowess; and whose fame is pure like the white water-lily, the jasmine, and the moon; and diffused in all quarters"---- Then, instead of recording some command of the king so described, the inscription in lines 9-15 tells as that :—

“ In the reign of this (Vajrahasta deva), the devout worshipper of Maheśvara, the ornament of the spotless family of the Gaṅgas, the regent of five districts (*Pañcha-Vishaya*), the illustrious Dāraparāja, a dear son of the illustrious Chola-Kāmadiāja and a home of all excellent qualities, issued the following command to all cultivators or householders (*kvumbin*) inhabiting Laṅkākoṇa :—

Be it known to you, on the occasion of giving (our ?) daughter (to him) in marriage, we have given the village named Hossanḍi; exempting it from all taxes, to the ornament of the Naggari - Saluki family, the son of the illustrious Erayamarāja, the *Rājaputra* marked with the name of (i.e probably, named after) the illustrious Kāmadi, who has illuminated the quarters of the compass with the banner of the renown which he has gained by his victories in many battles.”

Lines 16-21 then give an account of the boundaries of the village of Hossanḍi, which clearly contains the names of a fairly large number of other villages, but which, —owing partly to my inability of identifying any of the localities mentioned,— I do not fully understand. To the east of Hossanḍi was Gulaḍḍi, and to the south-east Kuravā gaḍḍa, apparently two villages (1) To the south and south - west were a water - pond and the triangular (?) boundary - line of (the villages ?) Vapavāṭa, Chitragummī, and Hommanḍi. To the west lay (the village ?) Seluśelāgaḍḍi and Paluṅga hill, and two boulders described as *Aramjam-paṭhara* and *Bhadu valā-Paṭthara*. (2) On the north-western corner was the Kaurā river and a Suliya (?) rock as far as (the village?) Asuravāli (3) To the north lay the village of Nanūni chāḍḍa, and a rock in the middle of a valley; and to the north-east (the village ?) Khandāḍḍa as far as

1. Kuravagadda seems to be the name of a stream which ran by the side of a village named Kurava.

2. These are the names of two hills. (S. N. Rajaguru)

3. *Asurvali* seems to be a local word then used denoting a certain distance. (S. N. R.)

Gulaḍḍā, which must be the Gūlaḍḍā previously mentioned. — This account of the boundaries is followed, in lines 21-22, by the statement that the official in charge or headman (? Pālaka) of the village, so granted, (at the time) was the illustrious Ugrakheḍi rāja, born in the Nidusani clan, called “the ornament of the spotless family of the Kadambas”.

11. 23-26 contain the usual admonition not to interfere with this donation, and cite two of the customary verses. Line 27 records that the अज्ञप्ति (or दूतक) of this grant was वच्छपय्य of the Kāyastha family, a minister of Dāraparāja. The inscription ends with the statement that it was written by the महासन्धिविग्रहि द्रोणाचार्य्य and engraved by नङ्गञ्जयो माचरि.†

4. Probably he is a goldsmith bearing the title “आचारी” which is still used by this caste in Ganj m and Srikakulam Districts (S. N. R.)

No. 38

Chicacole plates of Madhukamarnava

(G. K. E (?) 526)

1. Donor - - - Srī Lakshmanarāmadeva of Kodā'la vamśa, a subordinate chief of Madhu Kāmārnadeva, the son of Anantavarman.
2. Title - - - *Mahārājādhirāja*.
3. Place of issue - - - Kaliṅganagara.
4. Date - - - Gaṅgavamśa Pravarddhamāna vijayarāja Samvatsara - Aṅkenāpi : 26.
5. Officers - - - Madhusūdana, son of Mālhava (writer).
6. Topography - - - (1) Kaliṅga Maṇḍala (Province)
(2) Chikhali Pañchāli (Dt.)
(3) Chikhali pātyā(nā)pura (Town)
(4) Pāṇi (village)
(5) Dantapura (Town)
(6) Honḍiri Vanto (village)
(7) Morakhin (village).
7. Donee - - - (1) Erapa Nāyaka, son of Mañcha Nāyaka of *Vaiśyakula* who was a *Parama Māhāśvara*.
8. Authority - - - Edited by G. Ramadas in *J. B. O. R. S.* Vol. XVIII, pp. 272- 5 ff and re-edited by Dr. C. Narayan Rao and Prof. R. Subba Rao in *J. A. H. R. S.* Vol. VIII, pp. 168-80 ff.
9. Remarks - - - The date is given as the Gaṅga-era 526. But it seems that this era is the same as found in No. 31 above under the title of “गङ्गादकम्बवंश प्रवर्द्धमान सम्त्सर”

TEXT

1st plate ; 2nd side

१. ॐ स्वस्ति [॥] अमरपुर(रा)नुकारिण[ः] सर्व्वत(र्त्तु) सुखरमणीया वि(द्वि)जय-
वतो [कलिङ्गन] -
२. गर बासकात् प्रसिद्धसिध(द्ध) तापसं(सा)ध्यासित कन्दरोदर दरि महेन्द्राचला-
मल क -
३. नकगिरिशिखर प्रतिष्ठितस्य चराच[र]गुरो [ः] सकलभुवननिर्म्मणैक -
४. सूत्रधार स(श)शाङ्क चूडामणभगवतो गोकर्णस्वामिनश्चरण क-
५. मल युगल प्रणामादप त सकल कलङ्को गङ्गाम -
६. लकुलतिलक[ः] श्रीमां(मान्) अनन्तब्रह्म(वर्म्म)देव तस्य पुत्रो विपुल -
७. विक्रमान(त्र)तानेक भूपाल मौ[लि]मणिमरीचिका रञ्जि[त]पादपद्म युगल[ः]
८. विमल चिता(त्ता)र्चिचत स्तरणेरिवाशेषो पञ्चशद्वादि प्रताप सुरस -

2nd plate ; 1st side

६. रित कुलामल महाराजाधिराज श्रीमधुकावाणदेव कुशली कलि -
१०. ङ्ग मण्डल प(प्र तिवधा(द्ध) चिखल(लि)पाञ्चाल्या स्तस्ति चिखलिपाट्या-
(ट्ना)पुर परमे -
११. श्वर समधिगत पञ्चमहशद्व तिमिलवर सो(शो)पण [२] प्रत्यन्तभैरव श्रीमा[न्]
१२. कुदालवंश [३] कुलतिलक शू[म]ल्लक्ष्मणरामदेव[ः] पडुणि [४] ग्रामे -
१३. यस्य दन्तपुर वास्तव्य वैश्यकुलवंश[ः] श्रीमश्चायक[ः] त -
१४. स्य सूनुः परममाहेश्वर(रो) मातापितृ पादानुध्यात[ः] एरणायक -

1. Read मधुकामार्णवदेव

2. G Ramadas reads तिमिल परसं.पेण The e-mātra of the letter is actually the t-mātra of the letter स of the previous line (S.N.R.)

3. G. Ramadas reads कुभालवश

4. Do Do पडुणि

१५. स्थ पडु[णि] ग्राम होण्डरवन्तो [5] मोरखिणो त्रयग्राम समेत वैश्य अ -

१६. ग्रहारं क्रि(कृ)त्वा सम्प्रदत्त(त्त)मिति [1] राणक राणपुत्र विषयपत्ति सम -

2nd plate ; 2nd side.

१७. स्त राजपादोपजीविना चतु[ः]सामावच्छिन(त्र) सञ्जलस्थल सर्व्वपीडाबाध
विवर्जित[ः]

१८. आचटभट प्रवेश चन्द्रार्कक्षिति समकाल[म] ॥ अथ [6] सीमालिङ्गानि
कथ्यन्ते [1]

१९. पूर्व्वेणैव डेलामार्गगता तितृ(त्रि)णि त्रय । आग्नेय दिशया[ः] तृ त्रि, कुट राज -

२०. पथ गर्ता (र्ता) श्मशान गाड़ आइच्छा तिमिर वृक्षयोच वडनन्दि वृक्षो -

२१. पितशिला तितृ(न्त्रि)णित्रय बाणिकापालि । दक्षिण दिशय [ः] पर्व्वति सि(श)-

२२. खर [1] नैरि रुत्य दिशया[ः] गर्ताशिलः । पश्चिम दिशया सर्व्वछिन(त्र)गर्ता(र्ता)

२३. शिल (ला) [1] बायव्य दिशया[ः] चुनगोडि कु(कू)पो [1] उत त्तर दिशया
लुमुलुभा गाड [7] प -

२४. र्व्वत द्रोणि बृहत पर्व्वत उत्तरद्रोणि द्वय पर्व्वत मध्ये द्रोणगर्ता(र्ता)

२५. बाणिका पालि अश्वत्थ वृक्ष(क्षो) गर्ता(र्ता) नन्दि वृक्ष[ः] कदम्ब वृक्ष[ः] तितृ-
(न्त्रि)[णि]

२६. वल्मिक [8] रोपितशिला(ला) तितृ(न्त्रि)णि गर्ता(र्ता) वाल्मिक[ः] तत[ः]
रोपित शिला -

२७. द्वय तितृ त्रि)णि [1] ईशा[न] दिशया रावण वृक्ष[ः] वाल्मिक [9] गर्ता(र्ता)
पर्व्वतल -

२८. मार्गा ॥ सत्रस्य भूमि । मुरय [10] शत द्वय २०० । दोलि मृगवेष्ट

5. G. Ramadas reads होण्डरवडो

6. Do Do अत्र

7. Do Do 'लुहुलुडा गाड'

8. Read वल्मीक

9. Do वल्मिकः

10. The word 'मुरज', in the same sense, is used in the Kama Nalina-
kshapur plates of Jayavarman in line 23.

२६. योडी भोइ [11] । रेवन राउत । खेलुपडालो आपरि वड [1] [12] बहुभि -
 ३०. बंसुधादता(त्ता) राजानः सगरादिभिः[] यस्य यस्य यदाभूमिन(स्त) -
 ३१. स्य तस्य तदा फलम् [1] स्वदता(त्तां) परदत(त्त,म्वा योहरेति [व]सुंधरा['] ।
 पष्ठि -
 ३२. वर्ष सहस्राणि (1) विष्टाया['] जायते कृमिः[] । दात्त * देदशत रूप्य ५० [11]
 ३३. गङ्गावंश[] प्रबद्ध[मान] विजयराज्य सम्यत्सर अङ्केनापि ५२६ कलिङ्गनगर
 वास्तव्य याधव सूनुः[] म -
 ३४. धुसु(सू)दनेन लिखित[म] [1] लेखवस्य भूमि मुग्य ४० [1] अक्षशालि
 रणामेन उकि(त्क)रित[म] ॥

11. G. Ramadas reads योड़ा भोइ

12. Do Do गोलुपडाले ॥ आपचिपड ।

* Probably 'देग'*. Perhaps it is the annual rent fixed as payable to the king. C. Narayan Rao and Prof. R. Subba Rao suggest 'Probably, the sum was paid to the donee as *Dakshinā* or cash which should usually accompany any gift in kind' (*J. A. H. R. S.* Vol. XIII, p. 170). It should be born in mind that since the donee is not a Brāhmaṇa, he is not eligible to any *dānam*, which includes *dakshinā*, but here the grant is a present to a Vaiśya by caste Therefore it is not freed from a sessment (S.N R.)

NOTES

About 1913 six sets of copperplate inscriptions were discovered near Srikakulam. They were noticed in the Annual Report of the Madras Government Epigraphical Department for the years 1918-19, the present set being the No. 5 of *App. A*. Subsequently these inscriptions were jointly published by Dr. C. Narayan Rao and Prof. R. Subba Rao in *J. A. H. R. S.*, Vol. VIII, (1933-34), pp. 163-94, the text of the present inscription having covered the pages 168-80 ff. But, prior to this, Sri G. Ramadas of Jaypur edited this grant in *J. R. O. R. S.* Vol. XVIII (1932) pp. 272-9 ff.

The set consists of three copperplates each measuring $7\frac{1}{4}'' \times 2\frac{3}{4}''$. They are strung in a ring, which contains the royal seal with the emblems of a sun, a crescent, a dagger in a slanting position at the top and below these a couchant bull standing and facing to the proper right. In front of the bull there is an elephant-goad.

It is necessary to point out that Madhu Kāmārṇava's name is given in the genealogical list of kings in the copperplate grants of Vajrahastadeva (ś. 960-93). In the *Skanda purāṇa* (uttara-khaṇḍa) the kshetra-māhātmyam relating to Mukhalingam and its presiding deity Madhukeśvara (śiva) states that the temple of Madhukeśvara was constructed by Madhukāmārṇavadeva. The following verses are quoted from the Kshetra Māhātmyam :—

धरण्यामस्तिसर्वेषाम्मङ्गलानां मुदास्पदम् ।
 पट्टणं कटकाभिख्यं जनानां सर्वं सौख्यदम् ॥
 तत्पट्टणं महातेजो विष्णुवर्द्धनं पर्वकः ।
 मधुकर्णगजाधीशो महादेवो महाबलः ॥
 गङ्गान्वयसमुद्धूत सर्वशास्त्रविशारदः ॥

In the Vizagapatam plates of Chodagaṅgadeva it is found that five brothers of the Gaṅga family came to Kalinga and settled there. The second brother was Dānārṇava. His son Kāmārṇava I established his capital at the city of Nagara (Kalinga-Nagara) where he constructed a beautiful temple for the god Madhukeśvara. The passage runs as follows :—

“ तस्मिन् सोऽपि मधुकवृक्षजनना दीशस्य लिङ्गाकृतेः
कृत्वाख्वं मधुकेश इत्यरचयत् प्रासादमभ्रंकषम् ।”

(I. A. Vol. XVIII, p. 168.) We can not say if the Madhu Kāmārnava of this grant is the constructor of the said temple.

Sri G. Ramadas gives the purport of the grant as follows,—

“Om. Hail ! From the victorious camp of Kaliṅganagara, which, charming with the delights of all seasons, resembles the town of the immortals—the son of śrīmān - Anantavarmadeva and the ornament of the spotless family of the river of the gods (सुरसरित् कुलामल तिलकः) the *Mahārājāthirāja* Madhukāmārnavadeva who is freed from the stains of Kali age by doing obeisance to the two lotus-feet of the Gokarnasvāmin, the parent of the movable and immovable, the unique architect who has constructed the whole world (the god) with the moon for his crest - jewel, who is installed on the summit of the spotless golden hill of the Mahendra, in the many caves carved in the hill in which inhabit the famous *tāpasas* (hermits) who had achieved *siddhi*, (the king) whose feet are made lustrous by the rays of light shed by the crest jewels of many rulers whose heads were bent by his valour and who had subdued all his enemies by means of prowess (as) the five fold sound.

Then instead of recording some command of the king so described, the inscription in ll. 10-12 tells us that, in the reign of this king, the lord of Paṭyāpura in the Tristhali(1) (situated) in the west of the flourishing Triśāla(2) in the region of Kaliṅga, Śrīman Śrī Lakshmaṇa Rāmadeva, who was the very embodiment of Bhairava in torturing the enemies by the bewildering five fold sound which he had achieved and who was the ornament of the Kudāla family.

(ll. 12-18) Having combined the three villages of Paṭu grāma, Hoṇḍora vāḍa and Morakhini into (one) Vaiśya *ajrahāra*, and having freed the village, including all land and water heads within the four

1. The correct reading is Chikhali patya (tna) pura. It may be identified with Tikali-patna situated in Tekkali which was the old capital town of Tekkali.

2. Read विप्रल्लि (S.N.R.)

landmarks, of all molestations from *Rāzakas*, *Rājaputras*, district officers (*Visharapati*) and all those that are dependent on the royal feet for their maintainance, and also having ordained that it should not be entered into by the district officers (*cheṭṭi*) (the lord) conferred on *Srī Erapa Nāyaka*, the ornament of the spotless family of merchants and the son of *Paramamāheśvara Srī Mañchināyaka*, the devout worshipper of the feet of his father and mother, who had originally come from *Paṭugrāma* and resided at *Dantipura*.

Then the boundaries of the newly formed *aralāra* are given in ll. 19-20. Perhaps the lands mentioned in ll. 28-29 were not included within the boundaries referred to above. They are, the field of 200 *muraya* (left out) for the maintenance of a charitable house (सत्र): the waste land of (the village) दोनि मृगवेष्ट; the farm of *Revana Rāta* in the *Golipātala* and the dry land of *Apāvi*.

Ll. 29-32 contain the usual imprecatory verses. Then again (l. 32) it is stated (both in words and figures) that one hundred and fifty (150) silver coins were paid; but to whom it was paid it is not stated (3)

The date of the grant is given in l. 33. It is written in figures as 526 of the prosperous era of the (family of ; the Gaṅgas.

The writer of the grant (ll. 33-34) was *Madhusūdana*, son of *Mādhava* and an inhabitant of *Kaliṅganagara*. The scribe's land is said to be 40 *murayas*. *Akshatāli Rānāma* dictated it. (l. 34)

3. Since the grant is not exempted from tax, it may be the amount fixed as the annual rent payable to the king. (S.N.R)

No. 39

Ponduru plates of Vajrahastadeva

(G. E. ?)

1. Donor - - - Vajrahastadeva, the son of Kāmāruvadeva.
2. Title - - - *Moharājādhirāja Paramēśvara, Sakala Kaliṅga* *adhipati*
3. Place of issue - - - Dantapura
4. Date - - - Gaṅgānvaya-pravarddhamāna vijayarājya samvatsara
000 (?) Añkenāpi.-Ashādha māsa dina Adityavāre.
5. Officers - - - (1) Sāmapuna *Sandhivigrahin* (writer)
(?) *Akshakalin* Khāniju '(engraver ?)
6. Topography - - - (1) Ondumara *V shaya* (Dt.)
(2) Paṇḍamisoka (V)
(3) Muṭṭarila (v)
(4) Murrāpakā *Vishaya* (Dt.)
(5) Paunduru (v)
(6) Chirelamu (v)
(7) Gāra (v)
(8) Jandirām (v)
(9) Varakaṭṭa *Vishaya* (Dt.) Varāvataṇḍi (v)
(10) Talacheruvu (v)
(11) Majāmva (v)
(12) Rupivaram (v)
(13) Vimana(v)
(14) Vaṇḍaka (v)
(15) Kalvarāi (v)
7. Donees - - - (1) Itana Nāyaka, son of Vali Nāyaka who was engaged
in war and belonged to Kāsyapa family (*gotra*)
(2) Itana Nāyaka's son Gaṇḍa Nāyaka
8. Authority - - - J, A. H. R S. Vol, IX, Part III, pp, 23-30 ff.
Edited by Manda Narasimham.
9. Remarks - - - .

TEXT

1st plate ; 2nd side.

१. [ॐ] स्वस्त्यमरपुरानुकारिणः सर्वर्तु सुखरमणीया -
२. द्विजयद्वभन [I] सुधाधवल प्रासादमालादविरि(र)तव -
३. र विलासिनी ललितलास्था दुर्दण्ड पण्डित कुलालंकृत श्री -
४. दन्तिपुर बासकात् प्रसिद्ध सिद्ध ता(पसा)नेक [वसा [2] ध्यासित
५. कन्दरोदर महेन्द्र(न्द्रा)चलामल कनकशिखर प्रतिष्ठित -
६. स्य सचराचरगुरोः सकलभुवन निर्माणैक सूत्रधार -
७. स्य शशांक चूडामणे भगवतो गोकर्णस्वामिनश्चरण -
८. कमलयुगल प्रणामाधि(द्वि)गत सकल कलिः लं -
९. को[S]नेकाहव संचोभजनित जयशद्व प्रतापवनत -

2nd plate ; 1st side.

१०. समस्त सामन्त चक्रचूडामणि प्रभा मञ्जरी पुञ्जरंजित -
११. वर चरणकमल युगल[:] सकल कलिङ्गाधिपति[:] गङ्गामल -
१२. कुलतिलक[:] महाराजाधिराज परमेश्वर रो मातःपितृ पा -
१३. दानुध्याता(तो) नयविनय दयादान दाक्षिण्य शौच्यौदार्य -
१४. सत्य त्यागादि गुण संपदारभूत[:] श्रीकामार्णव दे -
१५. वः अभूत [I] तदनन्तरेण तस्य सूनु[:] विपुल विक्रमोन्नस्य(ता) -
१६. नेक भूपालमौलिमण मरीचीरंजित पादपद्म यु -
१७. गल[:] विमलचित्रार्चित भगवन्मार्तण्डवर चरणकमल [3]

-
1. Read 'विजयवद्वभन'³ M. Narasimham reads 'विजयद्वहन' and G. Ramdas interprets it as 'during the day' by reading 'द्वहनि'
 2. G. Ramdas reads as 'वसा' as an Oriya expression for "dwelling place". But, it may be read as 'तापसानेक', The scribe made a mistake here.
 3. This whole line is not given in Mr Narasimham's text.

१८. युगल[:] सुरसरि दशेष दिङ्मुख व्यापि[नः] प्रताप[:] सुरस -

१९. रिन् कुलामल[:] सकल महाराजतिलक[:] म(अ)म -

2nd plate; 2nd side

२०. र राजमिव वीर्य मूर्जित[:] श्रीमद्वज्रहस्तदेव[:] रंजुमर[4] विषये

२१. तण्डमिसोक मुट्टुरिल मुरापक विषये पौन्दुरु तलचेरुबु

२२. चिरेलमु गार जन्दिरां वरकट्टिविवये बरावतंताः अ(म?)ध्ये ग्राम -

२३. निवासिनः कुटुम्बिनः समाज्ञापति [1] विदितमस्तु भवतां

२४. इमं(मे) ग्रामश्चतु[:]शी(सी)मावच्चित्र सजलस्थल सर्वबाध(धा) वर्जि -

२५. त[:] अ(आ)चटभट अप्रवेश[:] याव[त्] चन्द्रार्क क्षिति समकालं माता -

२६. पित्रोरात्मनश्च पुन्यायु र्यशोभिः(भि) वृद्धये आयु वंशमाला विज -

२७. यवतः कंतकटेग्रात म्यूकोस्त्वा(स्त्रा)शि धारकः स्वाम्याज्ञया तदरि नि -

२८. हृत्य बलिनायका भिधानो रणोत्थगमत्[5] [1] अतस्तस्य सूनु दी -

२९. नानाथ भरणश्च म[मा]हा पराक्रमवतः स्वजनवच्छ(त्स)ल[:] तस्मै ताम्र(म्र) -

3rd plate; 1st side

३०. सा(शा)सनीकृत्या उदकपूर्वं कल्पपेन्वय इतन नायक पुत्र गण्ड ना -

३१. म्मोराकासंसोक [6] मुट्टुरिलि मुपौंदुरु तलचेरुबु चिरिलमु वरा -

३२. वतण्डमि गाररिंदे एते ग्रामान संप्रदत्त इति [1] ईदार्नि[']

३३. शी(सी)मालिगानि लिख्यन्ते [1] पौंदुरु ग्रामस्य ईशान्य भागेनानि -

३४. य कौचवर विमन वण्डक मध्ये तत्र पाषाण शी(सी)मासंधि

4. Sri M. Narasimham suggests to read 'रंजुमर'

5. Read 'रणेत्वगमत्'

Sri G. Ramadas gives the text upto the end of line 20 and after omitteng from 21-54 lines gives again the text upto line 57.

6. Probably it should be read as गण्डनाम्नो एकांशकः

३५. अस्य ग्रामस्य पूर्वतः नीमियतलं करशायि [४] शी(सी)म(मा) अतः आ -
 ३६. ग्नेय भागे नोमि मुच्छा(रू)पक त्रिकूट तत्र बल्व(ल्व)[ण]रायि शी(सी)मा संधि
 ३७. तस्य ग्रामस्य दक्षिण भागे हन्मं गरिरके ततः अभात्यम् रि-
 ३८. गघु(ट)मः अतः बरात ग्रामस्य नैस्त्या दिशाभागे रुपिवर मं(में) -
 ३९. ट बरज कृष्णपर्वतः अस्य पश्चिमतः मल्लमुमेंट बजरा -

3rd plate ; 2nd side.

४०. वर त्रिकूट तत्र रेगटिप नाम वनराजिकाः एतेषां ग्रामाणां वा -
 ४१. यव्यतः मल्लमु ईलिन्दिय पर्वत त्रिकूटसीमाः उत्तरतः उरुबट्ट डुंड -
 ४२. कि पर्वतेश्वर चत्राहश्चौ ग्रामाः सामासंधि वोंगत्ता इयं शी(सी)मोन्य
 व्यवस्थास्थितः
 ४३. अतः प्रस्व(श)स्ति सहित श्रीकामार्णवदेवस्य पुत्र श्रीवज्रहस्तदेव को -
 ४४. नकहे त्रिशम्भध्मे (?) वालिनायक[४]स्य पुत्र कत्त्व(श्य)पे(पा)न्वय
 इतना नायको म -
 ४५. ज्राम्ब ग्राम संप्रदत्त इति [॥] अस्य सीमानि लिख्यन्ते [॥] ईशान्य भागे वाट्ट-
 ४६. रेवु तत्र पूर्वण कदम्बसह वाल्मीक मुनि सदेक आग्नेयभागे निवा -
 ४७. वाल्मीक पुनः कवित्थ वल्मीकः दक्षिणे त्रिकूटः तत्र कदंब वृक्षाः नैस्त्यभागे वत्त-
 ४८. वाद वृक्षः चपट पाषाणः पश्चिमतः वनराजिकाः अतः वायव्य दिशा(शि)
 ४९. पर्वतः तत्र उत्तरतः जांवगत्तां पुनः त्रित्रिणोका पक्तिः इमं
 ५०. शी(सी)मा व्यवस्थास्थितः अत्र व्यास वचनः [॥]

1st Plate ; 1st side.

५१. बहुभि वंसुधादत्ता राजभिः सगरादिभिः [॥] यस्य यस्य यदा भूमि तस्य तस्य

7. Mr. Narasimham suggests to read 'तलंकरायि', But, I think it is 'तलवण्णरायि' and the same name is found in line 36.

8. One Bali senāpati's name is found in a stone inscription of the temple of Mukhalingam which records a grant of Mādhuri, wife of Bali senāpati on the 39th regnal year of Vajrahastadeva

५२. तद्फलं [॥] स्वदत्तां परदत्तां वा यो हरेत वसुधरां [॥ पट्टि['] वर्ष सहस्रा -
 ५३. णि विष्ठायां जायेते कृमिः [॥] त्रयस्त्रिंशति केल[']कां एव शासन म गतां [॥]
 ५४. योनपालं फलारना आवीचि नरके व्रजेत् [९] [॥] तस्य गङ्गान्वय प्रवद्ध -
 ५५. मान विजयराज्य संवत्सर शत ००० [१०] अंकेनापि आषाढ मास
 ५६. दिन आदित्यवारे लिखितं शामपुन संधिविग्रहिना एतत्
 ५७. लिखित मन्त्रशालि खानिजुना इति ॥

9. This verse is not found in any other inscription known so far.
 10. The language of this inscription is very defective and not intelligible in many places. One of the lines give the date which is not possible to understand with any amount of certainty. Narasimham reads this numerical symbol as 100 (J.A.H.R S., Vol. IX, p, 30) G, Ramadas reads 700 (Ibid Vol, XI, p. 12) and Dr. D C. Sirar reads 500 (J,K,H,R,S, Vol. I, No. 3 pp 19-21) It is better to offer no opinion as it may mislead the students of history of the Gaṅgas, (S,N,R,)

NOTES

Some time before 1934 when the plates were edited in J. A. H. R. S. Vol. IX, pt. III, pp.23 - ff by Manda Narasimham, they were discovered and secured by A. Satyanarayana Moorthy, Pantulu, the proprietor of Nimmalavalasa Estate of Srikakulam district. The inscription was re-edited by G. Ramadas in J.A H R.S. Vol. XI, parts 1 and 2, pp. 7-12 ff. with estampages of the plates.

The plates are three in number and attached to a ring containing the royal seal which bears the emblems of a crescent at the top and a bull, an *Ankuś* (elephant goad) and a *chāmara*. Each plate measures about 9" × 4".

Sri M. Narasimham reads the date which is expressed by a numerical symbol as 100. G. Ramadas reads it as 700 and Dr. D. C Sircar in one his papers entitled "The Ponduru grant and the Gaṅga-era" (J.K.H.R.S. Vol I, No. 3, pp 19-21) reads the same symbol as 500. While writing a paper on "The Gaṅga era" in J. K. H. R. S. Vol. I, No. 1, pp. 29-50 I have said that the numerical symbol of this grant is confusing. I still hold that view and assert that until and unless a similar numerical symbol comes to our notice together with its numerical value written in words, it is not safe to give any opinion on the date of this grant. Sri M. Narasimham correctly identified the following villages found in this record :—

names given in the grant		<i>modern village</i>
1. Rondumara	..	Frduva
2. Tandmi	..	Tandemu
3. Muṭṭarila	.	Mutturu
4. Murrāpakā	..	Muraṇāka
5. Paunduru	..	Ponduru
6. Talacheruvu	..	Talacheruvu
7. Jandirām	..	Jandirām
8. Kalvarāi	..	Kalvarāgi
9. Majāmva	..	Jami

10. Gāra	..	Gāra (in Chicacole Taluk)
11. Muriṅga	..	Meriṅgi *

The brief substance of the record is that from the city of Dantipura the illustrious king Vajrahastadeva, who was a devout worshipper of Mārtaṇḍadeva (the Sun), the *Saka'akaliṅgaḥipati*, who belonged to the race of Jānhavī (Gaṅgā) and who was the son of illustrious king Śrī Kāmārṇava deva of the Gaṅga race and the worshipper of the feet of Gokaṇḍeśvara on the summit of the Mahendra mountain, proclaimed as follows :—

“ Be it known to the *kuṣumvins* of the villages of Tanḍimisoka and Mntṭarila in Randumara-vishaya; Pōnduru, Talacheruvu Chirelamu, Gāra, Jandirām in Murrā-paka - vishaya; Barāvatamtā in Barakaṭṭa - vishaya; that the hero known as Bali Nāyaka who is a great warrior and who killed the enemy at the instructions of his master, who was holding powerful weapons including sword, and returned from battle - field, who is sympathitic for his own caste people, is granted all these villages (names of the above mentioned villages are repeated here) for his meritorious deeds and achievements. He (Bali Nāyaka) belonged to the race of Kalvape (?). A portion of the grant will go to his son whose name is Gaṇḍu.

Then the boundaries of the villages are given from which we get the names of some mountains and villages.

Then follow three benedictory and imprecatory verses quoted from *Vṛāsa-jitā*

The record is engraved in the Sate 100 (?) of the prosperous - year of the Gaṅgas, on Sunday in the month of Ashāḍha.

It is written by the *Sandhivigrahika* Sāmapuna and engraved by the Akshśā'in Khārijuna.

* Śrī M. Narasimham has not correctly identified this village.

No. 40**Chipurupalli plates of
Vajrahasta alias Anantavarma***(G. E. 383)*

1. Donor - - - Anantavarman Vajrahastadeva, son of Bhūpendra-varman.
2. Title - - - *Mahārajādhirāja*.
3. Place of issue - - - Kaliṅganagara.
4. Date - - - Gaṅgeyavamśa Pravarddhamāna vijayarājya 'amvatsara - 383, Phālguna.
5. Officers - - - Suvadeva (writer).
6. Topography - - - (1) Jadyāla (village)
(2) Bhoṅkhāra (village).
(3) Sruṭyā āja śāma (village)
7. Donee - - - Nārāyaṇa, son of Rāyaṇa.
8. Authority - - - *J. B. R. S.* Vol. XXXV, pp. 10-26 ff. Edited by Satyanarayan Rājaguru.
Re-edited by Sri P. Banerjee of New Delhi in *Ep. Ind.* XXXI. pp. 317-2 ff
9. Remarks - - - Sri P. Banerjee gives the title of these plates as "Kalahandi plates of Anantavarman Vajrahasta, Gaṅga year 383," for the reason that the plates belong to the Maharaja of Kalahandi.

TEXT

1st plate ; 2nd side.

१. [ॐ] स्वस्त्यमरपुरानुकारिणः] सर्वर्तु सुखरमणीय(या) द्विजय -
२. बतः] कलिङ्गा(ङ्ग)नगराधिवासक(का) म(न्म)हेन्द्राचलामल सि(शि)खर प्रति -
३. ष्टि(ष्टि)तस्य सचर(रा)[चर]गुरोः] सकलभुवन निर्माणैक सूत्रधारस्य
४. शशाङ्क चु(चू)डामणि(णे) र्व(र्भ)गवतो गोकर्ण स्व(स्वा)मिन श्ररणकमलयुगल प्र-
५. णामाद्विगत कलिकलङ्को [ऽ]नेकाहव स[]क्षोभ जा(ज)नित जयशद्वः]

2nd plate ; 1st side.

६. प्रतापावतत समस्त सामन्त चक्रचूडामणि प्रभामञ्जरी -
७. पुञ्जरञ्जितवरचरणः] सितकुमुद कुं(कु)न्देद्रा(न्द्र)वदात दिग्देश विनि -
८. गत यस(शः) परममाहेश्वरो मातापितृ पादनुध्यातो ध-स्ता -
९. राति कुलाचलो नयवनय दयादान दान्तिण्यः(ण्य) शौग्यौदाय्य
१०. सस्य त्यागादि गुणसम्पदा धारभूतो गङ्गामा(म)लकुल -

2nd plate; 2nd side

११. तिलक श्रीमा(म)हाराज भूपेन्द्रवर्म सुनुना श्रीअनन्तवर्मदेव मा(म) -
१२. हाराजाधिराज श्रीवज्रहस्तदेवेनः(न) इदानी(नीं) सीमालिङ्गानि लिखन्ते [I]
१३. ईशान्या]दिशि सरोपित पापाणः जद्याला* भोङ्गारोभय ग्रामं संमि(सम्मि)-
१४. लित सीमायां ततः पूर्वस्यां दिशि हलंदू वृक्षः(क्ष)स्त(त)[]भा(धा)तकी वृक्ष स्त-
१५. स्मादनन्तरं धनञ्जय वृक्ष ततः[] क्षिन्तृ(न्त्रि)णिका [I] अ(आ)ग्नया[] दिशि स[]रोपित शिला [I]
१६. दक्षिणस्या[] दिशि नाना वृक्षाकुलित गर्त्ता[स्त]तः तिन्त्रिणिका तरुः तस्माद -

3rd plate; 1st side

१७. प्यनन्तरं वा(व)ल्मीक स्ततोनिम्ब वृक्ष स्तरमादनन्तरं पुनरितन्तृ(न्त्रि)णवैव त
 १८. तोद(न)न्तर मेवाङ्गोलमूल नैरुत्य(त्यो) दिशि रोपित प(पा)शा(पा)णः [१]
 पश्चिमस्या['] दि[शि]
 १९. वा(व)ल्मिकः [१] स्त(त)स्मादनन्तरं तिमिर निम्बो [१] पश्चिम दिशाश्च तावेव(?)
 [१] रो(वा)यव्या[दिशि उ -
 २०. भयग्राम समि(म्म)लित सीमा श्रुत्याराज शासा(स)ना रोपित शीलैव । उत-
 (त)रस्या['] दिशि वि -
 २१. श(प) वृक्षः [१] तस्माध(द्ध)नञ्जय । वाल्मिक । हलंदु तित्नु(न्त्रि)कः(णी) [१]
 उभय ग्राम मार्गतस्तटाकाः(क) सहितौ(त) भूमिः [१] ग(गा) -
 २२. ज्ञेय वंस(श) प्रबद्धमान विजयरज्ये सम्बत्सर(रे) ३८३ सम्बच्छ(त्स)रे करः
 फाल्गुन प्रति ५
 २३. रुपाञ्चदेढः(यः) * [१] मद्रा (ऋष्टा?) वग्रः(क) गोघ्रा(ल) नारायण सु(सू)नु
 नारायण जद्याला क्षेत्राय प लने ढ्ढ(द्ध)र्म सेतु[:] [१] सर्वदेवेना(न)
 २४. लिखितं [॥]

* While editing it I read फाल्गुन प्रति आख (?) पञ्चदेढः and noted that the meaning was not clear. But on careful examination I find that 5 pieces of silver are prescribed to be paid in every Phālguna.

NOTES

In October, 1947 Sri Simhadri Paricha of Parlakimedi secured a set of copperplate grant from Chipurupalli, a village in the Patapatam Taluk of Srikakulam district situated about sixteen miles to the east of Parlakimedi Town. The plates were given to Sri Satyanarayan Rajaguru who edited the same in *J.B.R.S.* Vol. XXXV. parts 1 & 2, pp. 10-26 ff.

The plates are three in number each measuring about $7'' \times 2\frac{3}{4}''$. They are attached to a ring containing the royal seal on which no emblem is traceable due to corrosion.

The purport of the record is as follows :—

“Om. Hail, From the victorious residence of Kaliṅganagara, which resembles the city of the immortals, charming and delightful (place) of all seasons,- the devout worshipper of Maheśvara परममाहेश्वर, who adores the feet of (his) mother and father, the ornament of the spotless-family of the Gaṅgas, Sri Bhūpendra varmā's son Sri Ananta-varmā Vajrahasta - deva, the Mahārājādhiraja, who is freed from the stains of the Kali age by his obeisance to the two lotus - feet of the moon - decorated head, the God Gokarnnasvamin, lived on the fair summit of the Mahendra mountain, the sole creator of the moveable and immoveable, the constructor of the whole universe; who, by his onslaught in many battles has roused the shouts of victory (for which sake) his blessed feet became radiant with thick, clusters of the lustre diadem of all the chieftains while bowing down at his feet; whose fame is as bright as the water-lily, the jasmine (कुन्द), the moon, and diffused in all quarters, (and) who acquired the whole kingdom of Kaliṅga by his own sword

After this, neither the name of the village which was donated nor the donee to whom the grant was made are recorded in the usual form. But, we get an elaborate description of the demarcated boundaries on all sides of the village.

We may presume that the village named Jadyāla was granted in favour of Nāīyana, son of Rāyana of (probably) the Ashṭāvakra - gotra, as mentioned in the 23rd line of the text.

The grant is made in the month of Phālguna, in the year 383 of the auspicious *era* of the Gaṅgas.

The tax, payable to the king, is fixed at five silver - coins per annum.

The writer of the record is Sarvadeva.

No. 41**Andhavaram plates of
Vajrahasta**

1. Donor . . . Vajrahastadeva
2. Title . . . Sakala Kaliṅgādhipati, Mahārājādhirāja, Parameśvara.
3. Place of issue . . . Dantipura
4. Date . . . ?
5. Officers . . . Srī Maḍapa Bhīma Daṇḍanāyaka (commander)
He is also the donee.
6. Topography . . . (1) Kroshṭuka Varttanī (District.)
(2) Goshṭhavāḍa or Goṭhabāḍa (village)
7. Donee . . . Srī Maḍapa Bhīma of Vemma kula, the Daṇḍanāyaka.
8. Authority . . . *E. I.* XXXI, pp. 202-4 ff. Edited by R. Subrahman-
yam, Guntur.
9. Remarks. . . The village is Goshṭha vāḍa or Goṭhavāḍa. It may be
identified with the present village of Goṭṭā in the old
Parlakimendi Zamindary (now in Patapatam taluk of
Srikakulam district) From the plates it is known that
they had an earlier inscription on them which was
completely crased.

TEXT

1st plate ; 2nd side

१. [ॐ] स्वस्त्यमरपुरानुकारिणः सर्वतुं शु(सु)खरम -
२. णीयाद्विजयव[धू]द्वहन सुधा [1] धवलय(यि)[त] श्री -
३. प्रासादमाला[द](स्व)धिठि(ष्ठित) वरविलासिनी [2] -
४. ललितलास्या दुर्द(र्द)ण्ड पण्डित कुलालंकृत
५. श्रीदन्तिपुर वासकात् प्रसिद्ध सिद्ध ताव(प -
६. [सा]ध्यासित वन्द[रो]दरे(र) महेन्द्राचलाम -
७. [ल] कनक शिखर प्रतिष्ठितस्य चराचर गु -
८. रोः सकलभुवन निर्माणैक सूर(त्र) बारस्य

2nd plate ; 1st side.

९. शशाङ्क चूडामणे भगवतो गोकर्णस्वामिनश्च -
१०. र[ण]कमल युगल प्रणामा[द्वि]गत सकलकल (लि)
११. कलङ्को[S]नेकाहव सं(क्षो)भ जनित जयशद्व प्रता -
१२. पावनत समस्त सामन्तचक्र चूडामणि प्र -
१३. भा मज(ञ्ज)री)पुञ्जरजि(ञ्जित) वरचरणकमल
१४. युगल[:] सकलकलिङ्गाधिपति[:] गङ्गामल -
१५. कुलतिलक[:] मा(म)हाराजाधिगज परमेश्वर[:] मा -
१६. ता पितृ पादानुध्याता(तः)नय विनय दय(या) दान -

2nd plate ; 2nd side.

१७. दा[क्षि]ण(एय) शौच्यो(य्यो)दाय्य सत्य त्यागादि गुणसम्पदाधार -
१८. भूतः श्रीमत् कामार्णवदेव[स्त]स्य सुसूनु[विपु]ल विक्रमा -
१९. ज[त]ता)नेक भूपाल मौलिमणि मरीची (चि)रञ्जितपाद -

1. It may be read as विजयवधूवदन सुधा

2. Do Do वारविलासिनी

२०. पद्म युगल[:] विमल चि[त्ता]र्चित भगवन् मार्त्तण्ड -
 २१. वरचरण कमल युगल[:] सुरसरि [दि]वाशेष दि -
 २२. ड् [मुखव्यापि प्रतप[:] सुरसरितकुलामल स -
 २३. कल मा(म)हाराज तिलक[:] ममारराजमिव [1] विख्या -
 २४. त वीर्य मूर्जित श्रीमद् बज्रहस्तदेव[:] क्रोष्टुकवर्तन्यां गो -
 २५. ष्टवाड निव(वा)सिनः कुटुम्बिनं(नः) समाज्ञापयति वि -
 २६. दितमस्तु वो यथायं ग्रामः चतु[:]शी(सी)मा भ्यन्त जल -
 २७. समेत्य(तः) सर्वपीडा बाढ वर्जित[:] अचट्टभट सर्व क -
 २८. र परिहार [मत्य] [2] देव द्विज गुरु पु(पू)जकः [3] सु[हृत्] वंस(श) दी -
 २९. नजनाश्रय[स्य] वे[म्म]कुल दीपक [धण्ड]ना -
 ३०. यकस्य [4] श्रीमडपभीमनष्य(स्य) उदकपू -
 ३१. र्वकेन [5] गोठवाड(:) सम्प्रदत्त इति ॥

1. Read अमरराज इव

2. Read पूर्वकं

3. Read पूजकस्य

4. Read दण्डनायक

5. Read पूर्वक

NOTES

This copper plate inscription was edited by R. Subrahmanyam of Guntur in *E I.* XXXI, pp. 202-204 ff.

The plates were discovered from Andhavaram in the Narsannapeta taluk of Srikakulam district. These are three copper plates, each measuring $7\frac{3}{4}'' \times 3\frac{3}{4}''$. They are attached to a ring containing a circular bronze seal on which there are the emblems of a couchant bull, a crescent of the moon, a conch, and a full blown lotus. All the engraved faces of the plates have been awfully scraped leaving marks with a motive to make the inscription illegible.

R. Subrahmanyam gives a brief account of the record as quoted below :—

“ The charter was issued from Dantipura. It records the gift of the village of Goshṭhavāḍa or Goṭhavāḍa in the Kroshṭuka varttanī: *viśhaya* by Vajrahasta, son of Kāmārnava, to Maḍapa Bhīma, son of Daṇḍanāyaka of Vemma-kula.”

According to Subrahmanyam the characters belong to the 10th century A. D. on palaeographical grounds.

The Vemma-kula (caste) to which the donee belongs may be identified with the modern Velamā-kula or caste. The Velamas of this locality formerly belonged to a warrior class.

No. 42

Nirakarpur plates of Udayakhedi of the time of Devendravarman

1. Donor - - - Udayākhedi, son of Ugrakhedi and grandson of Dharmakhedi of Kadamba dynasty who was a subordinate chief under Devendravarman, the son of Bhupendravarman of Kaliṅganagara.
2. Title - - - *Parama māheśvara* (the title used for Bhupendravarman).
3. Place of issue - - - Kaliṅganagara.
4. Date - - - ?
5. Officers - - - (1) . . . na, son of *Hastardīa*
(2) Adityavānta's son.
6. Topography - - - (1) Rāya Vanarāyi (the place from where the Kadamvas migrated to Kaliṅga)
(2) Na (Ma)hendra bhoga (Dt.)
(3) Paḡaḡākheda (village).
7. Donees - - - (1) Vishnu Bhaṭṭa
(2) Soma Bhaṭṭa
(3) [Ke]lu Bhaṭṭa
(4) Jeṭha Bhaṭṭa
(5) Rechama Bhaṭṭa
(6) Nandikuru Bhaṭṭa
(7) Madhu Bhaṭṭa
(8) [Piṅgala] Bhaṭṭa
(9) Gogaya Ayana
(10) Dāmaya Bhaṭṭa
(11) Somayā ṛikshita
(12) Bhāvi Bhaṭṭa
8. Authority - - - *J. B. R. S.* Vol. XXXV, pts I and II, pp. 1 - 10 ff.
Edited by Satyanarayana Rajauru
9. Remarks - - -

TEXT

1st plate ; 2nd side.

१. ॐ स्वस्ति । अमरपुरानुकारिणः] सर्वर्तु सुख -
२. रव(म)णीया द्विजयवर(त) कलिङ्गनगराधि वासकात्
३. महेन्द्राचलामल शिखर प्रतिष्ठितस्य सचराच -
४. रगुरोः सकलभुवन निर्माणैक [सूत्रधारस्य] शशा[]क
५. चूडामण[मणे] भगवतो गोकर्ण स्वा -
६. मिनश्चरणः(ण) कमलयुग[ल] प्रणाम(मा)द्विगत कलि -
७. काल कलङ्को[S]नेका ह[व] संक्षोभ ज[नित] जयशद्व प्र -
८. त.पावनि(न)त श(स)मस्त सामन्त चक्र चूडाम[णि] प्रभामञ्ज -

2nd plate ; 1st side.

९. झरि(री)पुञ्जरञ्जित वरचरणो निड्सभ(निस्त्रिश)द्वारा(धारो)पार्जित स -
१०. कल कलिङ्गाधिराज्य प्रवितत सितकुमुद कुन्देन्द्र -
११. वदाताकरं विनिर्गत यसो(शो) ध्वस्नागतिकुतावज्जो
१२. नयविनय दया दान द क्षिण(एय)[स]त्य त्यागादि गु -
१३. ण शं(सं)पधा(दा) [वाहो]ध(धा)र भूतो परममाहेश्वर
१४. मात पितृ पादानुध्य(ध्या)ता(तः) गङ्गामलकुलतिलक
१५. भूपेन्द्रवर्म सुत [तस्य] श्रीदेवेन्द्रवर्म(र्म) [।] गयवण -
१६. रायि विनिर्गतः कदम्ब वंसो(शो)द्वय कुलतिलक महा -

2nd plate; 2nd side

१७. रटजदेव पुत्र समधिगत पञ्चमहाशद्व.....
१८. नाधिपत्य धर्मखेडि सुतस्य उग(ग्र)खेडि [।] उग्रखेडि सुत -
१९. श्रीउदया(य)खेडि नरेन्द्रवे(भो)ग पगड़ खेडो ग्राम
२०. विशुव(व)संक्रान्ति बाराह (?) ब्राह्मणं ताम्ब्र(ताम्र) शाश(स)नं

२१. दत्त्वा विष्णुभट(ट्टे)ण चेनि [1] ब(वृ)ति(त्ति) सोमभट(ट्टे)ण एक वृ -
 २२. ति(त्ति)[के]लुभट(ट्टे)ण देढ[2]वृति(त्ति) जेठभट(ट्टे)ण देढवृति(त्ति) रेचमभ-
 २३. ट(ट्टे)ण देढ वृति(त्ति) नन्दिकुराभट(ट्टे)ण देढ मधुभट(ट्टे)ण एक
 २४. वृति(त्ति) [पिङ्गल]भट(ट्टे)ण पञ्चपाद गोगय अयन देढ वृ -

3rd plate ; 1st side

२५. ति(त्ति) दामय[भट्टण] पञ्चवृति(त्ति) सोमयादि(दी)क्षित [?] वृति(त्ति)
 भाविभ -
 २६. ट(ट्टे)ण वृति(त्ति) तर्हय [3] वृति(त्ति)मिति नानागोत्रो [4] पूर्वतः अ -
 २७. खे(क्षे)य [वट]वृत्तः दक्षिणतः ग(गु)ल्मक भा(आ)दि तिनित्तम(णि) वृ -
 २८. क्ष[ः] नैरि(रु[त्यां-]र आ तत[ः] पश्चिमत[ः] औदुम्ब -
 २९. र वृत्तः ततः असुरालेख[ः] गत्वा पर्वतः(त) -
 ३०. शिखरः उत्तरतः पर्वत शिखरः ईशान्या सश्यो -
 ३१. तुम नयः [॥] बहुभि वसुधादत्ता राजभि[ः] सगरादिभि[ः]
 ३२. यस्य यस्य यदा भूमि [1] त(स्त)स्य तस्य तदा फलं ।

3rd plate ; 2nd side.

३३. स्वदत्ता[ः] परदत्तात्ताम्ना यो द्वरेति(त) वसुन्धरा[ः] कृमि -
 ३४. भुतुः(भूत्वा) सुविष्टाया[ः] पितृभिः सइ पच्यते [॥].....णे -
 ३५. क हस्तगज सुत कारकयं.....
 ३६. दानु आदित्यवान्त तनयः ॥

1 It should be either दि or दुइ according to Sanskrit and Oriya Prakrit respectively

2 The number देढ is an Oriya Prakrit expression which means one and a half

3 The word 'तर्हय' is not intellegible It seems to be a technical term of the revenue department.

4 The scribe seems to have omitted by mistake नानागोत्रेभ्यो ब्राह्मणेभ्यो सम्प्रदत्तः and 'अथ सीमालिङ्गानि लिख्यन्ते'

NOTES

Pandit Sadasiva Ratha Sarma, of Puri, the Research Assistant of the Utkal University, secured the plates from Nirakarpur of the Puri district and gave them to Sri Satyanarayan Rajaguru in 1947 who edited the inscription in J. B. R. S. Vol. XXXV, pts I & II, pp. 1-10 ff. Further details regarding their discovery are not forth coming.

The set consists of three plates each measuring about $6.5" \times 3.2"$. They are attached to a circular ring containing a royal seal with the emblems of a couchant bull at the centre including a crescent at its top and a full-blown lotus at the bottom.

"Om, hail ! From the victorious residence of Kaliṅganagara, which resembles the city of the immortals, a charming and delightful (place) in all seasons, — the devout worshipper of Maheśvara (परम माहेश्वर) who adores the feet of (his) mother and father, the ornament of the spotless-family of the Gaṅgas, Sri Devendravarman, son of Bhūpendra varma, who is freed from the stains of the Kali age by his obeisance to the the two lotus-feet of the moon-decrated - head, the God Gokarṇasvāmin, existing on on the fair summit of the Mahendra mountain, the sole creator of the moveable and immoveable, the constructor of the whole universe; who, by his onslaught in many battles has roused the shouts of victory (for which sake) his blessed feet became radiant with thick, clusters of lustre of the diadems of all the chieftains while bowing down at his feet; whose fame is as bright as the water-lily, the jasmine (कुन्द), the moon, and diffused in all quarters, (and) who acquired the whole kingdom of Kaliṅga by his own sword :—

(Here the inscription records that) :—

"Having been migrated from the residence of Rayabananarāyi the ornament of the dynasty born in the Kadamaba-vamśa, the offspring of Mahārāja Jadeva; the holder of the five great sounds, Dharmakheḍi's son Ug(r)akheḍi, Ugrakheḍi's son Udaya kheḍi, -being present in his kingdom, granted by issuing the copper plates to the Braṛāha (?) Brahmanas of different gotras on the day of Vishuva Samkrānti the village named Paga-ḍakheda, situated in N(M)ahendra bhoga district (as mentioned below) :—

Vishnu Bhaṭṭa two shares (Vṛttis), Soma Bhaṭṭa one share, [Ke]lu Bhaṭṭa $1\frac{1}{2}$ shares, Jeṭha Bhaṭṭa one and a half shares, Rechama Bhaṭṭa one and a half shares, Nandikura Bhaṭṭa one and a half shares, Madhu Bhaṭṭa one share, Pedana Bhaṭṭa five pādas ($\frac{5}{9}$ share ?), Gagaya - Ayana one and a half shares, Dāmaya Bhaṭṭa (?) share, Somaya Dikhhita (?) share, Bhāvi Bhaṭṭ ? share.

(The boundaries of the village are):—

To the east the Ahshaya Vata; to the south bushes and tamarind tree etc; to the S. W. (?), from there towards the west Audumvara tree. From there going to a distance of 'असुरालक' (?) there is the peak of the mountain. To the north there is again the peak of the mountain (and) to the north there flows the Saśyotusa river.

[After this follow two imprecatory and benedictory verses, quoted from Dharmasāstras].

It is written by Hastarāja and engraved by . . . , son of Aditya Bāṇ'a.

No. 43

Napitavataka grant of Devendravarman

1. Donor . . . Devendravarman, the son of Bhupendravarman
2. Title . . . *Mahārājādhirāja, Paramēśvara.*
3. Place of issue . . . Kaliṅganagara.
4. Date . . . ?
5. Officers . . . ?
6. Topography . . . (1) Kolu *Varttanī* (Dt.)
 (2) Nāpitavāṭaka (village)
 (3) Kandakavāṭaka (village)
 (4) Kolāla (village)
 (5) Siviḍi (village).
7. Donees . . . (1) Narasimha Bhaṭṭa and
 (2) Mādhava Bhaṭṭa, sons of Drona Bhaṭṭa and grandsons
 of Mādhava Bhaṭṭa of Kāmākāyanas *gotra*, of Vahṛcha
 section. They were well-versed in the *Vedas* and other
 Sāstras having many qualities.
8. Authority . . . The plates were published by Lakshminarayana
 Harichandana Jagadeva of Tekkali in "*The Sahakara*"
 Vol. XVIII, pt. V, p. 392, an Oriya journal of Cuttack.
9. Remarks . . . On the 2nd side of the 3rd plate there, are some eight
 lines of writing which seem to have been obliterated.
 The text found in them is not a part of the grant. So
 it is presumed that the inscription is palimpsest.

TEXT

1st plate ; 2nd side

१. ॐ स्वस्ति [॥] श्रीमदनेकदेवकुलाकुला दमरपुरानुकारिणः [आ] -
२. कला(ल्पा)न्त सङ्कल्पिता नल्प जल्प जनसम्पत्सम्पादित महामहिम्नो
३. महितलतिलकात् कलिङ्गनगरात् प्रसिद्धसिद्धतापसाध्यासित
४. कन्दरोदर महेन्द्र शिखर शेखरस्य सुरासुर गु -
५. रोः सकल भुवन महाप्रासाद निर्म्माणैक सूत्रधारस्य
६. भगवतो गोकर्णस्वामिन श्ररणकमल प्रणामादवि(प)गत कलिका -
७. ल कलङ्को गङ्गामलकुलचूडामणि स्फुर्ज्जन्निज वज्र -

2nd plate ; 1st side

८. जि(र्जित) सकलकलिङ्गाधिराज्यो मन्दानिलवत्न कूल कल्लोल जलधि -
९. मेखला नित(विम)लामलयशाः अनेक भीषण समरसंक्षोभ जनि -
१०. त जय प्रतापावनत समस्त सामन्तचक्र किरीट किरण मञ्जरी पुञ्ज र-
११. क्षित चरणः परममादेश्वरो मातापितृ पादानुध्यातो महाराजाधि -
१२. राज परमेश्वर श्रीभूपेन्द्रवर्म सूनु श्रीदेवेन्द्रवर्म कोलुवर्त्तन्यां
१३. नपितवाटक ग्रामवासिनः कुटुम्बिन स्समाज्ञापयति [।] विदितमस्तु वो
१४. यथायं धर्म[ः] मातापित्रोरात्मनश्च पुण्याभिवृद्धये । अशेष गुणगणाधा -

2nd plate ; 2nd side.

१५. रस्य माधवभट्टस्य पोत्ताभ्या * षट्कर्मनिरतस्य वि(अ)धित सकल वे -
१६. दार्थस्य द्रोणभट्टस्य पुत्राभ्यं(य) षडश सहित बह्वचवेदपारगाभ्यां
१७. अब(विदि)ताशेषशास्त्रार्थभ्यां कामुकायनस गोत्राभ्य(य) नरसिंहभट्ट माधव -
१८. भट्टाभ्या ममया अयं ग्राम म(मोस्मि)न् सर्व्वकर परिहारेण रुबन्तुक (न)मुत्तराय-
१९. ए निमित्ते उदकपूर्वकं सम्प्रदत्त इति [।] यथोचित भोगभाग सु -

* Read पौत्राभ्यां(य)

२०. पनयन्त सुखं प्रतिवसतेति । सम्प्रति प्रादक्षिण्येन सीमालिङ्गानि भवन्ते [॥]
 २१. ईशान्यां जपु सिविडि नापितवाट त्रिकूटे वाल्मीकः ततो वनराजी यावत् त्रिकू-

3rd plate; 1st side

२२. टे ततोपि वनराजि यावत् कन्दकवाटक कोलल नापितवाटक ग्रामाणां त्रिकू-
 २३. टे वाल्मीकः ततोपि वनरा[जी] यावत्तटाकपाली ततोपि भावुसिद्धता (?)
 वाल्मीकं याव -
 २४. त्रिकूटे शिला ॥ ततः पश्चिमतः त्रिकूटे शिल(ला) तत[:] उत्तरेतः कोणेशिला ततः
 २५. किञ्चित् पूर्वतः वाल्मीकः । ततः उत्तरतः बार्ता सहिता वनराजी यावद्वायव्या
 २६. त्रिकूटे वाल्मीकः ततो गर्ता [१] भविष्यद्भूपान्विज्ञपति(मि) व्यासवचनैः ॥
 बहुभिर्वसुधा -
 २७. दत्ता रजाभि[:] सगरादिभिः [१] यस्य यरय यदा भूमि स्तस्य तस्य तदाफलं [॥]
 स्वदत्ता म्प -
 २८. र दत्ताम्वा यत्नाद्रक्ष युधिष्ठिर ॥ महि(ही)म्महिमतां श्रेष्ठ दानात्रे(च्छ्रे)योनु -
 पालन[] [॥] पष्टि
 २९. वर्ष सहस्राणि स्वर्गे तिष्ठति भूमिदः [१] आक्षेपा चानुमन्ता च तान्येव नरके
 वसेत् [॥]

The text is complete here , but on the second side of the third plate there are eight lines of faint letters which have been read from the original plate as follows :—

3rd plate , 2nd side

१. कलङ्को नेकाह[व] सङ्क्षोभजनित जयशङ्ख प्रतापाय[नत समस्त सामन्त]
२. चक्र चू[डामणिप्र]भा [म]ञ्जरी पुञ्जरञ्जित वरचरणः निजनि[खि] -
३. [शो]पार्जित.....कलि....कल ..धिगत शी(सि)त कुमुद कुन्देन्दुवदा -
४. त[दिग्]देश विनिर्गत ध्वस्तारातिकुलाचलो नयविनय दयादान दक्षिण्य
५. सौ(शौ)व्यौ [दार्य] सन्य त्यागादि गुण सम्पदाधारभूतः परम माहेश्व -
६. रो मातापितृपादानु [ध्यातः] गङ्गामलकुलतिलको महाराजः
७.
८. दुम्बि

NOTES

The find spot of the plates is Tekkali. They were published in the Oriya Journal of Cuttack, "*The Sahakara*" Vol. XVIII, pt. V, pp. 392 by the late Lakshminarayan Harichandan Jagadeva of Takkali. No description of the plates is available.

The content of the charter is that from the city of Kaliṅga - nagara, Devendravarman, son of the *Maharājādhirāja* - *Parameśvara* Bhūpendravarman granted free of all taxes, the village of Nāpitavāṭaka, situated in Koluvarttini, to Narasimha Bhaṭṭa and Mādhava Bhaṭṭa, the sons of Drona Bhaṭṭa of Kānāukyana gotra and well-versed in many *Sastras* and the *Vedas* of *Vahṛcha* section, on the auspicious occasion of Uttarāyana Sankrānti. From the description of boundaries of the village Nāpitavāṭaka, it is learnt that it was adjoining the villages of Siviḍi, Kandakavāṭaka and Kolala.

No. 44

Galavalli plates of Manujendravarman, son of Devendravarman

(*Gaṅga-era 393*)

1. Donor - - - Manujendravarman, son of Devendravarman
2. Title- - - Mahārāja
3. Place of issue - - - Kaliṅganagara
4. Date - - - The Gaṅga-era 393
5. Officers - - - Chidapa, son of the *Kāyastha* Khandyama, the Rahasya.
6. Topography - - - (1) Galela-*vishaya* (District)
 (2) Homva-*vishaya* (Do)
 (3) Nuṣkapāṭaka-*grāma* (village)
 (4) Baḍubaḍa - *grāma* (Do)
 (5) Chintacheḍu-*grāma* (Do)
7. Donee - - - Śāmaveda-bhagavanta, son of Vallakonda Brahmātmana -
 bhagavanta on behalf of the deity Kaunduka Guṇdeśvara
 (śiva).
8. Authority - - - *J. A. H. R. S.* Vol. XX, pp. 161 – 70 ff. Edited by
 Sri N. Ramesan, and *E. I.* XXXI, pp. 188–91 ff.
 Re-edited by Dr. D. C. Sircar,
9. Remarks - - - The name of the donor may also be read as Rajendra-
 varman instead of Manujendravarman.

TEXT

1st plate ; 1st side.

१. ॐ [॥] देवेन्द्रवर्मा शिवलब्ध स(श)र्मा श्रीमा[न्] कलि[']गाधिपति
वरेण्य[:] []
२. योगात्मने कोण्डगुडा वदासीत् (त्स)ये गु(गू)मह -
३. न्तौ खलु गिण्टिसङ्गौ [॥] देवेन्द्रवर्मा सि(शि)वलब्धशर्मा श्री -
४. मान्कलि['] ग गा)धिपति वरेण्य[:] [१] योगात्मने कोण्डगुडा वदा -
५. सोत्(त्स) एगु(गू)महन्तौ ख[लुगि]ण्टि [श]यिज्ञो [१] [॥] दत्तवात् गिण्टिना -
६. मानं ग्रामं गुण्डीस्व(श्व)राय वो वै [१] देवेन्द्रवर्म् राजेन्द्र[:] पश्चा[त्]
- तस्य समीपतः [॥]

1st plate ; 2nd side. (2)

७. सिद्धम् [३] [१] स्वस्त्यमरपुरानुकारिण सर्वत(र्तु)सुख रमणीया द्विज -
८. यवत् कलिगं(ङ्ग)नगराधिवासकान्महेन्द्रचलामल शिखरा(र) -
९. प्रतिष्ठितस्य सचराचर गुणे[:] सकल भुवन निर्मा -
१०. शैक सुत्रधार[स्य] शशाङ्कचूडामणे भगवतो गोकर्न(र्ण)स्व(स्वा) -
११. मिनश्चरण कमल युगल प्रणामी वि(द्वि)गतः(त) कलि -
१२. क[लुष] कलङ्कोनेकाह्व संक्षोभजनिते जयस(श)द्व[:] प्रतापाव -
१३. नतः(त) दिग्देश विनिगते यशो(शः) समस्त सामन्त चक्र -

2nd plate ; 1st side

१४. चूडामणे(णि) प्रभामञ्जरीपुञ्जरञ्जित वरचरण[:] शि(सि)त कुमु -

1 Read सङ्गौ

2 The learned editor numbered the lines newly again from this side.

3 Expressed by a symbol.

१५. द कुन्देन्दा(न्द्व)वदात[:] ध्वस्तारातिकुलाचलो नय विनय दयादा -
 १६. [न] दाक्षिन्य(एय) सौ(शौ)र्य(य्यौ)दार्य सत्य त्यागादि गुणसम(म्प) -
 १७. दाधार भ(भू)तो(तः) परममाहेश्वरो मातापितृ पादा -
 १८. नुध्यातो गङ्गामलकुलतिलक[:] महाराजाधिराज प-
 १९. रमेश्वर परमभट(ट्टा)रक श्रीमद्देवेन्द्रवर्म -
 २०. देव सूनु महाराज श्रीमनुजेद् (न्दू)व[र्मा] ४ गलेल विपये
 २१. नुङ्कपाटकग्राम बडबडाग्राम(मौ) होम्ब विपये चिन्तये -

2nd plate; 2nd side

२२. डुग्राम[च] कौण्डुक गुणेश्वराय दं(द)त्त वान[] [I] श्रीमत्(द्) बल्लकोन्द
 ब्रह्मात्मन भ -
 २३. गवन्त[:] तस्य सूनु[:] सामवेद भगवन्त[:] तेन लब्धानि(नां) ग्रामत्रया -
 २४. लि(नां) सीमा सेतु त्रिकूटानि लोक विपय ग्रामानि [I] अत्र
 २५. व्यासगीतानि(ः) [श्लोका] भवन्ति [I] बहुभिर्वसुधा दत्ता राज -
 २६. भि रसगरादिभिः [I] यस्य यस्य यदा भूमि त(स्त)स्य
 २७. तस्य तदा फलं(लम्) [II] स्वदत्तं(त्तां) परदत्तं(त्तां) वा ये हरेत वसुन्धरां [I] स वि
 २८. ष्टा(ष्टा)यां कृमिभूत्वा वित्रि(तृ)भिस्सह पच्यते [II] मदत्तं सद्वि(विद्व) ज.तिनां

3rd plate ; 1st side.

२९. पातु(ति) वो(य) इह दैविकं [I] सत्सि(च्छि)रं(रो) मकुटन्यस्त[] तस्य राज्ञःपद -
 ३०. द्वयं(यम्) [II] सव्वानेतां(तान्) भाविनः पार्थिवेन्द्रां(न्द्रान्) भूयो भूयो याचते रा-
 ३१. मभद्र[:] [I] सामान्योयं धर्मसेतु नृप.णां काले काले पा -
 ३२. लनायो भवद्भि[:] [II] गामे(ङ्गे)य वंश प्रवर्द्धमान विज -

4 I think, the correct reading might be “श्रीमनु(ना)जेद्रं(न्द्र)व[र्मा]”

In view of carelessness of the engraver the letter नु for न्ना might be possible. In such case the name of the donor may be Rajendravarman.

३३. य राज्य सम्बच्छ(त्स)र शतत्रय(ये) तृ(त्रि)नवत्याधिकं(के) लिखितं

३४. कायस्थ रहस्य खण्डमस्य चीडप(पे)[न] इति ॥

3rd plate , 2nd side

३५. ॐ [॥] देवेन्द्र *

5 Probably the engraver began from here at first, but rejected due some reason or other leaving these letters undestroyed.

NOTES

These plates together with another set of plates of Devendra-varman *alias* Rājarājadeva of the Saka year 998 were discovered from under the earth in a field at the village of Galavalli in the Bobbili Taluk of Srikakulam district.

The present set consists of three copperplates, each measuring about 7.5" × 2.75". They are attached to a ring containing the royal seal having the usual Gaṅga emblems of a bull, the sun, the moon, an *aṅkuṣa* and a *chāmara*.

The inscription was edited by Sri N. Ramesan in *J. A. H. R. S.* Vol. XX, pp. 161-70 ff. Then, Dr D.C. Sircar re-edited the same in *E. I.* XXXI, pp. 188-91 ff. Following is the abstract of the record as given by Dr. Sircar :—

“ The object of the record (lines 14 ff.) was the grant of three villages, viz. Numkapāṭaka-grāma and Baḍabanti - grāma, both situated in the Galela - *viḥaya*, and Chintacheḍu-grāma in Homva-*viṣaya*.

The grant was made in favour of Kuṇḍuka - Guṇḍeśvara, probably a deity called Guṇḍeśvara worshipped at a locality called Kuṇḍuka or Koṇḍuka. The gift was received on behalf of the deity by Sāmaveda bhagavanta who was the son of Brahmātma - bhagavanta of Vallakonda (or, Challukonda) and probably the priest in charge of the temple of Guṇḍeśvara. The boundaries of the gift village were indicated by a causeway (*setu*) and certain *trikūṭas* which are stated to have been well-known to the people of the district (line 18). Some of the usual imprecatory and benedictory stanzas are quoted in lines 19-26. The date of the charter, viz. year 393 of the increasingly victorious sovereignty of the Gaṅgeya dynasty, is quoted in words in lines 29-27. The document is stated to have been written by Chīḍapa who was the son of *Kāyastha* Khaṇḍyama called a *Rahasya*,

(G. E. 397)

1. Donor - - - Devendravarman, the son of Bhūpendraman *alias*
Mārsimha, and grand son of Vajri or Vajrahastadeva.
2. Title- - - *Paramamaheśvara ; Maharājādhirāja; Parameśvara,*
3. Place of issue - - - Kaliṅganagara
4. Date - - - Pravarddhamāna - Vijayarājya Samvatsara - śatatraya
Saptādhikānavati ; Añkenāpi 307.
5. Officers - - - (1) Muḍhapa (writer)
(2) Savvadapa (writer) (Sarvadeva ?)
(3) Bhaṭṭa Sridhara }
(4) Bhaṭṭa Yagña } (examiners)
6. Topography - - - (1) Koluvarttini (Dt.)
(2) Kandlivāda (village)
(3) Sipiḍi (village)
(Siviḍi)
(4) Bhādevāda (village)
(5) Kholam (village)
(6) Nāpidāvāda (village)
(Nāpitavāda)
7. Donees - - - (1) Aditya Bhaṭṭa
(2) Yajña Bhaṭṭa
(3) Khaṇḍideva Bhaṭṭa of the Gojā Dikshita *vamsa* (family)
and who belonged to the Bhāradvāja *go'ra*, Angīrasa
Varhaspatya Bhāradvāja *Pravara*.

8. Authority - - - Edited by Sri K. Sambamurti sastri in the *Journal of Telugu Academy* of the year 1927; Re-edited by R. Subbarao, M.A. in *J. A. H. R. S.* Vol. II, pt. 2, pp. 146-68 ff. Again revised by Dr. D. C. Sircar in *J.A.S. letters*, Vol. XVIII, pp. 78-81 ff,
9. Remarks - - - The grant was made on the occasion of a solar eclipse.

TEXT

1st plate ; 2nd side

१. ॐ स्वस्ति [॥] श्रीमदनेक देवकुलाकुला दमरपुरानुकारिणः] कल्पान्त -
सङ्कल्पितान -
२. लपजन सं(स)म्पत्सम्पादित [१] महामहिम्नो महितलतिलकात् कलिङ्ग-
३. नगरात् प्रसिद्धसिद्ध तापसाध्यासित कन्दरोदर महेन्द्रगिरिशिखर -
४. शेखरस्य सुरासुरगुरो स्सकल तृ(त्रि) भुवन मङ्गाप्रासाद निम्माणैक -
५. सु(सू)त्रधारस्य भगवतो गोकर्णस्वामिन श्ररणकमल सं -
६. भव सलिल क्षालित कलिकाल कलङ्को गङ्गा(ग)ङ्गामलक(कु)ल चु(चू)डा -
७. मणिस्फु(स्फु)र्ज्ज निजभुज[२]वज(ज) भ्राजित [३] सकलकलिङ्गाधिराज्ये(ज्यो)
मन्दानि -
८. ल वेलाकलकल्लोल जलधिमेखला [४] वनितलामल यशा नेकभि(भी)ष -
९. ए समर सन्तोभजनित जय प्रतापावनत समस्त सामन्त -

2nd plate ; 1st side.

१०. किरीट किरण मञ्जरी युञ्जरं(र)ञ्जितचरणः परममाहेश्वरो माता -
११. पितृ पादानुध्यातो मङ्गाराजाधिराज परमेश्वा(श्व)रो श्रीमन्भु(भू)पेन्देवर्म सू-
१२. तुः श्रीदेवेन्द्रवर्मा स्वासिधारा विनिभिन न्न)सकलारातिमण्डलः] [१]
यो रक्षति
१३. क्षिति['] धीरः क्षितिशो नान्य शासनात् [॥] प्रात्य [वेला]तटा(ट) यस्य
कीर्त्तयः] फे -

1. Sri R. SubbaRao reads 'संराज्यमोहित'.

2. Read स्फुर्ज्जनिजभुज

3. Probably the correct reading may be 'निजभुजवज्राजित'.
But Dr.Sircar reads 'भुजवज्जाजित' and suggests in the note to
correct भुजबलोपाजित

4. Sri Subba Rao reads 'मेखला'

१४. न निर्मला[:] [1] अन्योन्यं धारयना(त्ये)व [5] वीचयश्च महोदधे[:] [11]
यस्मिन्वसुमती -
१५. पानि(ति)स्तेय शब्दो नी(नि)रर्थक[:] [1] परद्रव्यापहरण वित्तह[:] प्रत्ययाद् [6]
[11] मार -
१६. सिंह[:] पिता यस्य वज्रीचैव पितामह[:] [1] स्वयं देवेन्द्रवर्मेति स्तुति
स्स(स)द्गुण कि(की)र्तनं [11] सह
१७. कोलुवर्तन्यां कन्दलिवाड ग्राम निवासि कुटुम्बिन[:] समवेतानाज्ञापयति यथा-
१८. यं धर्मो मातापितृ(त्रो)रात्मनश्च पुण्यायुवृध(द्ध)ये मया ईज्याध्यय न कृत्य(त्य)र -
१९. तेभ्य[:] [7] तेके(?) सिविडि ग्राम वास्तव्य[:] वेदवेदाङ्ग वेदिन[:] श्रुती(ति)
स्मृत(त्यु) -

2nd plate; 2nd side

२०. दितं धर्मं मनिशं पयुपासत् ता(ते)भ्य आदित्यभट्ट यज्ञभट्ट खण्डदेवभट्ट-
२१. प्रमुखेभ्य[:] सिविडि ग्रामार्जित गोजादि(दी)त्तित वड्श जेभ्य[:] [8] भारद्वाज
गोत्रेभ्य[:] आङ्गि -
२२. रस बार्हस्पत्य भारद्वाज प्रवरेभ्य[:] सु(सू)र्य ग्रहण निमित्ते(त्ते)सिविडि प्रवेशं-
कन्द -
२३. लिवाड ग्रामोदन(तः) स्वर्कर परिहारेणाचन्द्रार्कं यथोचित भोगभागं कृ -
२४. त्वा सुखं प्रतिवसथेति [11] तः प्रादक्षिण्येन सि(सी)मालिङ्गानि लिख्यं -

5. Sri R. Subba Rao reads 'अन्योन्यं वारयन्तिव' and Dr Sircar reads 'अन्योन्यं वारयन् [तीव]

6. Read 'प्रत्ययादभूत्'. Dr. Sircar reads 'प्रण्यादभु(भू)त्'

7. Sri Subba Rao reads ईज्याध्ययन कृरारतेभ्याते'

8. Sri Subba Rao reads 'गोजादिज्ञितवज्जजेभ्य' and says in his note that "the donees seem to be Brahamins of Bengal who probably settled in Sividi".

२५. न्तेते) [१] ईशान्या['] दिशि शिविडि भाडिवाड १९] कन्दलिवाडानां
त्रिकूटे तिन्त्रिणि वृक्षः] [१] त .
२६. तो वनरां(रा)जी [१] ततः] शिला समु(मू)हः] [१०] ततः] प्राच्यदिशि सर्वे
वनराजी तिन्त्रीणि वृक्ष -
२७. सहिता यावत्गुल्म सहितं बाल्मिकम् ।] तेनकाग्नेयां दिशि [११] भूशिला
पक्तिः] या
२८. वत् पर्वति [१] ततः] शिला संघ ततोनेक निम्ब सहिता वनराजी [१] ततो
दक्षिणस्यां
२९. दिशि स(सै)व वनराजी हरिद्रा वृक्ष समन्वित बाल्मीक सहिता सैव तिन्त्रीणि-

3rd plate ; 1st side.

३०. वृक्ष सहिता(त) बाल्मीक सहिता [१] ततः] नैरुत्यां दिशि तिन्त्री(न्त्रि)णि
वृक्ष द्वय सहिता [१] ततः] कन्द -
३१. लिवाड कोलवाडि [१२] नापिता(त) वाडानां तृ(त्रि)कुटे बाल्मीकः] ततः(तः)
प्रति(ती)च्यां दिशि तिन्त्रिणि ताल पं -
३२. क्ति [सहि ता [१] त [१३] ततः] शाल्मलि वृक्षः] [१] ततः कन्दलिवाड
नापितवाड सिबिडिनां तृ(त्रि)कुटे ताल -
३३. त्रय [हरिद्रा] वृक्ष सहिता सैव वनराजिः] ॥ भविष्यद्भूपां(पा)नाज्ञापयति [१]
प्राणाय लोकास्य
३४. त्रि(गु)हि ही)त चापां(प)ना ग्रामिनोहं प्रणतो ब्रवि(वी)मि [१] साधारणा(णः)
सर्वं नराधिपाना['] ध -
३५. स्मो विरुधै(द्धो)भुवि [पालनीयः] [११] विदितं नियतं क्रियाफलं चरित[']
सर्व(र्व) पुराणभू(भू) -

9 Dr. Sircar reads भ्राडिवाड

10. Here again Sri Subba Rao commits an error by reading शिलासमुद्र

11. Read ततः आग्नेयांदिशि

12. Dr Sircar reads कोलन्दारि

13. „ „ [सहि ता [वनराजी ।]

३६. भृतां [I] कतिचिच्चदिनानि जि(जी)वित(तं)[च] हरणात्पालनमेव बोर्हितं [II]
पात्रे समर्पणादेव क्रि(कृ)ता
३७. थोहं नराधिपाः [I] त नि(त्रि)मित्तमपुण्यं म्वो(वो) माभूदिति निवेदितं [II]
आह च ऋमासः [I] स्वदतां(त्तां) पर -
३८. दता ता)म्वा यन्नाद्रक्ष युधिष्ठिर [I] महिं(ही) महिं(ही)मतां श्रेष्ठ दानाश्छे
(छे)योनुपालनं [II] पष्टिं(व) -
३९. प सहस्राणि स्वर्गे नन्दति भूमिदः [I] आक्षेप्ता चानुमन्ताच तान्येव नरके-
वसेदिति [II]

3rd plate ; 2nd side.

४०. प्रवर्धमान विजयराज्य संभव ब छ(त्स)राणां शतत्रय सप्ताधिकानवति[:]
अङ्केनापि
४१. ३६७ ॥ मुधापेणा लिखितं सव्यद(दे)वेनो लिखितं [I4] भट श्रीधरेण भटा(ट्ट)
यज्ञ(क्षे)न च
४२. परि(री)क्षितं [II] अन(त्र)दोष[:] तूर्ण(णी) कार्य(ग्यो) विद्विद्वि[:] दा(दो)
पोह्य विद्यमानं पि विनानां प्रकाशनायति (II) [I5]

[A floral design is shown at the end]

The seal contains the legend “श्री देवेन्द्रवर्म”

(No other kir g before or after him has given his name in the seal. This system is found among the Saitodbhavas, the Bhañjas, the Bhauma-
karas, the Somavamsi kings etc. of Orissa. Probably Devendravarma copied the system adopted by the Bhauma kara kings. who happen to be his contemporary in North Orissa.

14. Dr. Sircar reads धर्मपेण लिखित[] सव्यदपेनोलि(लि)खितं

15. Dr. Sircar reads अन(त्र)दोष[:]तूर्ण(णी) कार्य(ग्यो)विद्विद्वि[:] दा-
(दो पा(पे)त्यत्र) विद्यमानो(ने)पि न विनानानि प्रकाश नयति ।

No. 46**Madagrama grant of Ranaka
Bhimakhedi of the time of
Devendravarman of***(Saka. 988)*

1. Donor - - - Bhīmakhedi, son of Dharmakhedi of Kadamvakula of Kalinga,
2. Title- - - Rāṇaka
3. Place of issue - - - Dantapura
4. Date - - - Saṁvatsara Na(va)śata Ash(t)āsīti
5. Officers - - -
6. Topography - - -
7. Donee - - -
8. Authority . . . Edited by R. C. Majumdar of Nagpur in *E. I.* XXXI, Pp. 45-52 ff.
9. Remarks - - - The name of the grant is given as Madagrāma grant of Devendravarman and Bhīmakhedi by R. C. Majumdar. But, actually the donor is Bhimakhedi; son of Dharmakhedi of Kadamva dynasty of Kalinga, who was a subordinate king under the Gaṅga king Devendravarman. This grant is very important due to the date given in it as Saka 988 in words. After the discovery of this inscription the date given in No. 35 may be correctly read as “ नव शतक सप्तशीति ”

TEXT

1st plate ; 2nd side

१. स्वत्सी(त्सि)[।]अमरपुरानुकारी(रि)ण[ः] सर्वेभ्य १ सा(सु)खरमणी -
२. यात(त्)सुधाधवल माला २ वीरतल्ललितल्लास्यात(त्) प -
३. एडी(एड)त सकलालंकृत श्रीकली(लि)ङ्गनगराधी(धि)वा -
४. सका[त्]महेद्राचलामल कनक सी(शि)खर प्रतिष्ठ(ष्ठित)स्य स -
५. चराचरगुरो[ः] सकल भुवन निर्माणैक सु(सू)त्रधार[स्य]स -
६. साङ्गु३ चूडामणि(णे)र्भगवतो गोकर्णस्वामी(मि)न[ः] चर[ण]क -
७. मल जु(यु)गल प्रहामो(मा)र्द्धा(द्वि)गत कली(लि)कल[]कोनेकाह्य(व)स[]
८. खो(क्षो)भजनी(नि)त जय स(श)ह प्रतापावना(न)त समत्स सामत(न्त)च -
९. कचु(चू)डामणी(णि)प्रभव ४ मञ्जरेपुञ्ज रञ्जी(ञ्जित) निजनिस्त्रिस(श)धा -
१०. रोपि ५ कली(लि)ङ्गाधिराज (ज्य)द्वार वैरी(रि)वारण क(कुं)भ स्थ -

2nd plate ; 1st side.

११. लदल दली(लि)त मुकुटीका ६ प्रकर ध्वस्ताराती(ति)कुताचलो(ल)
१२. नयवी(वि)नय ह(द)या दा(न)दाक्षीण्यशौचयो(धा)र्य सत्यत्याग -
१३. प्रकरगुण सम्पदाधारभु(भू)तो(त) परममाहेस्व(श्व)र परमभटा(ट्टा) -
१४. रक मातापित्रितु(तु)रादानुध्याता(त) परमेस्व(श्व)र गङ्गामलकुल -
१५. तिलक श्रीम[द] देवेन्द्रवर्मदेवस्य वी(वि)जयराज्ये शकाव(इ) -
१६. नसत अपासंति संवर्तु ७ दन्ता(न्त)पुरे स्थित [स्य]॥ तस्य मा -
१७. एडली(लि)क परममाहेस्व(श्व)र कदम्बामलकुल कमलमार्त्तण्ड सम -
१८. धिगत पञ्चमा(म)हास(श)द्वानेक तु नू(र्य)रवोत्रा(त्ता)सी(सि)तारातिच -
१९. क मा(म)हानाएडली लि) श्रीधर्मखेडिस्यसुत ८ राणक -
२०. श्रीभीमखेडिपाश[ः] कुस(श)लो[।]पञ्चपात्र ९ वी(वि)दी(दि)त मन्तु -
२१. भवतां भीलाङ्गाभोगे माडग्राम वीयावारि प्रो -

-
- | | | |
|--|---------------------|------------------|
| 1. Read सर्वर्तु | १. Read प्रासादमाला | 3. Read शतांक |
| 4. Read प्रभा | 5. Read धारोप जित | 6. Read मुक्तिका |
| 7. Read "शकाव्ये नवशताष्टाशीति सम्बत्त्यरे" ; I think this is expressed in the local Oriya language of that age (S. N. Rajaguru) | | |
| 8. Read श्रीधर्मखेडिसुत 9. probably पञ्चपात्र विषये | | |

2nd plate ; 2nd side.

२२. [ल्ल]मस्य सुत विठनरेउचिया नायकस्य सुत पाण्डव -
 २३. कं हुइभागं 10 क्रि(कृ)त्वा मदुक पुर्वके 11 ताम्रसा(शा)सनीकृत्य प्रद -
 २४. तो(त्तो)रस्माभी(भिः) ॥ अचटभटचन्द्राक(र्का)वधै(धि)वीटनस्य भागे छे -
 २५. डिसंभुञ्जत्या 12 ॥ सीमालीं(लिं)गानि ल्ली(लि)ख्यन्ते । पु(पू)र्वदिसा(शं)वो -
 २६. हाला पाथर ॥ परत पु(पू)र्व दीसा(दिशं) सि(शी)ला च्छेल अभ्यन्तरी कृ -
 २७. त्वा हि(हिं)जल वृत्ते रोपी(पि)त सी(शी)ला ॥ अग्नी(ग्नि)दीशा गोरंगीरा
 २८. कोण रोपी(पि)त सी(शी)ला ॥ परत नौलीया कटाकी अ[भ्य]न्तरे
 २९. अम्र(म्र)वृत्त तले 13 रोपी(पि)त सी(शी)ला ॥ दक्षी(क्षि)ण दिसा बटवृत्त
 ३०. तले 13 रोपी(पि)त सीला ॥ परत पाथरपुञ्जं ॥ परत तेन्तला
 ३१. वृखतले 13 रोपी(पि)त सी(शी)ला ॥ नैरि(रु)त्य तिम्वुरु व्री(वृ)ख च तले 13
 ३२. रोपी(पि)त सी(शी)ला ॥ पश्ची(श्चि)म भुमी(भूमि)पर्वता सी(शि)खर ॥
 परत दुर्गा
 ३३. भटा(ष्टा)रकी अभ्यन्तरीकृत सी(शी)ला ॥ वायव्वदीसा खु -
 ३४. डापीलो रोमे ॥ अभ्यन्तरीकृत रोपीतसीला ॥ ईसाते (ऐशान्वे)कोलातटा -
 ३५. क भीतरे 14 रोपि(पि)त सीला ॥
 ३६. सदत परदतां वा ॥ जो हरेति ॥ वसुंधरा ॥ सट्टिव -
 ३७. रीस सहस्राणि ॥ व्रीष्टायां जायते क्रिम ॥ मम वं -
 ३८. सान जो जाते ॥ जो भवन्ती नराधिपा ॥ तेषां पादलम्बा -
 ३९. मी ॥ मम दतं न लोप 15 [॥]

I0. हुइभागं is a mixed word of Oriya (हुइ) and भागं (Sanskrit)

II. Read मदुक पूर्वकं

12. This passage is not giving any clear meaning.

13. “ तले ” is an Oriya word. It means under the mango tree.

14. भीतरे is an Oriya word.

15. These two ślokas are full of mistakes. So it is not possible to make minor corrections in them here. (S. N. Rajaguru)

NOTES

This inscription was edited by R. C. Majumdar of Nagpur in *E. I.*, XXXI, pp. 45-52 ff.

It is said that the Tahasildar of Srikakulam received the plates from Sri Manda Narasimham and they were given to the Government Epigraphist for India.

The total number of plates is three, each measuring about $7.8'' \times 3.6''$. They were held by a ring with the seal containing the emblem of a fish flanked on the side by an *Aṅkuśa* and the crescent of the moon.

No. 47**Kambakaya plates of
Udayaditya of the time of
Devendravarma***(SS. 1003 ?)*

1. Donor - - - Udayāditya, son of Dharmakheḍi of the Kadamva dynasty,
who was a subordinate chief of Devendravarman of
Gaṅga family of Kaliṅganagara.
2. Title - - - *Mahāmāudgalyika*.
3. Place of issue - - - Kaliṅganagara and Dantipura.
4. Date - - - Śakāvda Sasramekaśṣṭa-trayādhika (śs 1003 ?).
5. Officers - - - ?
6. Topography - - - Reveniḥi (village) or R
7. Donees- - - (1) Nārāyaṇa Nāyaka, son of Revana Nāyaka,
(2) Aitayā
(3) Somayā
8. Authority . . . “*Bhāraṇi*” (A Telugu Journal of Madras), 7th November
1927, Vol. IV, pt. ii, pp. 115 - 30 ff. Edited by
M. Somasekhara Śarma, Re-edited by T. N. Rama-
chandraṇ in the Journal of the Bombay Historical
Society (March, 1931) Vol IV, No.1, pp. 27-39 ff.
9. Remarks - - -

TEXT

1st plate ; 2nd side

१. ॐ स्वस्ति[॥]अमरपुरानुकारिणः[.] सर्व(र्वे)भ्यः[.] सि(सु)खरमणीया -
२. त(त्) सुधाधवल प्रासादमालावी(वि)रतल्ल(ल लितल्ला(ला)स्या त(त्)
३. दोद्ध^१एड पण्डित सकलाल[.] कृत श्रीकलि[.]गनगरा -
४. धिवासका[न]महे[न्द्रा]चलामल कनक सि(शि)खर प्र[ति]ष्टि -
५. तस्य १ सचराचरगुरोः[.]सकलभुवन निर्माणै -
६. कसूत्रधार[स्य] स(श)सा(शा)[.]क चूडामणोर्भगवतो गोकर्न(एण)स्वा -
७. मिनच(श्च)रण कमल जु(यु)गल प्रणामो(मा)दि(द्वि)गत कली(लि)कलंको[६]ने -
८. काहय(प) संखो(क्षी)भ ॥जनित जय सबद(शद)प्रतापावती(न)त स -

2nd plate ; 1st side

९. मस्त साम[.]त चक्रचूडामणी(णि)प्रभवप्रभाम[.]जरी पु[.]ज र[.] -
१०. जी(जि)त नी(नि)ज नी(नि)तृ(स्त्रि)स(श)धारोपो(पा)[.]जित कली(लि)[.] -
गाधिराज ज्य[.] दर्वार वैरीबा -
११. रणकु[.]भस्थल दली(लि)त मुक्ती(क्ति)का प्रकर ध्वस्ताराती(ति)कु -
१२. लाचलो नयवी(वि)नय दयादान दाख(क्षि)न्य(ण्य) सउ(शौ)र्यो धा(दा)र्य्य -
१३. सत्यत्यागि(गा)[.]दि प्रकर गुण संपदाधारभूतो परममा -
१४. हेस्व(श्व)र परम भटा(ट्टा)रक ग[.]गा म[ल]कुलती(ति)लक श्रीदे -
१५. वे[.]द्रवर्मस्य वी(वि)जय राज्य स(श)काह स[ह]स्त्रमेक स(श)त[.]त्रया -
१६. धिक(के)२ द[.]तिपुरे स्थितो । तस्य मण्डलीक कद[.]व कुलती(ति) -

2nd plate ; 2nd side.

१७. लक मा(म)हामाण्डलीक श्रीधर्मखेडी ॥ तस्यपुत्रो महा -
१८. माण्डलीक श्रीउदयादित(त्य) कुस(श)ली(लि)नः[.]॥ पद्मपात्र विदी(दि) -

1. Ramachandran reads प्र[ति]ष्टतस्य. But, from the facsimile I have read प्रतिष्ठितस्य (S.N.R.)

2. Probably the engraver has wrongly put it for 'शकादे सहस्रमेकत्रयाधिके'

१६. तमस्तु भवता पञ्चवीस ३ रेवेनिजि ग्राम['] उदक पूर्वकी(क)
 २०. तात्र(अ)सीसनी(शासनी)कृत्वा ब्रह्मपुत्र रेवन नायकस्य पुत्र -
 २१. नारायण नायकस्य मेकभाग['] अइतया सोमया दु -
 २२. इजणक ४ मेक भाग[']कुत(त्वा) प्रदतो(त्तो)रस्माभी(भिः) आचट भट
 २३. च[']द्राक(र्क) वचरे(१) ॥ सीमालि[']गानि लिख्य[']ते ॥ ईसा(शा)ने
 त्री(त्रि)कूट -
 २४. रोपिते(त) सी(शि)ला ॥ पूर्वेण रोपित सी(शि)ला ॥ आग्नेया[']

3rd plate ; 2nd side.

२५. च तु त्रि)कुट रोपित सी(शि)ला ॥ मधुपवृक्षतले रोपित सी(शि) -
 २६. ला दखि(क्षि)ण भूमि पर्वति तले रोपी पि)[तशिला] ॥ नइ(नै) -
 २७. रि(रु)ते [ते]वुरु व्रीख(वृक्ष)तले रोपित सी(शि)ला[॥]पच्छि(श्चि)मे जयती -
 २८. गर्द(तं१) ॥ बायवे(व्ये)रोपित सी(शि)ला ॥ उत्त(रो)रे रोपित -
 ६६. सी(शि)ला ॥ रेभी ग्रामस्य दात्त ५ माड दुइ ६ अपर
 ३०. दोली बड़वेट बडत्तर ७ प्रदतो(त्तो)स्मी(स्मि) [॥]

3. Read “ पञ्च बिप[ये] ”

4. “दुइजणकु एकभाग” is the corred Oriya rendering of the passage.

5. Read देयं

6. It is an Oriya word (दुइ). The tax fixed for the village is two Māḍis of gold.

7. The privilege for using दोलि, बडवेट or बडवेँट and बडत्तर or बडछत्र were given to the coonees.

NOTES

These plates were discovered from the village of Kambakaya in the Narsannapeta Taluk, now in Srikakulam district and secured by Bhairi Appalswami Naiḍu. The plates are three in number; and they have been attached to a ring containing the royal seal, usually found in the Kadamva inscriptions. The seal bears the emblems of a crescent at the top, a fish in the middle and an elephant goad at the bottom. Each plate measures about 8" × 3.3".

A brief substance of the charter is given below :—

There lived an illustrious king at Kaliṅganagara named Devendravarman of the Gaṅga family. While he was halting at the city of Dantipura in the Saka year one thousand followed by one hundred and three, his *Māṇḍalika* who was designated as the *Mahāmāṇḍalika* Śrī Udayāditya, son of the Mahāmāṇḍalika Dharmakhedi granted one half of the village of Reveniḥi in Pañcha vishaya to the Brahmana Revana Nāyaka and the other half in two equal shares to Aitayā and Somayā

The boundaries of the village are as follow :—

In the north-east there is a *trikūṭa* (meeting place of three villages) where a boundary stone is fixed; in the east the boundary stones. In the south east there is a *trikūṭa* where the boundary stone is laid down and another boundary stone fixed under a *Madhupa* tree; in the south a boundary-stone laid on the earth at the foot of a hill; in the south-west a boundary stone fixed at the foot of the *Bura* tree; in the west a natural tank (गर्त) named Jayati; in the north west the fixed boundary stone; and in the north the boundary stone.

(The annual assessment fixed as revenue) for Revigrāma is two *māḍa* (gold coin) including the privileges granted to the donees for the use of दोलि, बड़वेट and बडत्तर.

No. 48

Narayanadeva temple inscription of Gara

Ś 1005

[A. R. No. 391 of 1932-33,
(Lang. Tel)]

Gāra is a village near Srikurmān in the Srikakulam Dt. This inscription records the gift of 50 cows made by one Peddaalluru Gokana Nāyaka on the day of Uttarāyaṇa (Samkrānti) in order to burn a lamp before the god Nārāyaṇadeva in the month of Dhanus when the 7th regnal year of Devendravarma was current. The śaka year is given in it as follows शरसुर(य्य)रश्मि It is equal to śaka 1005.

This Devendravarma living in Ś 1005 still remains unknown to scholars *

*See a note on this inscription written by Sri B. V. Krishna Rao, M. A., B. L., (Vide J.A.H.R.S. Vol. XII, pt. ii, P. 112).

No. 49
Stone Inscription
in
Ramachandi temple at Tekkali.

Ś.1012

(23rd R. Y. of Devendravarman)

J. A. H. R. S. Vol. XI, Pts. 1 and 2, P. 17

(Edited by L. H. Jagadeva, Rajah of Tekkali)

२. ॐ [॥] श्रीदेवेन्द्रवर्म -
२. स्य राज्ये १ सन्यासितीथे
३. विजयपुर्यां २ पदमचद्रस्य प्रतिष्ठा ३
४. ज्येष्ठे मासि कृष्णापञ्चमी सम्बस्त्ररे २३.
५. शकाद १०१२ ॥

(1) The original inscription has been examined by me and here the reading is विजय राज्य

(2) The correct reading is विजयपल्लिप(का)

(*) The correct reading is रामचण्डी प्रतिष्ठा and the above forms the 4th line

The 5th line is ज्येष्ठकृष्ण पञ्चम्यां सम्बस्त्ररे २३ and 6th line is....

शकाद १०१५.

The corresponding date is 18-4-1093 A. D.

Supplement.
TO
SECTION 1

Gangas of Kalinganagara.

No. 50**Andhavaram plates of
Anantavarma.***(G. E. 216)*

Supplement to No 18, page, 86.

1. Donor - - - Anantavarma
2. Title - - - *Maharāja, Paramamahēśvara.*
3. Place of issue - - - Kaliṅganagara.
4. Date - - - The 11th *tithi* of the dark fortnight of Jyeshṭha of the Gaṅga-era 216.
5. Officers - - - Gaṅgopādhyāya, the writer; Mātṛchandra, the *Akṣaśalin* or engraver.
6. Topography - - - Varāha varttani (district)
 - (1) Kālamaḍambi sakuna (village)
 - (2) Dantapura (T)
 - (3) Indrapura (T)
 - (4) Oruvaṅga pādā (V)
 - (5) Vukaḍa pātaka (t)
 - (6) Sāmanta Pātaka (T)
 - (7) Sakuna (V)
 - (8) Anandapura, (T)
7. Donee - - - Brahmanas of different gotras who lived in Anandapura,
8. Authority . . . Edited by R. Subrahmanyam of Guntur in *E. I.* XXXI pp. 200-202 ff
9. Remarks - - - It is a very interesting grant so far as the topographical aspects are concerned, The village from which the plates were discovered is the village which was granted to those who lived in Anandapura, Thus, Anandapura is identified with Andhavaram. This village is at the centre of some villages given in the item 6 above. Among those villages one is Dantapura. So, the exact locality of the famous Dantapura can be traced out with the help of this document.

TEXT

1st plate ; 2nd side

१. ॐ स्वस्ति [१] सर्व्वतु सुखरमणीयाद्विजयवताः(तः) कलिङ्गन[ग]रा
न्महेन्द्राचलामल
२. शिखरप्रतिष्ठितस्य चराचरगुरोः [स]कलसु(भु)वन कि(नि)र्माणैक सूत्रधा -
३. रस्य भगवतो गोकर्णस्वामिनो ना (न)वरत प्रणामाद्विगत सकल -
४. कलिकलङ्को निजनिवृ (स्त्रि)श धारोपार्जित सकल कलिङ्गाधिरा -
५. [ज्यः] प्रव(वि)तत चतुरुदधितरङ्गमात्तामेखलावनितलामल यशा
६. अनेकाहव संचोभजनितजयशद्वः[] प्रतापावनत समस्तसामन्त च -
७. क चूडामणि प्रभामञ्जरीपुञ्जरञ्जी(ञ्जि)त चरण कमलः परममाहेश्व -
८. रो मातापितृपादानुध्यातः श्रीमद्गङ्गामलकुलोद्ग(द्ग)वो महाराजः

2nd Plate ; 1st side.

६. श्रीमान् अ[न]न्तवर्म्म वा(व)राहवर्त्त[न्यां] कालमङ्गिश्चकुन
ग्रामे सर्व्वसमवेता[न्] कुटुम्बिनाः(तः)
१०. समाज्ञापयति [१] विदितमस्तु भवता[] यथाय[] ग्रामः सर्व्वकरभरात् प्र -
११. तिमुच्छयाचन्द्राकर्क प्रतिष्ठमुदक पूर्व्व[] कृत्वा मातापित्रोः पुण्याभिवृद्ध -
१२. ये विसज(र्ज)न दान निमित्तं ज्य(ज्ये)ष्ठमासासित पक्ष्यैकादश्या[] आनन्दपु-
१३. र वास्तव्यै(व्य) नानागोत्रेभ्यो वेदवेदाः पारगेभ्यः सर्व्वे(र्व्व)भ्यो ब्राह्मणेभ्यः[]
१४. [सं]प्रदत्तस्तदेवं विदित्वा यथा(थो)छ(चि)त भोगमु(मु)पनयन्तः [सु]ख[] प्र-
१५. ति वसते(थे)ति [१] सीम सितहि [१] ल(लि)ख्यन्त(न्ते) [१] ग्राम पूर्व्वेण
ईन्द्रपुर छि(सी)मा -
१६. न्ते सिन्धि[वा]से सर्व्वपाल्यां [अ]श्वत(थ) वृक्षः [१] ततो दक्षिणा(ण)म मु(खा)
वनराजि[] [१] ई -

2nd plate; 2nd side

१७. न्द्रपुर दन्तपुर ग्राम तृ(त्रि)कूटे अर्द्धचन्द्रइव दक्षिण(णे)ण(न) बक्र[स्थि] -
 १८. तस्तता(तो) बनराजि[:] [1] पश्चिमा(म)मुखा दिर्षिकवाट शकुन प्रा[म]सीमान्तः
 कु(कू)पा(पो) -
 १९. त्तर हल[:] [1] ततो दक्षिण [मुखा] बक्र बनराजि[:] [1] दक्षिणपूर्व(र्व)ण
 गत(तो) नन्दि तरु[:] [1]
 २०. ततो(तः) पूर्व(र्व)मुखा तिवद्राहलि [2] द[क्षि]णा(ण)मुखा बनराजि[:] [1]
 पुनः पश्चिम
 २१. मुखा बनराजि[:] श्रीरुवङ्गपाडा सीमान्तो(न्ते) जलमार्ग -
 २२. सहिता [ब]नराजि[:] पश्चिमायां दिशि पिशाहलि बुकडपाटक [सा]म
 २३. न्तपाटक श्र(श)कुनग्राम त्रिकु(कू)टः [1] तत उत्तरेण बन[न]राजि[:]
 पूर्व(र्व)ध्य(दि)सा(श.) -
 २४. [यं] यावदति [1] भवि[प्य]तश्च र(रा)ज्ञः प्रज्ञापयति [1] आयुर्ग्या(ग्यो) वनः

3rd plate; 1st side

२५. नमालोलं लक्ष्मीञ्चाप्यति चञ्चलं(लां) [1] विज्ञायैवं नृपैः पा(पा)ल्यो धर्मः सा -
 २६. धारणोद्य[म]ः ॥ तथा च व्यासगीता ॥ बहुभिर्बुधैर्दत्ता राजभिः स -
 २७. गरादिभिः [1] यस्य यस्य यदा भूमि स्तस्य तस्य तदा द फ)लं(लम्) [11]
 स्वदत्ता[1] [प] -
 २८. र दत्तांवा यत्नाद्रक्ष युधिष्ठिर [1] मही[1] महीमतां श्रेष्ठ दानाच्छ्र(च्छ्रे)योन(नु)-
 २९. पालन[1] [11] पष्ठिवष्प(र्ष) सहसा स्त्रा)णि सर्ग मोदति भूमिदः [1] आक्षेपा
 ३०. चानुमन्ता च तान्येव नरके वसेदिति [11] प्रवर्द्धमान विजयगज्ये स -
 ३१. स्वत्सर शतद्वय षोड(ड)शोत्तरे २६ [3] स्वमुखाज्ञया लिखितमिदं शास -
 ३२. नम(नं) गङ्गोपाध्यायेनोत्कीर्णञ्च पात्रि(तृ)चन्द्र ना[म](मा)क्षशालिनेनेति
 मव [4] [11]

2. This may be the name of a locality like पिशाहलि in line 22.

3. Read 216.

4. Probably it should be एदमेव

NOTES

These plates were edited by R. Subrahmanyam of Guntur in *E. I. XXXI*, pp, 200-202 ff. The plates along with the No. 41 were discovered from the village of Andhavaram in Narasannapeta taluk of Srikakulam district. The plates are three in number each measuring about $6\frac{3}{8}'' \times 2\frac{3}{8}''$. They are attached to a circular ring containing the royal seal with the emblems of a couchant bull facing the proper right and a lotus flower.

R. Subrahmanyam gives a brief account of the record as quoted below :—

The charter records the gift of the village Kālamadamviśakuna in the Varāhavarttani *vishaya*, after making it in to an *agrahara* and exempting it from all taxes, to the Brahmana residents of Anandapura, who belonged to different *gotras* and were well-versed in the Vedāṅgas, by *Maharaja* A[na]ntavarman of the Gaṅga family for the merit of his parents. The grant was issued from Kaliṅganagara on the eleventh day of the dark half of Jyeshṭha of the year 216, in the victorious reign of the king.

No. 51

Khillingar plates of Kalyanadevi of the time of Ranaka Danarnava of Ambabadi Mandala.

1. Donor . . . Kalyānadevi, mother of Rānaka Dānārṇava who is the grand son of Narendravarman and son of Rājendra-varman.
2. Title . . . *Parama Mahēśvara; Rānaka.*
3. Place of issue . . . ?
4. Date . . . Regnal year 4, Vaiśākha, Sukla-paksha Trayodaśi, 13.
5. Officer . . . Hari, the *Varik putra* (engraver).
6. Topography . . . (1) Ambāvāḍi *Maṇḍala* (Province)
 (2) Nayandī Vishaya (Dt.)
 (3) Gaṇḍāharinī } (Places from where the donee
 (4) Lonī-pāṭaka } migrated)
 (5) Khillīngara (village).
7. Donee . . . Sri Sūnyavindu, son of Bhaṭṭaputra Sārṅgadhara and grandson of Bhaṭṭaputra Bīṭhaya of Bhāradvāja *go'ra*, *Sāmarvādā lhyayin*.
8. Authority . . . Not yet published.
9. Remarks . . . The epithets used for the Rānaka Dānārṇava does not coincide with any other epithets used by the Gaṅga kings For the first time the name Ambāvāḍi Maṇḍala is known to us for its location, This name is mentioned in the grants of Choḍuganga Anantavarmadeva,

TEXT

1st plate ; 2nd side

१. ॐ स्वस्ति [॥] भुज कुलिष दलित सकल सुभट मुकुटमणि -
२. निरुकरिण कर्मार चरणकमलः कमलाकर सरो -
३. ज सम्मार्जित पादपीठः कठिन करवाल पाटितोत्कट क -
४. रि करटः प्रचण्ड गाण्डीम(व)गुणाकर्षि(र्ष)ण क्रिणित्यत वा -
५. मवाहु प्रकोष्ठः प्रतिष्ठापितानेकसुरभवन सम्भा -
६. प्यमान परमेश्वरावतारः परममाहेश्वरो गङ्गान्वय कु -
७. लावलम्बनस्तम्भो विश्वम्भरहृदयरमणो राणक श्रीनरे -
८. न्द्रवर्मा भूप[ः] । तस्य तु शरान्तर निहत वीरवधूवदनाब्ज
९. रजनिकरः करवावदात कीर्त्तिप्रदानः परिपालित -

2nd plate ; 1st side.

१०. वर्णाश्रमो विश्रामभूमेरनाथपार्थिवस्य दीनजननि -
११. धान[ः] राणक श्रीराजेन्द्रवर्मा सूरभवात् । तस्य च सर्व्वा -
१२. वरोधजन प्रधान भूताभूत स[ः]जीवन देवतेव सवाराणी (?)
१३. ईन्द्राणीव पुरन्दरस्य । गौरीव हरस्य श्रीरिवशौरेः
१४. स्वराष्ट्र विङ्कधारिणी रमणो राज्ञि श्री कल्याण महा -
१५. देवी नाम्मा) । सा च पुनरात्मनन्दन राणक श्रीदानार्ण -
१६. व स्यानुमत्या सकलमन्त्रिमण्डलामात्य महान्त । दण्डनायक
१७. न्य(चा)क्षपटलाधिभूपति प्रतिहार धर्माधिकरण पुरोहित पुर -
१८. श्रेष्ठि पुण्डिकार शासनिक समस्त जनपद(दा)[न] परिज्ञानेव प -

2nd plate ; 2nd side.

१९. राङ्ग मुखकुहर वर्त्तमाने दिनशतौ तिलोदक पूर्वक[ः] स्वकृत [पुण्याभि] -
२०. त्रि(वृ)वद्ध ये मा तपित्तोरात्मनश्च पुण्ययशोभिवृद्धये गरुडगम -

२१. न प्रीतौ भेरि कनक धान्य रजत रकट वस्त्वादि दक्षिणौ
 २२. मिरभ्य व्यसवद्धमनेमाद्धय । गण्डहरिणि विनिर्गत लोणी -
 २३. पाटक वास्तव्य भारद्वाजगोत्राय सामवेदाध्यायि -
 २४. ने भट(ट्ट)पुत्र वियठ पौत्राय भट पुत्र शार्ङ्ग धर पुत्राय
 २५. भटपुत्र शीशून्यविन्दु नाम्ने(मा) । श्रम्बावाडि मण्डले नयण्ड
 २६. विश(प)ये प्रसिद्ध खिल्लङ्गर ग्राम श्रतुस्सीमाबच्छिन्नोहच्छिन्न न्या -
 २७. येन । सजलस्थलः सघट हट नदीतरङ्गलोकः शा
 २८. सनीकृत्य प्रदत्रे (त्तः) । धर्मानुशासन श्लोकाश्चात्र लि -

3rd plate ; 1st side.

२६. ख्यते । बहुभिर्बुधसुधा दत्ता राजभिः [१] यस्य यस्य य -
 ३०. दा भूमिः तस्य तस्य तदा फलं [१] वल्गन्ति पितरः [१] स्वर्गे नित्य न्मा -
 ३१. नन्द निभम (?) । भूमिदाता कुलेजातः (ता)सन्नस्त्राता भविष्यति [१] भू -
 ३२. मि [१] य [१] प्रतिगृह्णाति यश्च भूमि [१] प्रयच्छति [१] उभौ तौ पुत्र(एय)कर्मा -
 ३३. णौ नियत(तौ) स्वर्गगामिनौ । यदेव भूमि दानेन । फल [१] त -
 ३४. [त्] । पालन(ना)दपि । हरणान्नरक [१] याति पूर्वोक्त द्विगुण(णा)
 पु(त्पु)मान(न्) [१]
 ३५. स्वदत्ता [१] परदत्ता [१] बा यो हरेत वसुन्धरा [१] • [१] स विष्टाया [१] कृ [मि]
 भुत्वा पित(तृ)
 ३६. [रे]भिः [१] सह च्छति (पच्यते) [१] गामेका(क) सुवर्ण(स्वर्ण)मेकश्च भूमे
 रण्यद्ध(द्ध) मे(मं)गुल [१] हरन्न -
 ३७. रकमायाति यावदा द्वभस प्रनेव [१] परममाहेश्वर गङ्गान्व -
 ३८. यकुलावत्तम्बनस्तम्भ [२] । राणाक शीदानार्णव [स्य] प्रवर्द्धमान विज -

1. Read यावदाभूत सप्तवम्

2. The phrase 'गङ्गान्वय कुलावत्तम्बनस्तम्भः' is used by Anant-varma Chedagaṅgadeva.

3rd plate ; 2nd side.

६६. य राज्य चतुर्थ सम्बत्सरे । यत्राङ्के नापि ४ वैशाख शुक्ल -
 ४०. पक्षे तिथौ त्रयोदश्या[.] यत्राङ्के नापि १३ उत्कीर्ण मोङ्क -
 ४१. शाश(स)न मुभयाभ्यर्थतेन वणिक पुत्र हरिणा इति । म -
 ४२. ज्ञलमाह श्रीरस्तु ।

NOTES

Three copperplate inscriptions of the time of Rānaka Dānārava have been discovered from the village of Khillingaraṁ in Gunpur Taluk of the Koraput district. In 1934 Sri Sudhakara Patnaik who was then the S. D. O, of Gunpur secured the plates and sent a copy of it for my examination. On subsequent enquiry, I learnt that the plates were dug out from the earth under a banyan tree near that village about 25 years back. The inscription is for the last twenty years or so with Sri Sudhakara Patnaik who intends to edit it. As it has been delayed unusually for a long time and blocked the way to study the inscription critically, I am now giving the text before.

No. 52**Pedda-dugam plates of
Sri Sattrudamanadeva**

1. Donor . . . Srī Sattrudamanadeva
2. Title . . . *Mahārāja*,
3. Place of issue . . . Simhapura
4. Date . . . The 9th R.V. Ashāḍha, the 10th day.
5. Officers . . . Vaidya-Kṛṣṇadatta, *Dūla*.
6. Topography . . . (1) Basu - *vāṣaka*. (district ?)
 (2) Duhā-*grāma* (village)
 (3) Paṭuva-*grāma* (Do)
 (4) Giri-Kaliṅga (Province ?)
 (5) Vardhamāna-agrahāra (village)
7. Donee . . . (1) Yajñaśarman,
 (2) Bappaśarman and
 (3) Sarvaśarman of Kaundinya *gotra* and the
Brahmacharins of the Taittirīya śā'khā.
8. Authority . . . *J. A. H. R. S.*, Vol. XXI, p. 159 ff. Edited by Sri V.
 Bhanumurti and Re-edited by Dr. D. C. Sircar in *E. I.*
 XXXI, pp 89-93 ff.
9. Remarks . . . The donor of this inscription seems to be a subordinate
 king, posted at Simhapura, most probably under the
 Gaṅgas of Kaliṅga who captured the country after the
 extinction of the Māṅharas from that region. The term
 Giri-Kaliṅga might have been used for the hill portion
 of Kaliṅga.

TEXT

1st plate ; 2nd side

१. सिद्धम्* [1] विजय सिङ्गपुराद्धगवतो दमनेश्वर -
२. स्वामिन पादानुध्यातो भट्टारकपाद परिगृ -
३. हीतो महाराज श्रीशत्रुदमनदेव गिरि -
४. कलिङ्ग वद्धमानाग्रहारे जुहाग्रामे वसुवाटके

2nd Plate ; 1st side.

५. गोवाटके सत्राह्वणपुरोग(गा)द्ग्रामाच्छरीरादि कुशलं
६. स्पृष्ट्वा लिखत्यस्त्ये मया ग्रामकात्मनः पुन्या(ण्या) प्यायन
७. निमित्तं ब्राह्मणानां(भ्यां) पट्टुवग्राम वास्तव्याय
८. कौण्डिन्य सगोत्राय तैत्तिरोयस ब्रह्मचारिणे
९. यज्ञ शर्मणाः पुत्र वप्प शर्मणाय शर्व्वशर्म -

2nd plate ; 2nd side

१०. णाय च त्रिण्यपि [1] ग्रामका दत्ता आभ्या['] ब्राह्मण देय['] कृत्वा
११. द्विजभोगो विसृष्टस्तद्युष्माभि[:] श्रोतव्यमाज्ञाच कर्त्तव्या [1]
१२. अत्र शर्व्वशर्मणाय [2] वृत्तिद्वयं वप्पशर्मणाय
१३. च वृत्तिरेका [1] सर्व्वे च समुचित ग्रामाणा['] पुन्या(ण्या)य [3]
१४. मेयादि मुपनेस्य(पथ)थ [1] भवन्ति चात्र श्लेका [1] यम् क्रिया धर्म -
१५. स[']युक्ता मनसाप्यभिनन्दति [1] वद्धते स[:] यथेष्टेन(ष्ट्रञ्च)

1. It seems the writer has wrongly used the *Vishakṣis* in this passage.

2. Read शर्व्वशर्मणे

3. Dr, Sircar reads प्रत्याय for पुण्याय

3rd plate; 1st side

१६. शुक्(क्ल)पक्षे इवाङ्सुमां [४] बहुभिर्व्वसुधादत्ता
 १७. वसुधा वसुधाधिपैः [१] यस्य यस्य यदा भूमि[:]
 १८. तस्य तस्य तदा फलं(लम्) ॥ पूर्व्वदत्ता द्विजातिभ्यो
 १९. यत्नाद्रत्न युधिष्ठिर । महीमहीम्मतां श्रेष्ठ
 २०. दानाच्छ्रयोनुपालनं(नम्) [॥] पष्टि वर्ष सहस्राणि

3rd plate , 2nd side

२१. स्वर्गे मोदति भूमिदः [१] आक्षेप्ता चानुमन्ता च
 २२. तान्येव नरके वसे[त्] ॥ इत्यवलिखित सम्बत्सरो
 २३. नवमो ६ आपाद मास दिवसो दशमो
 २४. दूतो वैद्यकृष्णदत्त[:] [॥]

NOTES

The plates were discovered while digging for the foundation of a house at the village of Pedda-dugam in the Narasannapet Taluk of the Srikakulam district. The set consists of three copper plates, each measuring about 7" x 2.7". A ring is attached to the plates on which there was the royal seal which has been mutilated,

The inscription was first published by Sri V. Bhanumurti in the *Bharati* (Telugu monthly journal), March, 1955, and afterwards in *J. A. H. R. S.*, Vol. XXI, pp. 159 ff. Dr. D. C. Sircar re-edited the inscription in *E.I.* XXXI, pp. 89-93 ff. He gives an abridged abstract of the record as quoted below :—

The record begins with the symbol for *Sindham*. The charter was issued from the victorious Simhapura by *Maharaja* who is described as भगवतो दमनेश्वर स्वामिनः पादानुध्यातः and भट्टारकपाद परिगृहीतः *Bhagavat* Damaneśvarasvāmin was apparently a deity whom the issuer of the grant held in special esteem while the *Bhāṭṭaraka* was a monarch to whom he owed allegiance, but whose name has not been mentioned. The name of the *Maharaja* is given as Satrudamanadeva. Whether the deity Damaneśvara, worshipped by him, was named after himself (cf. the latter part of his name) or after one of his predecessors named Damana cannot be determined with certainty.

Mahārāja Satrudamana's order in respect of the grant recorded in the document was issued to the villagers (*Grāmān* in the sense of *Grāmeṣṭhān*), headed by Brāhmanas and others, residing at the three localities called Dubā-grāma, Vasuvāṭaka and Govāṭaka within what is called the *agrāhāra* (revenue-free area in the possession of Brāhmanas of Giri-Kaliṅga-Varddhamāna (i.e. the Varddhamāna *agrāhāra* in the Giri-Kaliṅga district). As the gift villages are stated to have been situated in an *agrāhāra*, the present grant may be regarded as a reallocation of the localities, which were already revenuefree, in favour of the donees of the charter. The donees were two Brahmanas named Bappaśarman and Sarvaśarman, who were the sons of Yajñaśarman and residents of Paṭṭuval-grāma. They belonged to the Kauṇḍinya *gotra* and were students of the Taittiriya school of the Yajurveda. The gift

villages were made a *Brahmaṣa-deya* and granted to the donees as a *dvija-bhoga*. The three villages constituted three *vṛittis* or shares; two of which were granted to Sarvaśarman and one to Bappaśarman. The villagers were enjoined to receive orders from the donees and follow them as well as to pay to them whatever dues they could legally claim as rent or taxes (*Pratyāya*) * produce of the fields (*māya*), etc. The above is followed by four imprecatory and benedictory stanzas in the *Anuṣṭubh* metre in lines 14-22. Next comes the date of the charter; already noted above (i. e. the 9th R. Y. of the King Satrudamanadeva). The name of *Vaidya* Kṛṣṇadatta, who was the *dāta* or executor of the grant, occurs in line 24 with which the document ends.

* The reading in the text seems erroneous. The word प्रत्याय is not there. It is पुण्याय as is clear from the facsimile given in *E. I.* XXXI, opposite to p. 92.

Vol. II.

SECTION - II

The Gangas of Svetaka.

No. 53**Badakhimedi plates of
Jayavarmadeva**

1. Donor . . . Jayavarmadeva.
2. Title . . . *Paramamāheśvara & Rājika*.
3. Place of issue . . . Se(Sve)[taka]
4. Date Pravarddhamāna - vijaya - rājya Samvatsara Sa [te]
aṅkenāpi 100.
5. Officers . . . (1) Vima[la]chandra (engraver),
(2) Sṛī Sāmanta (writer)
(3) Trikalīṅga Mahādevī (Enshriner.)
6. Topography . . . (1) Khalugakhaṇḍa *Vishya* (Dt.)
(2) Paḍala[sr]iṅga (village)
(3) Latāgrāma (village)
(4) Tetma (village).
(5) Gāḍaridhṛva
7. Donee . . . Bhaṭṭaputra Padma Māhatra of Vatsa *go'ra*, Pañchaṛshi
Pravara and Kāṇva śākha.
8. Authority . . . *E.I.*, XXIII, pp. 267-9 ff. Edited by Sri S. N. Chakra-
varti, M.A. Calcutta
9. Remarks . . . It is an interesting record of the Svetaka Gaṅgas where
the *Pravarddhamāna vijayarājya Samvatara*, generally
used by the Gaṅgas of Kaliṅganagara, has been
mentioned. It seems that the king was living under
Indravarma, son of Dānārṇava of the Kaliṅganagara -
line who lived between *G.E.* 87-154.

This charter is issued on the occasion of a
Vishuvī-Samkrānti.

TEXT

1st plate ; 2nd side

१. ॐ स्वस्ति [॥] से(श्वे)ता(त)[का]धिष्ठानाद्भगवतश्चराचरगुरो[ः] सक -
२. ल ससां(शशा)ङ्क शेखरधरस्यः(स्य) धि(स्थित्युत्पत्ति) प्रलय कारण हे -
३. तो महेन्द्राश्च(च)ल शिखर निवासिनः श्रीमद्गोकर्ण(र्ण)स(श्व) -
४. र भटा(ट्टा)रकस्य भ(च)रणकमलाराधनावाप्त पुन्य(ण्य)नि -
५. चय[ः] षत्की(शक्ति)त्रय प्रकर्षानु रञ्जिता से(शे)ष सामन्तचक्र श्व(स्व) -
६. भुय(ज)बल पराक्रमाक्रान्तः(न्त) सकल कलिङ्गाधिराज्ये परम
७. माहेस्व श्व)रो मातापितृ प(पा)दानुध्यातो गाङ्गामलकुलतिलक[ः]
८. राणाक श्रीजयवर्मदेव कुस(श)ली खलुगखा(ख)एडा(एड) विप -

2nd plate ; 1st side

९. ए(ये) श्री सामन्त मा(म)हाहा(सा)मन्त राजनकराजपुत्र कुमा -
१०. रामात्युत्प(प)रि दण्डनायक विषयपति ग्रामपति नन्या -
११. इश्च चाट भाट बा(ब)ल(ल्ल)भजाति(ती)या[न्] । [१] यथार्ह[ः]मानय -
१२. ति बोधयति समादिस(श)ति विदितमस्तु भवता[ः] [१] एत -
१३. द्विषय सम म्व)न्ध(द्ध)ग्रामोय[ः] पडलशृङ्ग नाम(मा)तस्य मधो -
१४. खाण्डक्षेत्र करियाछे(च्छे)द द्वइ(यि) चतृ(तुः)सि(सी)मा पर्या(र्य)न्त वा -
१५. शति ग्राममधे(ध्ये) पद्र सहितेन दतं(त्तं) [२] क्षी(क्षे)त्रस्य सि(सी)मा

2nd plate ; 2nd side.

१६. परिलिखितं [१] पूर्वकोणेन गडरिध्रुवं [१] तस्यथितो दक्सि(क्षि) -

-
1. Danda is not necessary.
 2. The passage which runs after पडलशृङ्ग in the 13th line is not written in correct Sanskrit. I doubt the local way of writing is inserted here. so instead of showing corrections after the 15th line the text is produced as it is. (S.N.R.)

१७. णाभिमुखेन गात [1] दखिणेन तृवक्राविवक्रेण गाता पछि -

१८. मामुख गातं [1] ग्रामतः तैतुर गामासान्धथिता उत्तराभिमुखेव

१९. उत्तरेन पथ पर्यान्त [1] एत चतुसिमोपलीखितञ्च । बछ(त्स) गो -

२०. त्राय पञ्जरिपय [3] प्रवरायः(य) कन्व(एव)सा(शा)खाय । [4]

भट(ट्ट)पुत्र पद्म पा -

२१. इत्रयः(ताय) [5] इह(है)व विशु(पु)व स[.]क्रान्त्या[.] दतः(त्तः) ॥ माता-
पित्रोरात्मन -

२२. श्र पुण्यापि(भि) वि(वृ)द्धए(ये) सली(लि)लधा[रा] प(पु)र[.]सरेण चन्द्रार्क
थि(स्थि)ति सम -

3rd plate ; 1st side.

२३. काल[.] अकरि(री)कृत्य प्रतिपादितोस्माभि यतो सा(शा)सन दरप(र्श)ना -

२४. ध(द्ध)र्मं गौरवादस्माद्गौरवा[च] न केनचित् परिपथि(न्थि)ना भवि -

२५. तव्य[.] [1] तथा च पठ्यते धर्मशास्त्र(स्त्रे) [1] बहुभिर्वसुधादता(त्ता) राजान-
(जाभिः) [स]ग -

२६. रादिभिः [1] यस्य यस्य यदा भु(भू)मि त(स्त)स्य तस्य तदाफलं [11] स्वदता
(त्तां) परद -

२७. ता(त्ता)म्ना ये हरेति(त) वसुन्धरा[.] * [1] प(स)विष्टाया[.] कृमिभु(भू)त्वा
पितृभिः

२८. सह पच्यतेः(ते) [11] पट्टि[.] वरिष(वर्ष) सहश्रा(स्त्रा)णि स्वर्ग(र्गै) मोदति भूदा-
(दः) [1] आत्ते -

२९. प्रा चानुमत्या(न्ता)द्वी(च) ए(ता)[न्ये]व नरक[.] व(व्र)जे(त्) । स(स्व) -
दानात्फलं कुर्यापरद -

3. Read पञ्चार्पेय

4. Danda is not necessary

5. Probably पद्म सहत्तराय is the correct form. In some records we find an abridged form of the title 'सहत्तर' as 'माहात्र'

३०. तानुपालनं [१] उभउतो पुण्यकर्माणो नियतौ सर्गगामिनौ । [१] [६]

3rd plate ; 2nd side.

३१. इतिकमलदलाम्बु विन्दुलोलाश्रि[य] मनुचिन्त्य मेनु[ष्य] -

३२. जि(जी)वितश्च [१] सकलमिदमुदाहृतं[च] बु[ध्वा] नहि पुरुषै[ः] प[र] -

३३. कि(की)त(र्त,यो विलोप्या ॥ उक्ति(त्की)न(र्ण)ञ्च विम[ल]चन्द्रे[ण] लि[खितं]
साम[न्ते] -

३४. न [१] ल(लां)छितं च श्रीत्रिकली(लि)ङ्ग मा(म)हादेव्या । ७] [गङ्गावंश] प्र -

३५. वद्धेमान विजयराज्ये सम्वच्छ(त्स)रे स(श)[ते] अंकेनापि वर्ष १०० [१]

३६. उन्या(ना)क्षरमधिकाक्षर['] या(य)]त्परिलिखितं] तत्सर्वं प्रमाणमि

३७. ति । ०॥ ॐ

6. This verse is written with too many errors. The correct form of the verse is shown below :—

“स्यदानात् फलमानन्त्यं परदत्तानुपालने ।

उभौतौ पुण्यकर्माणौ नियतौ स्वर्गगामिनौ ॥

7. It should be pointed out here that a Trikalīṅga-Mahādevī appears in two grants of Vidyādhara Bhaṅja of Vaṅjūlvaka (Vide E. I. XVIII, p. 296-8 and *Ibid* IX, pp. 271-7). It may be that Trikalīṅga-Mahādevī is a sort of designation bestowed on the queen who might be a daughter of the king of Trikalīṅga. It is strange to note that the queen of Jayavarman, a king of the Gaṅga family cannot be the daughter of a king of the same family. Therefore, the significance of this title in the time of Jayavarman is not known (S.N.R.)

The problem relating to “Trikalīṅga-Mahādevī” is dealt by Dr. D.C. Sircar in E I XXVIII, p. 335. According to him it is a designation of second name of the queen of Jayavarmud va.

NOTES

The history of discovery of this set of copperplate inscription is same as No. 56 below. It was edited by Sri S. N. Chakravarti, M.A, of Calcutta in E. I, XXIII, pp 267-9 ff. under the heading 'D'.

The plates are three in number, each measuring about $6\frac{3}{8}'' \times 3''$. They are attached to a ring bearing the royal seal with the figures of a seated bull and a crescent. A part of the seal is broken.

Dr. N. P. Chakravarti doubts the genuineness of the record stating that though the donor was a Rānaka, he used a glorious title found in the grants of the Eastern Gaṅgas of paramount power, that he issued the grant from Svetaka, that he used the G. E. 100 indicating an earlier period of his living and that the script used in it containing a mixture of early and late forms put him to a much latter period than the 6th Century A.D.

But I think palaeographical test in most of the copperplate inscriptions does not take us to the period when actually the grants were issued - Secondly Rānaka Jayavarma is known from other two grants also. He was an earlier king is proved from No. 56 where he mentions the name of Unmaṭṭakeśari of Virāṇja, identical with the earliest king of the Bhauma-kara dynasty. Rise and fall in the status of these kings was not uncommon. Although he was a Rānaka there seems to be no bar for him to use in a conventional way the Praśasti of his family. Therefore I am not able to accept the arguments of Dr. Chakravarti regarding the spuriousness of the grant under review.

Sri Chakravarti gives a short purport of the grant as quoted below :—

“ The grant was issued by the *Paramamaheśvara Rānaka* Sri Jayavarmadeva of the Gaṅga family from his residence at Svetaka. Its object is to register the gift of a plot of land in the Paḍala[śṛ]ṅga village situated in the Khalugakhaṇḍa - *viśaya* on the occasion of an equinox, to *Bhaṭṭarputra* Padma, (a Brāhmaṇa) of the Vatsa- *gotra*, the

Pañcharshi - *pravara*, and the Kāṇva śākhā, Lines 16-19 give in detail the boundaries of the plot of land. The grant was engraved by Vimalachandra, written by Sāmanta, and registered by Tri - Kalinga - *Mahādevī*.

The inscription is dated in the hundredth year (in words and numerical symbols) apparently of the Gaṅga - *era*.

No. 54**Badakhimedi plates of
Jayavarma**

1. Donor - - - Jayavarmā,
2. Title- - - *Mahā-āja; Paramamāheśvara*,
3. Place of issue - - - Simhapura
4. Date - - - ?
5. Officers - - - (1) *Dū'aka* Mahāsāmanta[Parna]deva (the order bearer)
 (2) *Mahāsandhivigrahin* *Sri Samanta's* son Khaṇḍa
 (writer)
 (3) *Vichitra hasta* (engraver)
 (4) Vyavahārin Deva[pra]tīhāṇi.
6. Topography - - - (1) Anḍadāśṛṅga - *vi-haya*. (district.)
 (2) Bhusuṇḍā (village)
7. Donee - - - Raviśarmā of Kāśyapa *gotra*, Vājasaneya *charaṇa*, Kāṇva
 śākhā
8. Authority . . . *B. I, XXIII*, pp. 361-3 ff. Edited by S.N. Chakravarti,
 M.A. Calcutta.
9. Remarks - - - The village Bhusuṇḍa still goes by the same name and is
 situated at about four miles to the south-west of
 Digupundi in the Ganjam Dt. (Vide Survey of India
 map No. 74 ^Å. About two miles to the south of
 Bhusuṇḍa there is a village named 'Aḍaisiṅgi' which may
 be identified with Anḍadāśṛṅga.

TEXT

1st plate ; 1st side.

१. ॐ स्वस्ति [॥] स्वेतकाधिष्ठाना[त्] द्भगवतः
२. श्वराचर गो(गु)[रोः] सकल शशाङ्क शेखर -
३. [ध]र[स्य] स्थित्युत्पत्ति प्रलय कार -
४. [णहे]तोः महेन्द्राचलशिखरनिवासि -
५. नः श्रीमद्गोकर्णेश्वर भग(द्वा)रकः(क)[स्य] चर -

1st Plate ; 2nd side

६. ण कमलागधनावाप्त पुण्य नि -
७. चयो गाङ्गामलकुल(ला)स्वरेन्दुः स्वमु -
८. जवत्पराक्रमाक्रान्त सकल क -
९. लिङ्गाधिगज्य[ः] शक्तित्रयः(य) प्रक -
१०. पानुरञ्जिताः(ता)शेष सामन्तः पर -
११. म माहेश्वरो मातापित्रिः(तृ) पादान(तु) -

2nd plate ; 1st side

१२. ध्यातो महाराज श्री जयवर्मदेव[ः] कुश -
१३. ली [अ]ण्डदाशृङ्ग [I] वि[प]ये यथाकालाध्यासि -
१४. नो व्या(व्य)वहारिणः सकरणात् न) ब्राह्मण -
१५. पुरोगादि राजनक राजपुत्र प्र[धा] -
१६. नु(न) पुष्प राट(ट्र)कु(कू)ट दाण्डनायक भो -
१७. मि भोगि(ग)ना(नि)वासि जनपदा[न्] चा(श्वा)टभट व -
१८. ल. ल्लभ [जातीया] -

1. The editor suggests 'वेड(गटा)शृङ्ग' But it is not safe to correct the name of any place. From the writing it is understood that the name of the vi-shaya is अण्डदाशृङ्ग (S N.R.)

2nd plate ; 2nd side

१६. ड्श्च(नश्च) यथार्हं पु(पू)जयत्याज्ञापयति च
 २०. विदितमस्तु भवतामेतद्विषय सम्ब -
 २१. न्य(द्ध) भुसुण्डा प्रायोयं चतुःसि(सींनो(मो)पल -
 २२. क्षितः भटा(ड्डा)रक गुणेश्वर प्रतिष्ठा -
 २३. यां [2] विषय वास्तव्य ब्राह्मण रविशम्म(र्म)[णे] का -
 २४. श्यपगोत्राय वाजसनि(ने)य चरणाय
 २५. काण्वः(एव)शाखिने मलिलधारा पुरःसरे]-

3rd plate; 1st side

२६. णा चन्द्रार्कक्षिति समकालमकरि(री)कृत्य दत्तो(त्तो) -
 २७. स्माभि[:] [1] एतद्भवताः पालनियेत (3) उक्तं
 २८. च धर्मशास्त्रे [1] बहुभिः(भि)र्वसुधादत्ता(त्ता)
 २९. राजभिः सगरादिभि[:] [1] यस्य यस्य
 ३०. यदा भु(भू)मि त(स्त)स्य तस्य तदा फलं ॥ माभु(भू) -
 ३१. द फलशङ्का वः परद[त्ते]ति पार्थिवा[:] [1] स्व -
 ३२. दानात्फल मा[नन्त्यं] परदत्तानुपाल -

3rd plate , 2nd side

३३. नं ॥ इति कमलदलाम्बु विन्दुलोलांश्रिय -
 ३४. मनुचिन्त्य मनुष्य जि(जी)वितं च । सकलमिदमुदा -
 ३५. हतश्च वुध्वा नहि पुरुषैः परकि(की)र्त्तयो विलोप्य(प्याः) [11]
 ३६. इति [दूत] कोधिकृत प्राप्त पञ्चमहाशद्व श्रीम -
 ३७. हासामन्त[पूर्ण]देव[:] लिखितं महासन्धिबि -
 ३८. [ग्र]हि श्रीसामन्त [सृ]नुत(ना) खण्डेन [1] उत्कि(त्की)र्णं श्रीवि -
 ३९. चित्र हस्तेन [1] व्यावहागिणो देव [प्रति]हा -
 ४०. [रिणः] [11]

2. It may be correctly read 'प्रतिष्ठान विषय' as suggested by the editor.

3. Read एतद्भवद्विः पालनीयमिति

NOTES

The history of discovery of this set of plates is also the same as No. 56 below.

The plates are three in number, each measuring $4\frac{7}{8}" \times 3\frac{1}{8}"$. They are attached to a ring containing a small oval shaped seal on which the emblems are not visible.

The inscription was edited by Sri S. N. Chakravarti, M. A. of Calcutta in *E.I.* XXIII, pp. 361-3 ff under the title 'A'.

Sri Chakravarti gives the purport of the grant as quoted below:-

"The inscription is of the king of Kaliṅga, *Maharaja* Jayavarmaḍa, who was a devout worshiper of the lord Gokarṇaśvara, residing on the summit of the Mahendra mountain. From his residence at Svetakaṭṭha the king by this document informs his officials and the inhabitants concerned in the Anḍadāśrīṅga(?) 1 *vishaya*, that he gave the village of Bhusuṇḍā in the said province to Raviśarma, a Brāhmaṇa of the Kāśyapa *gotra*, the Vājasaneyi *charana* and the Kāṇva śākhā, who was a resident of the Pratishṭhāna *vishaya* 2 of the Bhaṭṭāraka Guṇaśvara. The *danaka* was the *Mahāsāmanta* Puṇṇadeva who had the title of *Pañchamahāśāhda*. The grant was written by Khaṇḍi, the son of the *Mahāsandhivigrahin* Sṛisāmanta and engraved by Vichitrahastā.

-
1. The editor in *E.I.* XXIII, Sri N. P. Chakravarti suggests in p. 362 n. 8 as follows "The reading may be "जेड(गडा)शृङ्ग". But this suggestion is not convincing. I read it "अण्डदाशृङ्ग" (S. N. R.)
 2. The editor, Sri N. P. Chakravarti suggests in Note 8, at Page 362 as follows :—

"It is more probable that the grant was made on the occasion of the consecration of the image of Guṇaśvara (Śiva) and that the name of the *vishaya* or district to which the donee belonged has been omitted by the scribe through oversight."

No. 55

Kama-Nalinakshapur plates of Jayavarman.

1. Donor . . . Jayavarmadeva.
2. Title . . . *Paramamahēvara & Mēharaja*
3. Place of issue . . . Svetaka
4. Date . . . ?
5. Officers . . . Subhavandin (writer)
6. Topography . . . (1) *Sāmanta bhukti Viśva* (Dt.)
 (2) Bhasaṇḍa (village)
 (3) *Kālāñjara khaṇḍa kshetra* (V ?)
7. Donee . . . Viśvaśarmā of Gautama *gotra* and Vājasaneya *charava*.
8. Authority . . . Edited by Sri Satyanarayan Rajaguru in *O. H. R. J.*
 Vol. VII, No. 2., pp. 83–6 ff.
9. Remarks . . . The 2nd side of the 3rd plate is not distinct. The last line (i.e. the 35th line of the text) which should have been written on the 2nd side of the 3rd plate, is given on the 1st side of the 1st plate which is usually left blank.

TEXT

1st plate ; 2nd side

१. ॐ स्वस्ति [॥] विजयश्वेतकाधिष्ठानाद्भगवत् -
२. श्वराचरगुरोर(ः) सकल शशाङ्क शेखर
३. धरस्य स्थित्युत्पत्ति प्रलय हेतो -
४. महेन्द्राचल शिखर निवासिन श्रीगोक -
५. ऐश्वर स्वामिनश्चरणकमलाराधना -
६. द्वाप्तपुण्यनिचयो(यः) गाङ्गामलकु -

2nd plate ; 1st side

७. लाम्बरेन्दु[ः] स्वभुजवल पराक्रमाक्रा -
८. न्त सकल कलिङ्गाधिराज्य[ः] शक्ति त्र(त्र)य प्र -
९. कर्षानुरञ्जिताशेष सामन्त परम मा -
१०. हेश्वरो मातापितृ पादानुध्यातो(तः) म -
११. हाराज श्रीजयवर्मा कुशली [॥] सामन्त -
१२. भुवितविषय सम्बन्ध भसण्डा ग्राम निवा -
१३. सि जनपदं(दान) समाज्ञापयनि विदितम -

2nd plate ; 2nd side.

१४. स्तु वो भवता[ः] स्वल्पकालञ्जर खण्डहे -
१५. त्र(त्र) पूर्वेण पुष्करिण्या पूर्वो ल सि(सी)म(मा) [१]
१६. उत्तरेण कर्मकारच्छेद सि(सी)मा [१] पश्चिमे -
१७. न श(स)र सि(सी)मा [१] दक्षिणेन स्वन्दशर्मण
१८. छेद सि(सी)मा [१] एतैश्चतुभि(भि) दिशै[ः] परिच्छिन्न
१९. उदकपूर्व माचन्द्रार्ककाल प्रतिष्ठ[ः] म(मा) -
२०. तापित्रो(त्रो)रात्मनश्च पुण्याभिवृद्धये

3rd plate; 1st side

२१. [बा]जसनेय चरण गौतमसगोत्र वि -
 २२. ण्णुशर्मणे संप्रदत्त[:] ताम्र(म्र)पट्ट दानञ्च(श्च)
 २३. दशमुरज [1] स्तदेव['](यं) विज्ञाय नकेनचि[त] स्व -
 २४. ल्पाप्य [2] बाधा कार्येति ॥ व्यासद्गी(गी) -
 २५. ताश्चात्र(त्र) श्लोका :] भवन्ति । बहुभि व(र्वे)सुधा -
 २६. दत्ता राजानै सगरादिभिः [1] यस्य यस्य
 २७. यदा भूमिस्तस्य तस्य तदा फलं(लम्) [11]

3rd plate , 2nd side

२८. [मा]भूद् [फ]ल शङ्काव[:] परदत्ते(त्ते)ति पार्थिव[:] [1] स्व -
 २९. दानात्फलमानन्त्यं दानाश्र(च्छ्रे)ये(यो)नुपाल -
 ३०. नं [3] [11] स्वदत्तं परदत्तं वा यो हरेत वसुं -
 ३१. धरां [] श्व(स्व)विष्टायां कृमिभूत्वा पितृ(तृ) -
 ३२. [भिः सह पच्यते] ॥ पट्टि['] वर्ष सहस्राणि स्व -
 ३३. [र्गे मोदति भूमिः । आ]ज्ञेप्ता चानुमन्ता च
 ३४. [तान्येव नरकं व्रजेत्] ॥ लिखितं[शु] भवन्दिन(ना) [11]

1st plate ; 1st side.

३५. मुत्कीर्णं चचरम्पदेवे(न) [11]

1. 'मुरय' in the same sense is used in No. 38, lines 23 and 34.

2 Read स्वल्पोपि

3. The correct form of this line of the verse is :

स्वदानात्फलमानन्त्यं परदत्तानुपालने'

NOTES

This grant is one of the two sets found at the foot of a hill called Patharpāri near the village of Kamā - Nalinākshapur in the district of Ganjam. The plates were acquired for the Orissa State Museum in 1958.

The set consists of three plates attached to a ring containing the royal seal with the emblem of a bull standing on full-blown lotus flower. The diameter of the ring is about 1.8" and the shape of the seal is oval. Each plate measures about 4.6" × 2.5".

The grant will be edited by Sri Satyanarayan Rajaguru in O. N. R. J. Vol. VII, No. 1.

The purport of the grant is given below :—

Ll. 1-11. Om. Hail ! From the victorious (city of) Svetaka, *Mahārāja* - Jayavarmadeva, who is a devout worshipper at the feet of mother and father; who is a *Parama-Māheśvara*; who has controlled a large number of feudatory chiefs with the help of threefold power (and) possessed of all the Tri-Kaliṅga country by the valour of his own arms; who is shining like the moon in the clean-sky of the Gaṅga family; who has obtained all the merits by worshipping at the sacred feet of the (god) Gokarnasvāmin, the lord of the universe (and) lived on the top of the Mahendra mountain; is well.

Ll. 11-12. It is declared before the inhabitants of Bhasandā village (1) situated in Sāmanta-Bhukti (district) that the land named

1. In the Badakhimundi plates of Jayavarma, a village called Bhusunda, situated in Andadasrnga-Vishaya, is granted to Ravisarma of Kasyapa (*gotra*) (*E. I.* XXIII, p 361). But in this grant Bhasunda village is in Samanta - Bhukti. In the Badakhimudi Taluk of Ganjam district there is a village named Bhasunda (*Vide Survey of India Map*, Sheet No. 74 A 11), which may be identified with Bhasanda.

Svalpa-Kālañjara Khaṇḍa-Kshetra (2) which is demarkated to the east by a lake (*Sara*) and to the south by Skandaśarma's Chheda (lands), (within these boundaries the land) extending ten 'Murajas' is granted with libations of water by us to Vishnuśarman of Gautama *gotra* and Vājasaneyā *Charaṇa* to be continued as long as the moon and the sun would exist, for the increase of the merit of our mother, father and relatives. Being known this (order) none should cause any kind of obstruction to it. The (following) verses from the *Vyāsā-gīta* are quoted:-

[Three verses from the *Dharma-Sāstra* are quoted]

It is written by S(u)bhabandin and engraved by Chharam-padeva.

2. The word 'Svalpa' seems to be a prefix in the name of some villages in Svetaka country. Another village called Svalpavelura is mentioned in Anantavarma's grant (*E. I.* XXIV, p. 129).



No. 56

Badakhimedi plates of Jayavarman.

1. Donor . . . Jayavarmadeva.
2. Title . . . *Paramamahēśvara* ; *Mahā-āja*
3. Place of issue . . . Svetaka
4. Date . . . Samvat 50 (?)
5. Officers . . . (1) *Dātaka* Mahāsāmanta Mukunda (order bearer)
 (2) *Rāṇika* Vishavāṇṇava (order bearer)
 (3) *Mahāsandhivīrahika* Sri Pollabhāṇḍāra (writer)
 (4) *Sāmanta Bhoṇika* (Engraver)
 (5) The queen Pṛthvī *Mahādevī* (enshriner)
6. Topography . . . (1) Virajā (city and capital of the king Unmaṭṭa-
 keśarī)
 (2) Koṅgada *Mṇḍala* (Province)
 (3) Varttanī *Vishṇya* (Dt.)
 (4) Vā'amaśṛṅga (village)
7. Donee . . . Bhaṭṭa Nannata Mahattara of Vatsa *go'ra*, Vājasaneyā
charava. Kāṇva śākhā, Vatsa – Darda – Bhṛgu (and) (?)
 pañch[ṛshi] *Pravara* (and the same five ṛshi) *anupravara*.
8. Authority . . . *I. H. Q.* Vol. XII, pp. 489–93 ff. Edited by Pandit
 Vinayaka Misra
9. Remarks . . . The donor obtained permission from Unmaṭṭakeśari of
 Virajā, as the village was granted in Kongada Province
 which was in the kingdom of the Bhauma-karas. This
 inscription is an important record on several points.

TEXT

1st plate ; 2nd side

१. ॐ स्वस्ति [॥] विरजसि राज्ञ श्रीउम्मट्टकेस(श)रि(री) राणकः श्रीवि -
२. पवार्णवेन विज्ञप्त सु(सू)र्यग्रहोपरागा वर्तते कोङ्गोदमण्डले
३. वर्तनि विषये बाल[न]रिशृङ्ग [१] नाम्ना(मा) ग्राम[ः] अस्मभ(द्ध)ट्ट-
नन्नट म -
४. हत्तरस्य पुण्याभिवृद्धये सलिलधारा पुरस्सरेणाचन्द्राकर्क -
५. क्षितिसमकालमकरीकृत्य अस्सत्प्रशस्त्या ताम्रशास -
६. नेन दास्यामीति एव करिष्यथेति [१] अतो सितशतपत्रकमल वि -
७. कसिते (ते)व श्रीवदनेन श्रीराज्ञेन आदेशे दत्तं [२][] ततो राणक श्री -
८. विषवार्णव प्रसादं विज्ञप्त्वा लब्धादेशात् स्वप्रशस्त्या एव ताम्र(म्र)
९. शासनं कारापितमिति [॥] ॐ स्वस्ति [॥] श्वेकाधिष्ठानाद्ध -

2nd plate ; 1st side

१०. गवतं(न)ध्वराचरगुरोः श(स)कलशशाङ्कशेखरधरस्य स्थिस्युत्पत्ति प्र -
११. लय कारणहेतो र्महेन्द्राचलशिखर निवासिन श्रीमद्गोकर्णेश्व -
१२. र चरणकमलाराधनावाप्तपुण्य निचयस्य शक्तित्रय प्रकर्षा -
१३. नु रञ्जिताशेष सामन्तचक्र स्वभुजवल पराक्रमाक्रान्त वि(वी)र्या(र्यः) स -
१४. कल कलिङ्गविराज्यो परममाहेश्वरा मातापितृपादानुध्या -
१५. तो गाङ्गामत्कुलतिलकः महाराजः श्रीत्रयवर्मदे -
१६. ब[ः] कुशली [॥] सर्वतः शिवमस्माकमन्यत् [१] [कोङ्गो] दमण्डले वर्तनि -

-
1. Pt. B. Misra reads 'बलमशृङ्ग' It is not so. From the original plates I read 'बालनरिशृङ्ग' and notice that the letter न is struck off by the engraver. So the name of the village must be 'बालरिशृङ्ग' (S. N. R)
 2. Read आदेशादत्त

१७. विषये यथाकालाध्यासीत राजनक राजपुत्र कुमारामात्यो अन्त -
 १८. रङ्ग बहिरङ्ग दाण्ड [वानिक दाण्ड] पाशि वैश्वासिकश्चोपरिक
 १९.रण धर्म्मोधि.....न करणे श्र टभट बलिभजानीय

2nd plate ; 2nd side.

२०. सामन्त भोगि विषय जनपदां(दान्) एतानन्याश्च ब्रह्मणपुरोगा यथा -
 २१. हे' मानयत्यादिशति च वि'दत्तमस्तु भवतामेतद्विषय सम'म्ब)न्ध लोर -
 २२. मश्टङ्ग नाम्ना मा) ग्राम[ः] चतुःसीसोपलक्षो(क्षि)तो ॥ बाजसनेय
 चरणाय का -
 २३. एवशाख्योय वस्सवत् दैर्दवत् भृगुवत् जामदग्नितवत् ज्यवतवत् पञ्च -
 २४. प्रवरात्मको वत्सगोत्र अयमेवाव सव्येना अनुप्रवरंभवति भ -
 २५. दुधीनन्नटमहत्तस्य [३] सलिलधारा पुरस्सरेणाचन्द्राकर्कक्षिति -
 २६. समकालमकरीकृत्य माता(पत्न्योरात्मनश्च पुण्याभिवृद्धये
 २७. फाल्गुण(न)मासि सूर्यग्रहोपरागे प्रदत्तोस्माभिः यता(यतः) ताम्ब्र(म्ब) शा -
 २८. सन दर्शनात् धर्म्मगौरवादस्मद्गौ'वाच्च न वेनचित् परिपन्थितः

3rd plate; 1st side

२९. भवितव्यं ॥ उक्तश्च धर्म्मशास्त्रे सु(पु) [१] बहुभि वसुधादता'त्ता) राजभिः सग-
 ३०. रादिभिर्न्यस्य ये(य)स्य यदाभु(भू)मि स्तस्य तस्य तदाफलं ॥ माभूद् फल -
 ३१. शङ्काय(वः) परदत्तेति पार्थिव(वाः) [१] स्वदानात्कृत मानन्त्य परदत्तानुपल -
 ३२. नं(ने) । षष्ठि वर्ष सहस्राणि स्वर्गे मोदत भूमिद[१] आक्षेपा चानुमन्ता च ता-
 ३३. न्येव नरके वसे[त्] ॥ सर्वान्येतां(तान्) सर्वतो भावितेन्द्रां(न्द्रान्) भूयोभूय-
 (यो) याचते .

3. I think the same Brahmana Nannata is granted the village called Svalpavelura by Anantavarmadeva, because the Gotra, Veda, śākha and Pravara of the donee in both the records are the same. He seems to have migrated from the court of the Bhauma-kara kings to Kongoda, the adjacent province of Svetaka,

३४. रामभद्रः] [१] सामान्योयं धर्मसेतु नृपाणां काले काले पालनीयो भ -
 ३५. वद्विः] ॥ इति कमलदलाम्बु बिन्दुलोलां श्री(त्रि)यमनुचिन्त्य मनुष्य जीवित -
 ३६. अ [१] सकलमिदमुदाहृ(त)तश्च धुध्वा नहि पुरुषैः परकीर्तयो विलो -
 ३७. प्या ॥ दृ(दू)तकोन्त्र महासामन्त श्रीश्रवर्कदेव ॥ लिखितञ्चमहासान्धि

3rd plate ; 2nd side.

३८. विप्रहीक श्रीपोल्लभाण्डारेण ॥ उत्कीर्णञ्च सामन्त गोगति --
 ३९. ना लाला)डिछत अ राज्ञी श्री पृथ्वी महादेव्यायाइति ॥ सम्बत् [4]
 ४०. वैशाख शुदि ३ ॥

NOTES

This inscription was discovered from the village of Palajhadi in the ex-zamindary of Badakhimedi of Ganjam district and secured by Sri S. N. Rajaguru along with other nine sets of inscriptions from that locality. This grant was edited by Pandit Vinayaka Misra, in I. H. Q. Vol. XII, pp. 489-93 ff.

The inscription consists of three plates, each measuring about $7" \times 2\frac{1}{2}"$. They are attached to a ring containing the royal seal with the figures of a lying bull at the centre and a crescent at the top and probably a full-blown lotus at the bottom.

This inscription flashes light on some interesting facts relating to the contemporaneity between Unmatṭakeśari (of the Bhaumakara family) who ruled the country from the city of Virajā or the modern Jāipur in the Cuttack district and in whose kingdom *Koṅgoda* formed a Maṇḍala and one Rāṇaka Vishavāṇava, probably the donor Jayavarmadava himself of the Gaṅga dynasty, who ruled the country known as Svetaka which extended towards northern side of the Mahendra mountain and in the modern ex-Zamindary areas of Baḍa - khimendi and Sāna khimendi in the Ganjam district.

Unfortunately from the 1st to the 8th line of the Sanskrit text the meaning is not clear owing to some defects in the use of vibhaktis.

I think, that Rāṇaka Vishavāṇava is the same king whose name is recorded in the Praśasti as Jayavarmadeva of Svetaka. He was allowed by Unmatṭakeśari from Virajā to use his *Praśasti* as he (Unmatṭakesari) did not like to record his own *Praśasti* on the copper plate; and thus he ordered Jayavarma *alias* Rāṇaka Vishavāṇava to record the grant of a village called Balamaśṛṅga of Varttani vishaya in the province of Koṅgoda - maṇḍala, in favour of Nannata Mahattara, on the occasion of a solar eclipse which occurred in the month of Phālguna in the 50th Samvat (which is presumably the Samvat generally used by the Bhauma - kara kings, and which started in 736-7 A.D.). The title, 'Arṇava' was only used by Gaṅgas of Kaliṅga;

the inscription records the Praśasti of Jayavarmadeva of the Gaṅga family of the Svetaka line and the grant was made in Koṅgoda-maṇḍala which was under the Bhauma-kara kings, whose capital was at Virajā-Nagara. The above facts lead to the conclusion that the Gaṅgas of Svetaka acknowledged the supremacy of the Bhaumakaras of Virajā.

No. 57

Badakhimedi plates of the time of Bhupendravarma

1. Donor - - - Gaṅga kaviḷāsa during the reign of Bhūpendravarmā, son of Gaṅgakaviḷāsa (the donor)
2. Title- - - *Mahārajādhirāja; Paramēśvara; Paramabhaṭṭāraka*
3. Place of issue - - - Svetaka.
4. Date - - -
5. Officers - - - (1) *Sandhivigraha* Aśoka dan (t)ta (writer)
(2) Vimalachandra of *Kamsarakula* (engraver)
(3) *Srī Mahadevi* (enshriner)
6. Topography - - - (1) *Khalugakhaṇḍa Viśhaya* (Dt.)
(2) *Vāḍode* (village)
7. Donee - - - Bhaṭṭaputra Māhātra Mānikadeva of Vatsa *go'ra* and Pañchaṛshi Pravara.
8. Authority . . . *E. I. XXIII*, pp 265-7 ff. Edited by S N. Chakravarti, M.A. Calcutta.
9. Remarks - - -

TEXT

1st plate ; 2nd side

१. ॐ स्वस्ति [॥] श्वेत्का(तका)धिष्ठाना जगवत श्वराचर -
२. गुरोः[.] श(स)कल शन्सा(शां)क शेखरधरस्य स्थित्यु -
३. प्तति(त्ति) प्रलय कारणहेतो महेन्द्राश्च(च)ल सि(शि)ख -
४. र निवाशि(सि)न[.] श्रीमद्गोकर्ने(र्णे)स्व(श्व)र भट्टारकस्य चरण क -
५. मलाराधनावाप्त पुन्या(एय) निचय[.] पत्कि(शक्ति)त्रय प्र -
६. कर्पानुरांजि(रञ्जि)तास्वे(शे)प सामंत(मन्त)चक्र[.] स्वभुजबल प्र -
७. राकमाक्रान्त श(स)कल कलिगाधिराजे(ज्यः) परम मा -
८. हेस्व(श्व)रो मातापितृपादानुध्यातो गङ्गामल -
९. [कु]लतिलक महाराजाधिराज परमेव(श्व)र -

2nd plate ; 1st side

१०. परमभट्ट(ट्टा)रक श्रीभु(भू)पेन्द्रवर्मदेव[.] कुप(श)ली [॥] गग -
११. कर्बिलास शु(सु)तः खलुगखण्ड विषये यथाकाला -
१२. ध्यात्रिनो मा(म)इसामंत(मन्त) श्रीसामंत(मन्त) भ्रामयति ब्राह्म -
१३. ए पु(रो)हित राष्ट्र(ष्ट्र)कुट्ट कुट्टम्बिन[.] चाट भाटवल(ल)भ जति(जाती) -
१४. या[न] यथार्ह[.] मानयति समादिस(श)ति [च] विदितम -
१५. मस्तु भवतां एत[द्] विषय संवन्ध(वद्ध) बाडोडे ग्रामस्य मधे(ध्ये)
१६. खण्डक्षेत्र[.] पु(पू)र्वदिसा(शि)वरे वृत्त मैर अलि [१] पि(सी)मासा(स) -
१७. निध[.] [१] अ(आ)गे(ग्ने)या[.] [१] दिसा(शि) वरेम्बाउंतिगाड परिच्छेद[.] ।
पच्छि(श्चि)म दि -
१८. सा(शा)वरे मैर अलि [१] [१] उत्त(त्त)रदिसा(शि)वरे तथैवच [१] ए -

2nd plate ; 2nd side

१९. त[च]चतुःसि(सी)मोपलक्षितं च । वच्छ(त्स)गोत्राय पञ्चा -

२०. रिषय [२] प्रवराय भट्टपुत्र माहात्र [३] माणिकदेवा -
 २१. य इव [४] गङ्गाकवि ना[स]राणकेन दत्तं(त्तं) मातापित्रो -
 २२. रात्मा(त्म)नश्च पुण्यापि वृधै(द्वये) श(स)लिलधारा पुर[:]सरेन(णा) -
 २३. चन्द्रार्कक्षितिसमकालमकरि(री)कृत्य प्रतिपा -
 २४. दितोस्माभिर्यतं(तः) [१] शासन दर्ष(र्श)ना[द्] घर्म्मगौरवाद् .
 २५. स्मा(स्म)द्गौरवा[च्]च न केनचित् परिपंथि(पन्थि)ना भवितव्यं [१] त -
 २६. था च पच्यते धर्मशास्त्रे [१] बहुभि वपु(सु)धा दत्ता(त्ता) राजान(जभिः)
 २७. श(स)गरादिभि[:] [१] यस्य यस्य यदा भु(भू)मि(मी) त(स्त)स्य त-

3rd plate ; 1st side.

२८. स्य तदा फलं [१] माभु(भू [द] फल स(शं)काव[:] परद[त्ते]ति पार्थि -
 २९. वा[:] [१] [५] स्वदत्ता(त्तां) परदत्तां(त्तां) वा ये हरेति(त) वपु(सु)धरा['] [१]
 स विष्ठा -
 ३०. यां कृमिभु(भू)त्वा पितृभि[:] सह पच्यते [१] स(षो)ष्टि(ष्टि) वर्ष स -
 ३१. हस्ताणि सगं(स्वर्गे) मोदति भु(भू)मिदः [१] [६] इति कमलदला -
 ३२. म्बु बिन्दु(बिन्दु)लोला['] श्री(श्रि)य मनुचित्या(चिन्त्य) मनुस्य(ष्य) जि(जी)वितं
 ३३. च [१] सकलमिदमुदार्ह(ह)त[च] घुधा(ध्वा) नहि पुरुसै(पैः) परकि(की)र्तयो -
 ३४. बिलोप्या[:] ॥ लिक्षि(स्त्रि)तमिदं सन्धिविग्रहि असो(शो)कदं(द)ते(ते)न ॥
 ३५. उत्कि(त्की)नं(र्णं) च कंसाराकुलपुत्रक विम[२] चन्द्रे न(ण) ॥ लं(लां)च्छित[']
 ३६. च शूमा(ष)हादेव्या [१] उन्या(ना)क्षरभधिकाक्षरं वा तत्सर्व['] प्र[माण-
 मिति] [१]

2. Read पञ्चार्पय

3. Probably महत्तर. It seems the title 'महापात्र' in Orissa is derived from it.

4. Read देवायैव

5. The second pāda of the verse is omitted by the engraver. The complete verse is :—

“माभूदफलशङ्का वः परदत्तेति पार्थिवाः ।

भ्यद नात् फलमानन्त्यं परदत्तःनुपालने ॥”

6. The second pāda 'आक्षेप्रा चानुमन्ताच तान्यैव नरकं व्रजेत्' is omitted.

NOTES

The history of discovery of this set of copper plates is the same as given in No. 53 above. The plates were edited by Sri S. N. Chakravarti, M.A. of Calcutta in *E.I.* XXIII, pp, 265-7 ff. under the heading 'C'

The plates are three in number, each measuring about $5'' \times 2\frac{7}{8}''$. The plates are held by a ring on which we find a royal seal containing the figure of a seated bull.

It is interesting to note here that the donor of the grant is Rāṇaka Gaṅgākavilāsa whose son is Mahārājādhirāja Bhūpendravarmā. Most probably Bhūpendra, son of Gaṅgākavilāsa was adopted by the king of Svetaka who died when the grant was issued. It is not understood why Bhūpendravarma, instead of using the name of his god father, the Mahārāja of Svetaka, mentioned the name of his real father who was after all a 'Rāṇaka'.

Sri S. N. Chakravarti gives an abridged form of purport of the grant as quoted below :—

"The inscription is of the time of the *Mahārājādhirāja-Parama-śvara-Paramabhṛtṭāraka* Śrī Bhūpendravarmadeva, who was a devout worshipper of Maheśvara, who was the ornament of the spotless of family of the Gaṅgas, who had accumulated a store of merit by worshipping the lotus - feet of the god Gokarṇeśvara (īva), situated on the summit of the Mahendra mountain, and who had acquired the overlord-ship of the entire Kalinga country. The grant was issued from the capital city of Svetka (Svetaka), and seems to record the donation of a plot of land, the boundaries of which are given in lines 15-19, in the Vāḍḍe village of the Khaluga khaṇḍa - *vishṇya*, to *Bhṛtṭi-putra* Māṇikadeva, (a Brāhmaṇa) of the Vatsa-*gotra*, who had the fivefold *pravarā*, by the *Rāṇaka* Gaṅga-kavilāsa (Gaṅga-kaipilāsa ?). According to lines 10-11 the charter seems to have been issued by his son whose name is not given.

The inscription was written by] the *Sandhivigrahin* Aśokadatta (1), engraved by the brazier Vimalachandra (2) and registered by the chief queen,

-
1. Sri Chakravarti reads Aśokaḍanta. Probably he is guided by finding a *vindu* above the letter ढ. In the Svalpavelur grant of Anantavarman (No. 58) we find most probably the same officer whose name is recorded as Aśokadeva. There he is the *dātaka* and *Mahāsamanta*. (S. N. R.)
 2. Vimalachandra seems to be the same engraver whose name is recorded in the Badakhimedi plates of Jayavarman (S. N. R.)

No. 58**Svalpa-velur grant of
Anantavarma.**

(Samvat 79 (?))

1. Donor . . . Anantavarmā
2. Title . . . *Paramamāheśvara* ; *Mahārājādhirāja*, *Paramēśvara*, *Parama bhaṭṭāraka*
3. Place of issue . . . Svetaka.
4. Date . . . Samva[t] 19, Phāl[guna] śu. di. 5
5. Officers . . . (1) Dūtaka Mahāsāmanā Aśokadeva (order bearer)
(2) Mahāsandhivigrahiṇa Govindadeva (writer)
(3) Mahādevī Srīvāsa Bhaṭṭārikā (the enshriner)
(4) Mahindrabhīma (engraver)
6. Topography . . . (1) Khadgukhaṇḍa-*Vishaya* (Dt)
(2) Svalpavelura (Village)
7. Donce . . . Bhaṭṭa Nānāta Sarmā of Vatsa *gotra*, Vājasaneyā *charana*. Kāṇva *śakhā*, and Bhṛgu-Darda Chyavana-Jamadagni *Pravara*.
8. Authority . . . *E. I.* XXIV, pp. 129-37 ff, Edited by Dr. B. ch. Chhabra
9. Remarks The date in this inscription is Samvat 79, Phālguna, śu. di. 5. The learned editor Dr. Chhabra reads it as Samvat 19 for 79

It is interesting to note here that a village named Valuraka is recorded in the Karle cave inscriptions relating to the Buddhist monks near Nasik (*E. I.* VII. p. 62). This inscription records a similar name as स्वल्पवेलुर

TEXT

1st plate ; 2nd side

१. ॐ स्वस्ति [॥] स्वेतकाधिष्ठाना द्भृगवत श्वराचरगुरः(रोः) सकल -
२. शशाङ्कशेखरधरस्य स्थित्युत्पत्ति प्रलयकारणेहेतो -
३. र्महेन्द्राचलशिखर निवासिनः[.] श्रीमद्गोकर्णेश्वर भट्टारक -
४. स्थ चरणकमलाराधनावाप्तपुन्य(स्य) निचय[स्य] शक्तित्रय
५. प्रकर्षानुरञ्जिताशेष सामन्तचक्र[.] स्वभुजबलपराक्रम(मा) जि[.] -
६. त सकल कलिङ्गाधिराज्यो(ज्यः) परममाहेश्वरो मातापितृ पादानु -
७. ध्यात(तो) गङ्गामलकुलतिलक(को) मा(म)हाराजाधिराज पामेश्वर

2nd plate ; 1st side

८. परम [भट्टा]रक श्रीअनन्तवर्मदेव[.] कुशलिः(ली) [॥] खल्लुखण्ड विप -
९. ये । वर्त्तमान भविष्यच्च ब्राह्मणपुरोगाः(गान्) मा(म)हासामन्त श्रीसाम -
१०. न्त दण्डनायक दण्डपाशिकान्तरङ्गकुमाराभात्योपरिक विपय -
११. पति ग्रामपति भो(भा)ग भोग्यादि विपय जनपदां नन्याङ्क्षाचाट -
१२. भटवल्लभजातीयां(यान्) यथार्हं मानयत्यादिशति च विदितम् -
१३. स्तु भवतां(ते)मेतद्विषय सम्बन्ध(द्ध) स्वल्पवेलुगे ग्रामोयं चतुःसो -
१४. सोपलक्षितो । वाजसनेय[य] चरणाय काण्वशाखाय वच्छत्स)गोत्रा
१५. य भृगुवत् देववत् च्यवनवत् जा(ह)मदग्निवत् प्रवराय [॥]

2nd plate ; 2nd side.

१६. भाट नानट शर्मणाय मलिलधारा परःसरेणा चन्द्राकक्षिति स
१७. सकलमकरीकृत्य प्रतिपादिते(तो) मस्माभिर्गतः ताम्ब्र(स्र शासन दर्श -
१८. नाद्वर्त्मगौरवाच्च न केनचित् परिपन्थिता भवितव्यः(व्यं) । उक्तञ्च द्ध(ध, र्म-
शास्ते -
१९. पु [॥] बहुभिर्वस्तुभादता(त्ता) राज्ञि स्सगर दिभिः [॥] यस्य यस्य

२०. यदा भु(भू)मिस्तस्य तस्य तदा फलं । माभु(भू)द फलशङ्का वः पर -
 २१. दत्ते(त्ते)ति पार्थिवः [I] स्वदानात्फलमानन्त्यं परदत्तानुपालनं(ने) [II]
 स(प)ष्ठी(ष्ठि) -
 २२. म्वर्ष सहस्राणि स्वर्गे मोदति भु(भू)मिदः [I] अ(आ)क्षेप्ता चानुयन्ताच तान्ये-
 २३. व नरकं व्रजेत् [II] स्वदत्तां परदत्तं वा योहरेति(त) वसुन्धरां [I] स -

3rd plate; 1st side

२४. विष्ठायां कृमिभु(भू)त्वा पितृभिः सह पच्यते ॥ इति कमल द -
 २५. लाम्घु बिन्दुलोलां प्रियमनुचिन्त्य मनुष्य जि(जी)वितञ्च [I] सकल मि -
 २६. द मुदाहृतञ्च बुध्वा नहिपुरुषैः परकीर्तयोबिलोप्य(त्याः) [II] इति
 २७. दु(दू)तकोत्त्र मा(म)हासामन्त श्रि(श्री)अशोकदेवः । लिखितञ्च मा(म)हा
 २८. सन्धिविगृ(ग्र)हिक गोविन्ददेवेन ल(लां)छित['] मा(म)हादेव्या श्रीवासभट्टा-
 २९. रिक्कय(काया) इति । उत्कीर्णञ्च श्रीमहिन्द्र भीमेन इति[I] सम्ब [त्] १६[1]
 ३०. फा[ल्] गुन] शुदि ५ [I]

1. I think these two symbols may be read as 79 (Vide. G.H. Ojha's Palacography of India, plate No. LXXV) (S.N.B.)

NOTES

In 1925 six sets of copper plate inscriptions were secured by me from the village of Palajhadi in the ex-Zamindari of Badakhimedi in the Ganjam district. I was told that a few years before 1935, while digging the earth near Palajhadi village (1) one cultivator found a big pot containing ten sets of copper plate inscription. Four sets were destroyed before I recovered the remaining six sets which belong to the early Gaṅga kings of Kalinga.

The present set is one of these six grants and edited by Dr. B. Ch. Chhabra in E. I. XXIV, pp. 129-37 ff. The text of the remaining five sets of grants are given in this book, in their proper places.

The present set consists of three plates each measuring $7" \times 2\frac{3}{4}"$. They are attached to a ring which holds the royal seal containing an indistinct figure of a recumbent bull.

Dr. Chhabra gives the translation of the text as follows :—

(Ll. 1-8) :— Om Hail ! From the (capital) city of Svetaka, the illustrious Mahārājādhirāja - Paramēśvara-Paramabhāṭṭāraka Anantavarmadeva, who has a store of religious merit acquired by worshipping the lotus-like feet of the illustrious lord Gokarṇēśvara Bhāṭṭāraka (i. e. Siva), who is the cause in bringing about the creation, preservation and destruction (of the universe) (and) who resided on the summit of the mount Mahendra, who has the entire circle of feudatory chiefs loyally attached (to himself) through the excellence of his threefold power, who has the supremacy over the whole of Kalinga (country) conquered by the strength and force of his own arms, who is a devout worshipper of Maheśvara (i. e. Siva), who has meditated on the feet of his parents, (and) who is an ornament of the pure family of the Gaṅgas, being in good health,

1. For location of this village please refer to Survey of India Map No. 74^A about 2" below the village of Bishamagiri, where No. 61 was discovered.

(Ll. 8-21) :— Duly honoured and commands the present as well as future (officers) of the district and of country, headed by the Brahmanas, (namely) Mahāsāmanta, Daṇḍanāyaka, Daṇḍapāśika, Antaraṅga, Kumārāmātya, Uparika, Vishayapati, Grāmapati, Bhāgin, Bhogin and so forth, as well as others belonging to the class of Chāṭas, Bhaṭas and Vallabhas in the district of Khalgu khaṇḍa (as follows) :—

(Ll. 12-18) :— “ Be it known to you that this village of Svalpa-velura (or Svalpaveluro), belonging to this district (of Khalgu khaṇḍa), (and) marked by (all the) four boundaries, has been donated by us, after making it rent-free, with libations of water to Bhaṭṭa Nānata Sarman of the Vājasaneyā *charava*, the Kāṇva śākha, the Vatsa *gotra* (and) the Bhṛgu-Chyavana-Apnavāna-Jamadagni *pravara*, to last as long as the moon, the sun and the earth (endure); wherefore seeing this copper charter and out of respect for the *Dharma* no one should become an obstacle (to it).

(Ll. 18-26) :— “More over, it is declared in the *Dharmaśāstra*

[Here follow five of the customary verses].

(Ll. 27-30) :— The Dātaka here is the illustrious *Mahasamanta* Aśokaśāhadeva. The document is written by Mahāsandhivigrahika Govinda-deva and enshrined by the Queen Srīvāsa Bhaṭṭārikā.

And (it) is engraved by the illustrious Mahindrabhīma. The year 19, the 15th day of the bright fortnight of Phā'guna.

No. 59

Ganjam plates of Prthivivarmadeva

1. Donor - - - Prthivivarmadeva, son of Mahindravarmadeva.
2. Title- - - *Paramamāheśvara; Maharājādhirāja; Paramēśvara; Parama-bhaṭṭāraka.*
3. Place of issue - - - (1) Svetaka or
(2) Kolāulapura Paṭṭana
4. Date - - - ?
5. Officers - - - (1) Sandhivigrahi – Srī Sāmanta (writer)
(2) Srī Sāmanta Svayambhū, the kāṇsakāra (engraver)
(3) Srī Maḍādevī (the enshriner)
6. Topography - - - (1) Ja[no]ra *Vishaya* (Dt.)
(2) Dola(li)ti (village)
(3) Kolāulapura Paṭṭana (city)
7. Donee - - - Subhākara of Vatsa *gotra*, Vājasaneyā *charana*, kāmva Sākhā and Pañcharshi (Bhārgava, Chyavanā, Aupnamanyava, Aurva, and Jamadagni)
8. Authority . . . *E. I.* IV, pp 198-201 ff. Edited by Dr F. Kielhorn.
It is also noticed by Sewall in *A. S. S. I.* Vol. II, p. 32.
9. Remarks - - -

TEXT

1st plate ; 2nd side

१. ॐ स्वस्ति [॥] स्वेतकाधिष्ठाना द्भगवतः सचराच[र]गुरो[ः] । सकल-
शसा(शा)ङ्क [शेखर ?] [१] [स्य] [२] [स्थि] -
२. त्युत्तति(त्ति) प्रलय कारणहेतो महेन्द्राश्च(च)ल शिखरनिवाशि(सि)नः
श्रीमद्गोकने(र्णे) -
३. श्वर भट्टारकस्य । चरणकमलाराधना । वात्प(प्त) पुन्य(एय) निचयः
प(स)त्कि(त्की तथ प्रकर्षानुरण्ड(ञ्जि) -
४. ता । श्वे(शे)प सामन्तचक्र[ः] श्व(स्व)भुजबल पराक्रमाक्रान्त । सकल-
कलिगाधिराजे(ज्यः) प -
५. रममाहेश्वरो मातापितृपादानुध्यातो मा(म)ह(हा)राजाधिराज परमेस्व(श्व)रः
(र) परमभ -
६. दृ(ट्टा)रक । गङ्गामलकुलतिलक । श्रीकोलाउलपुरपट्टणकस्यः कबल्य -
७. वरयघोष । महाराजः(ज) श्रीपृथिविवर्मदेव[ः] कुशली । श्री महिन्द्रव-
८. र्मदेव सुतः(तो) ज[नो?]र विशए [३] ॥ यथाकालाध्यासिः(सि)[नः]
मा(म)हासामन्त । श्रीप(सा) -
९. मन्त । राजनक राजपुत्रः(त्र) कुमारामात्युपरि[क] दण्डनायक । विषयपति
१०. ग्रामपति । अन्याश्च चाट भट वल्लभजाति(ती)या[न] । जनपदाना(न्) राट्(ट्ट)-
कु(कू)ट कुटु -
११. म्बिना नः) । ग्रामवाजिकः । यथार्हि(र्ह) मानयति बोधयति श(स)मादिप-
(श)ति । विदित -

1. The correct reading is most probably 'शशाङ्कशेखरधरस्य' (S.N.R.)

2. Unnecessary punctuation marks have been given in several places like this, upto the end of the 19th line

3. Read त्रिपये

2nd plate ; 1st side

१२. मस्तु भवता['] एतद्विषय सम्बद्धग्रामोयः ग्रामद्वयं डोल(ली)ति [4] नाभ ।
 १३. सकलस्थलारन्य(एय)च(श्च)तुःशि(सी)मोपलक्षितः । भट्टपुत्र शु -
 १४. भ[']कराय । बाजसन(ने)[य] चरणाय । क(का)एवशाखाय वच्छ(त्स)गोत्राय
 १५. इत्य(ति) [11] ते(ए)पामधिवास्तेषां । पञ्चारिषयः 5 प्रबरो भवति । भार्गवः च्य-
 १६. वनाप्नोवा । नौव(र्व)जामदग्नेति । जमदग्निवत् दु(औ)र्व व -
 १७. त । द(आ)प्नुवानवत् । च्यवनवत् भृगुवत् । तप्र(त्प्र)बराय । इहेव
 १८. विपुल(व) संक्रान्त्या['] मातापित्रोरात्मनश्च । पुन्यापि त्रिवयो [6]
 १९. यथा सलिलधारापुरस(स्स)रेणा । चन्द्राकक्षिति ॥

2nd plate ; 2nd side

२०. समकालं(ल)स(म)करि(री)कृत्य प्रतिवर्ष['] रु(रु)प्यपलानि चत्वारि
 २१. देयं । एवं प्रतिपादितो ष्मा(स्म)त्तयतं(तः) । शासनदश -
 २२. नाद्धर्मगौरव(वा)दस्मा(स्म)द्गौरव(वा)च्च न केनचित्परिपन्थिना भ -
 २३. वितव्य['] ॥ तथा च धर्मशास्त्रे]पु पठ्यते ॥ बहुभिव(र्व)सु
 २४. धा दता(त्ता) । राजन[:] सगरादिभि[:] [1] यस्य यस्य यदा भूमि [भु -
 २५. मि] तस्य तस्य तदा फलं । [1] षडासिति सहस्राणा[']
 २६. योजनाना वसु[']धरा । अहोपुन्या(एया)य कात्य(य्या)य स्वर्ग(र्गो)

3rd plate ; 1st side.

२७. गाम प्रदाइनो । [1] माभुद्रः फलशङ्का वा । परद[त्ते] -
 २८. ति पा[र]थिना । स्वदानात्फलं(ल)मानन्त्या(न्त्यं) परदता(त्ता)ति(नु)प(रा) -
 २९. लने । [1] भूमि यः प्रतिगृह्णा(हणा)ति । यच(श्च) भु(भू)मि['] त्रयच्छति । उभौ
 त्तो(तौ)

4. Probably the name of the village is डोल(दी)लति (S.N.R.)

5. Read पञ्चारिषय

6. Read पुण्याभिष्टुये

३०. पुण्यकर्मणौ । नियतो स्वर्गगामिनौ । [।] स्वदत्ता(त्तां) परदत्ता(त्ता)म्वा यो
 ३१. हरेति(त) वसुन्धरा['] [।] स विष्ठाया['] कृमिभु(भूँ)त्वा पितृभि[ः] सह -
 पच्यते ।]' इति
 ३२. कमलदलाम्बुविन्दुलोला['] श्रीयमनुचिन्त्य मनुस्य(ष्य) जि(जी)वितञ्च [।]
 सकल
 ३३. मिदमुदाहृतं[च] ध्रुवा नहिपुरुषै परकि(की)र्त(र्त्त)यो विलोप्या । [।]
 लिखितञ्च
 ३४. सन्धिग्रहि शीसामन्तेन । उत्कि(त्की)न(र्ण)ञ्च(च) शीसामन्त स्वयम्भु
 कांसरे -
 ३५. न(ण) । लाञ्छितं श्रीम(म)हादेव्या । उण्याक्षर मधिकाक्षरम्वा तत्त -
 ३६. च्छर्व प्रमाणमिति ॥

NOTES

Some time before 1896, Mr. C. J. Weir, I. C. S., the then District Collector of Ganjam, sent this set of copper plate grant to Dr. Hultzsch for examination. No further information regarding the find spot of it is now forthcoming. Dr. Kielhorn edited the same in *E. I.* IV, pp. 198-201, without facsimile.

The plates are three in number, each measuring about $7\frac{1}{2}'' \times 3\frac{3}{4}''$. The ring is missing.

Dr. Kielhorn gives the purport of the grant as quoted below:—

“The inscription is one of Mahindravarmadeva's son, the devout worshipper of Maheśvara (Siva), the *Mahārājadhīraja-Paramēśvara Paramabhāṭṭāraka*, the ornament of the spotless family of the Gaṅgas, the lord of the excellent city of Kolāhala, .. the Mahārāja Pṛthivīvarmadeva, who had obtained a store of merit by worshipping the lotus-feet of the holy lord Gokarṇeśvara, dwelling on the summit of mount Mahendra, and who by the excellence of the three constituents of his regal power had attached to himself the whole circle of feudatories, and had acquired by the valorous strength of his arms the sovereignty over all Kaliṅga. From his residence at Svetka (Svetaka) the king by this document informs his officials and the inhabitants concerned, that on the occasion of an equinox he gave a village in the Ja[no]ra *vishaya* to the *Bhṛṅgīputra* Subhāṅkara, (a Brāhmaṇa) of the Vatsa *gotra*, who was a student of the Vājasaneyā *charan* belonged to the Kāṇva śākhā, and had the fivefold *pravara*, Bhārgava, Chyavana, Apnavān, Aurva and Jāmadagni, — in such a manner that the donee under this deed was entitled to the yearly receipt of four *Polas* in silver. — The inscription was written by the *Sanidhivigrahin*, or minister of peace and war, Sāmānt, engraved by the brazier Sāmānta — Svayambhū, and furnished with a seal (? *tāñ'hhita*) by the chief queen.

It is interesting to note that the passage ‘कोलाहल परपट्टम्’ or the Kolāhalaṃra Paṭṭana is for the first time mentioned in this inscription. In the Purāṇas like Brahmāṇḍa (II. 16.21), Viṣṇu (III. 18.73)

and Vāmana (45, 90; 105-6) we find that Kolāhala was the name of a hill and it was the place where Gayāsura performed austerities. Most probably the Kolāhala was situated near Mahendra in Ganjam so that a town was established there by that name. A city named Kolāpura is mentioned in *Brahmaṇḍa* P. (IV, 44.97) where the goddess Lalitā was worshipped.

No. 60

Indian Museum (Sana-khimedi) plates of Indravarma

1. Donor . . . Queen Srī Elā, wife of Gaṅgasvayambhu. who is the elder son of Gosvāminī in the time of Indravarma, son of Pṛthivīvarma
2. Title . . . *Paramamāheśvara; Mahārājādhi-ājā, Paramēśvara, Parama-bhaṭṭāraka*
3. Place of issue . . . Svetaka and Kolāulāpurapaṭana
4. Date . . . Phālguna *māsa*, Śukla-paksha, Chaturdaśī (the day when it was granted)
5. Officers . . . (1) *Mahāsandhivigrahin* *srī Samanta* (writer)
(2) Svayambhū, son of Napa of Kānsyakāra caste.
(3) Srī *Gosvāminī* (enshriner)
6. Topography . . . (1) Paduni khandi *Viśaya* (Dt.)
(2) Bheṭhiśṛṅga (Village)
(3) Ara-Paduni (village)
7. Donces . . . (1) Srī Lokamādhava (*god Viṣṇu*)
(2) Bhaṭṭāraka Svayambhukēśvara (*god Siva*)
(3) The Brahmanas namely.
(1) Bhaṭṭaputra Kēśava (2) Dāupa (3) Somapa (4) Viṭhu
(5) Madhusūdana (6) Dhanaśarmā (7) Bhaṭṭaputra
Vāstavya Gaṇapati (8) Bhṛgudeva (9) Devaśarma
(10) Savarapa (11) Durga khandi.
8. Authority . . . *E I XXVI*, pp. 165-71 ff. Edited by Sri C. C. Das Gupta, M.A
9. Remarks The text contains many Prakṛta words and the local practice of writing erroneous Sanskrit. So it is produced without any correction

TEXT

1st plate ; 2nd side

[The text of the plates is given without any correction]

१. ॐ स्वस्ति [॥] श्वेतकाधिष्ठानाद्भगवतश्चराचरगुरो सकल ससाङ्ग शे -
२. खरधरस्य । स्थित्युत्पत्ति प्रलयकारणहेतो महेन्द्राचलशिख -
३. रनिवासिनः श्रीमद्गोकर्णेश्वर भटारकस्य चरणकमलापाधनावाप्त
४. पुण्यनिचय । पितृत्रयः प्रकर्षानुरञ्जित शेषसामन्तचक्र । स्वभुजव -
५. ल पराक्रमाक्रान्त । सकल कलीङ्गाधिराज्य परममाहेश्वरो माता -
६. पितृ पादानुध्यातो गङ्गामलकुलतिलक श्री नान्दगिरिनाथ कोलाउलपुर -
७. टण विनीर्गत काम्बल्यकायघोस । मनेक जयासद्व प्रचण्डदण्ड -
८. त । महाराजाधिराज परमेश्वर प[र]म भटारक श्रीराजाइन्द्रवर्मदेव कुप -
९. ली [॥] श्रीपृथिविवर्मस्य सुतः पङ्गिखण्ड विपण ॥

-
१. ॐ स्वस्ति [॥] श्वेतकाधिष्ठानाद्भगवतश्चराचरगुरोः सकल शशाङ्क शे -
 २. खरधरस्य स्थित्युत्पत्तिप्रलयकारणहेतो महेन्द्राचल शिख -
 ३. रनिवासिनः श्रीमद्गोकर्णेश्वर भटारकस्य चरणकमलापाधनावाप्त
 ४. पुण्यनिचयः शक्तित्रय प्रकर्षानुरञ्जिताशेष सामन्तचक्रः स्वभुज व -
 ५. ल पराक्रमाक्रान्त सकल कलिङ्गाधिराज्यः परममाहेश्वरो माता -
 ६. पितृपादानुध्यातो गङ्गामलकुलतिलकः श्री नान्दगिरिनाथ कोलाउलापुर प -
 ७. टण विनिर्गत-काम्बल्यवरय घोसानेक जयराद्व प्रचण्डोदण्ड -
 ८. त महाराजाधिराज परमेश्वर परमभटारकः श्रीराज इन्द्रवर्मदेव कुश -
 ९. ला । श्री पृथिव वर्मस्य सुतः पङ्गिखण्ड विपण्ये

2nd plate ; 1st side.

१०. यथाकालाध्यासि महासामन्त । श्रीसामन्त । राजनक रा[ज]पुत्र कुमर ।
 ११. मात्तुत्परि दण्डनायक विषयपति गामपति । अन्याश्च चाट भाट
 १२. सामन्त राट्कूट कुटुम्बिना । जनपदानः समादिपति विदितमस्तु
 १३. भवता एतद्विषय समन्ध ग्रा मोय । भेठिशिङ्ग नाम सजलस्थलारा -
 १४. न्य चतुःसिमोय अर्धस्रोत्र सहितेन ३ लक्षितञ्च । अपदुणि ग्रा -
 १५. माद्ध पाडापद्र खातादि खांभार समितेन । तस्य मध्ये भूमि दशकैदि
 १६. मेकाञ्चः शीलोकमाधवस्य दत्त । अपर अर्द्धांश भट्टारक स्वयम्भुके -
 १७. सरस्य । अपर अर्द्धांश ब्राह्मणानाञ्च । श्रीगोश्वामिणिकस्य जेष्ठ पु -
 १८. त्रः श्रीगाङ्गस्वयम्भुकस्य राज्ञि श्रीएला । तस्य धर्मकीर्ति जशाति

१०. यथाकालाध्यासित महासामन्त श्रीसामन्त राजनक राजपुत्र कुमारा -
 ११. मात्योपरिक - दण्डनायक - विषयपति - गामपति रन्यांश्च चाट भट्ट -
 १२. सामन्त - राट्कूट कुटुम्बिनः जनपदान् समादिशति विदितमस्तु
 १३. भवतामेतद्विषय सम्बद्ध ग्रामोऽयं भेठिशिङ्ग नामा सजलस्थलार -
 १४. एय चतुःसीमोप[लक्षितः] अर्द्धांशोत्रियांश सहितेन लिखितं च । अतः
 पदुणिग्रा -
 १५. माद्ध पाडा-पद्र - खातादिखांभार सहितेत तस्य मध्ये भूमि दशकै द्वैः ।
 १६. एकञ्च श्रीलोकमाधवाय दत्त । अपरं अर्द्धांशं भट्टारक स्वयम्भुवे -
 १७. श्वराय दत्त । अपरं अर्द्धांशं ब्राह्मणोभ्यो दत्त । श्रीगोश्वामिन्या ज्येष्ठ पु -
 १८. त्र श्रीगाङ्गस्वयम्भुकस्य राज्ञो अ.एला । तस्य धर्मकीर्तिर्जगति

2nd plate ; 2nd side.

१६. परिस्थापतञ्च । इहैव फाल्गुणमास सुक्लपक्ष चतुर्दशि । परिलि -
 २०. खितञ्च । मातापितारात्मनश्च । पुन्यापवर्धयोः पलिलधारा पुरःस -
 २१. रेण । चन्द्रार्कस्थिति समकाल अकरिकृत्य प्रतिपादितोस्माभिः र्यतं ।
 २२. शासन दरपनातः धर्मगौरवा तत्माद्गौरवाच्च । नकेनचिन्नरिपन्थिना
 २३. भवि[त]व्य । तथाच पञ्चनो धर्मशास्त्रे [१] बहुभिः वशुधादता राजान
 सगरादि -
 २४. भिः यस्य यस्य यदा भूमि । तस्य तस्य तदा फलं । माभुय फल संक्काव
 २५. परदताति पार्थिवा । प दतां परदतां मा यो हरेति वपुन्धरा । शविष्ठाया
 २६. कृमिभूत्वा पितृभिसह पच्यते । शष्टिम्बरिष शहश्राणि स्वर्गं मोदति भू -
 २७. मिद । आक्षेप्ता चानुमन्त्या धा एव नरकं व्रजेतः स्वदानात्फलं कुर्या प -

१६. प्रतिष्ठापिताच इहैव फाल्गुनमास शुक्लपक्ष चतुर्दशी परिलि -
 २०. खितञ्च । मातापित्रोरात्मनश्च पुण्याभिवृद्धये सलिलधारा पुरस्स -
 २१. रेणा चन्द्रार्कक्षिति समकालं अकरीकृत्य प्रतिपादितोस्मभिर्यतः
 २२. शासन दर्शनाद्धर्मगौरवा दस्मद्गौरवाच्च न केनचित् परिपन्थिना
 २३. भवितव्यं । तथा च पञ्चने धर्मशास्त्रे [१] बहुभिर्बसुधादता राजभिः
 सगरादि -
 २४. भिः [१] यस्य यस्य यदा भूमि स्तस्य तस्य तदा फलम् ॥ माभूद फलशङ्कावः
 २५. परदत्तेति पार्थिवः । [स्वदानात्फलमानन्त्यं परदत्तानुपात्तने ॥] स्वदत्तां पर-
 दत्तां वा यो हरेत वसुन्धरां । स विष्ठायां
 २६. कृमिभूत्वा पितृभिः सह पच्यते ॥ पष्टि वर्षं सहस्राणि स्वर्गं मोदति भू -
 २७. मिदः । आक्षेप्ता चानुमन्ता च तान्येव नरकं व्रजेत् ॥

[The missing portion in the 25th line is given above].

3rd plate; 1st side

२८. परदतानु पालने ॥ भूमि यः प्रतिगृह्णाति तस्य भूमि प्रयच्छति
 २९. उभउतो पुन्यकर्माणो नीयतै श्वर्ग गामिनै । अथ हारयते भूमि
 ३०. मन्दघुधितमावृता स बधो बारुणै पासै तिर्ययोन्या अ जायते । अ -
 ३१. न्याय न हारिता भूमि रन्यायेनतु हारिता । हारतो हारयंतश्च दहत्या
 ३२. पत्तमंकुलं । इति कमलदलाम्बु विटुंलाला श्रीयमनु
 ३३. चिन्ता नृस्य जिवितंच । सकलमिदमुदहितंघुधा नहिपुरुषे पकीर्तयो
 ३४. विलोप्या [॥] लिखीतमिदं महासन्धि विग्रहि श्रीसामन्तेन । उत्कीर्ण
 ३५. अः सातनः कांसकार श्रेष्ठि श्रीसामन्त स्वयम्भुना नपः सुतेन ।
 ३६. लाङ्छितंश्च श्रीगोश्वामिणिकेन । तच्छय प्रमाणमिति । २० ।

२८. भूमि यः प्रतिगृह्णाति यश्च भूमिं प्रयच्छति ।
 २९. उभौ तौ पुण्यकर्माणौ नियतौ स्वर्गगामिनौ ॥ अथ । हरतो हारयतो भूमिं
 ३०. मन्दघुद्धिस्तमोवृतः । स बद्धो बारुणैः पासै स्तिर्यग्योनिंच जायते ॥ अ -
 ३१. न्यायेन हृताभूमि रन्यायेनतु हारिता । हरतो हारयतश्च दहत्या
 ३२. सप्तपंकुलम् ॥ इति कमलदलाम्बु विटुत्तोलं श्रीयमनु -
 ३३. चिन्त्य मनुष्य जीवितश्च । सकलमिदमुदाहृतं च बुध्वा नहि परुषैः परकीर्तयो
 ३४. विलोप्या । : । लिखितमिदं महासन्धिविग्रही श्रीसामन्तेन । उत्कीर्ण
 ३५. च शासनं कांशकार श्रेष्ठी श्रीसामन्त स्वयम्भूना नप सुतेन ।
 ३६. लाङ्छितं च श्रीगोश्वामित्रिकेन । तत्सर्वं प्रमाणमिति ॥२०॥

* We find in No. 34 Ak-hasali Napa is the engraver. That grant belongs to Anantavarman, son of Devendravarman and issued in G.E. 358, which corresponds to 984-5 A.D. If Napa, father of Svayambhu, the engraver of this grant happens to be the same person then we should fix the time of this grant after 358 G.E. or 984 A.D.

3rd plate ; 2nd side.

३७. भटपुत्र केशव । अपर दाउप । पुनः शोमपा । पुनः विठु ।
 ३८. पुनः मधुसोदन । पुनः धनशर्म । अपर भटपुत्र वास्तव्यगणपति ।
 ३९. भगुवोशु । अपरदेवषर्म । अपर सवरप । दुगखण्डि एभि
 ४०. ब्राह्मणेभोदत्त ॥ ० ॥
-

३७. भटपुत्र केशवः; अपर दाउप; पुनः सोमपाः; पुनः विठु ;
 ३८. पुनः मधुसूदनः; पुनः धनशर्मा; अपर भटपुत्रः वास्तव्यगणपतिः ।
 ३९. अपर देवशर्मा, अपरः शवरपः; दुर्गखण्डि; एतेभ्यो
 ४०. ब्राह्मणेभ्यो दत्तम् ॥ ० ॥

NOTES

The history of discovery of these plates is same as in No. 59 above. They were edited by Sri C. C. Das Gupta, M.A. in E.I, XXVI, pp. 165-71 ff.

The plates are three in number, each measuring about $7" \times 3 \frac{1}{5}"$. They are attached to a ring containing the royal seal with the figure of a lying bull.

The text is full of mistakes and it is indeed a mixture of Sanskrit and local Oriya Prakrit. Therefore, instead of giving correct forms side by side, I preferred to print it as it is and give the correct Sanskrit text separately in the foot-note of each page.

At the end of the 36th line there is a numerical symbol within two *danḍas* at the front and back of the symbol, which appears like the letter '५'. It is a figure for the number 20 (vide G. H. Ojha's Palaeography of India, plate LXXIII). Sri Das Gupta while editing this grant failed to decipher the numerical value of the symbol, but read it as '८४'.

We notice a numerical figure of 10 at the end of the text in No. 59 which grant, like the present one, has been engraved by the smith Svayambhu and enshrined by Gosvāminī. The plate No. 59 which is a grant made by Prthivīvarmadeva, son of Mahindravarmadeva, is written by the same smith (*kāśakāra*). So, I presume that Sri Mahādevī, the queen of Prthivīvarmadeva, was called Gosvāminī after she became a widow. This leads us to conclude that Prthivīvarma had three sons through his queen Sri Mahādevī (afterwards called Gosvāminī), namely (1) Gaṅgaśvayambhu, whose queen Elā, the actual donor of this grant (2) Indravarma, the king of Svetaka during whose regnal year 20 the grant was made and (3) Rānaka Dānārṇava. In this connection I like to point-out that like Gaṅgasvayambhu we get another name as Gaṅgakavilāsa whose son is Bhāpendravarma, the king of Svetaka in whose time Rānaka Gaṅgakavi'ā made the grant.

No. 61**Bishamagiri plates of
Indravarma**

1. Donor . . . Indravarma.
2. Title . . . *Paramamāheśvara; Mahārāja*.
3. Place of issue . . . Svetaka.
4. Date . . .
5. Officers . . . (1) *Dantaka* Mahāsāmanta Nāgakhedi (order bearer)
(2) *Mahāpratihāra* Adityavarmā (writer)
(3) *Mahāsandhivigraha* Chandapāka (enshriner)
(4) Devapila, the *Kāśakāra*, (engraver)
6. Topography . . . (1) Jalamvora *Vishaya* (Dt.)
(2) Ameraśringa (Village)
7. Donee . . . Bhaṭṭaputra Ja[ksha]svāmi śarmā of Jātukarna *gotra*,
Vaśishṭha - Atri - Jātukarna *Pravara*, Vājasaneyā
charana, Jātukarna - Atri - Vaśishṭha - Jīva *anupravara*,
8. Authority . . . *E. I.* XIX, pp. 134-7 ff, Edited by the Late Tarini-
Charan Rath, B. A. Re-edited by R. Subba Rao in
J.A.H.R.S. Vol. III, pp.183-188
9. Remarks Not far from Bishamagiri where the plates have been
discovered there is a village called Jalameripalli which
may be identified with Jalamvora.

TEXT

1st plate ; 2nd side

१. ॐ स्वस्ति [॥] श्वेतकाद्धि(धि)ष्ठानात् । * भगवत्त(त) श्रराचर [गुरोः]
 श(स)क -
२. ल प(श)शाङ्क शेखरधरस्य स्थित्युत्पत्ति(त्ति) प्रलयकार -
३. णहेतो र्म्महेन्द्राच[ल]शिखर निबाशि(सि) श्रीमां(मान्) गोकर्णेश्वर भ -
४. द्वारकस्य चरणकमलाराधना - वा(वा)प्त पुन्य(एय) निचय[:] शक्तित्र -
५. य प्रज्ञा*नुरञ्जिताशेष शा(सा)मन्तचक्र श्व(त्व)भुजवल
६. पराक्रान्त श(स)कल कलिङ्गाधिराज्यो परममाहेश्वरो माता -
७. पितृपादानुध्यातो महाशज श्रीइन्द्रवर्म्मदेव[:] कुशली ॥
८. जलम्बोर विषये । यथाकालाध्याशि[तः] महाशा(सा)मन्त श्री -
९. शा(सा)मन्त राजा(ज)नक राजा(ज)पुत्र । कुमारामात्योपरिक दण्ड -

2nd plate ; 1st side

१०. नायक विषयपति ग्रामपति ब्राह्मणपुरोग मान[य]
११. त्याश्च चाट भट दण्डपाशि[क]वल्लभजाति(ती)यां(यान्) यथा[र]र्ह[?] मा -
१२. नयति बोधयति च श(स)मादिशति । विदिता(त)मस्तु भवतां । * ए -
१३. तद्विश(ष)य श(स)म्वन्व । * अदेरशिङ्ग ग्रामे भूमि । पु(पू)र्वदिशो(शि)
 पो(पु) -
१४. प्करिण्या पश्चिमपालि परिच्छेद । नदि(दी)पाद(दा) त्पश्चिम -
१५. प्रदेशे वृ[ह]द्भोगिकस्य भोगपाटक परिच्छेदो(दः) [॥] उ -
१६. त(त्त)[र] प्रदेशे भिष्ट [?] परिच्छेद । दक्षिण दिशायां न्न(न)दी परिच्छे -
१७. द । नदीह्लांपालि अर्धभाग[:] द्वा(व)जश(स)न(ने)[य] च[र]णाय कन्म(एव)शा-
१८. खाय । * जात(तू)कर्ण गोत्राय । * वशिष्टा[द्]जातुर्कणैति प्रव -

* Read प्रकर्षा

* Dandas are not necessary.

2nd plate ; 2nd side

१६. राय । जातुकर्ण व्व(व) दृजिबाद्वजि(शि)ष्टव[त] । * अनुप्रवराय
 २०. भट्टपुत्र ज(य)ज्ञश(स्वा)मिशर्मणा । मात्ता(ता)पित्रोरात्मनश्च
 २१. पुन्या(ण्या)भि वृद्धयो(ये) श(स)लिलधारापुरश(स्स)रेणा चन्द्रावर्कं क्षि -
 २२. ति श(स)मकालमकरि(री)कृत्य प्रतिपादि[तो]स्माभि[:] यतः । ॐ शाश(स) -
 २३. न दर्शनाद्धर्मगौरवास्मद्गौरवाच न केनचि -
 २४. त्परिपन्थि भवितव्यं । तथा च पश्यते धर्मशास्त्रे । बहुभिः
 २५. व्व(व)सुधा दत्ता राजान(भिः) श(स)गरादिभिः [।] यस्य यस्य यदाभूमि[:]
 २६. तस्य, तस्य तदा फलं [॥] श्व(स्व)दत्ता['] परदत्ताम्वा यो ह -

3rd plate ; 1st side.

२७. रते(रेत) वसुन्धरां [।] श्व(स) विष्टायां कृमिभूत्वा पितृभि[:]
 २८. श(स)ह पच्यते । माभु(भू)य फलशङ्काव[:] परदते(त्ते)ति पा -
 २९. र्थिवा[:] श्व(स्व)दानात्फा(त्फ)लमानन्त्यं परदत्ता(त्ता)नु पालने [॥] इ -
 ३०. ति कमलदलाम्बुबिन्दुलोलां श्रि[य]मनुचि -
 ३१. न्त्य मनुश्य(ष्य)जि(जी)वितश्च [।] श(स)कलमिदमुदाह -
 ३२. तञ्च बुधा(ध्वा) नहि पुरुषै[:] परकि(की)र्तयो विलोप्या[:] दुत्त(दूत) गो(को) -
 ३३. त्व महासामन्त शीनागखेड्डि(डि) महाप्रतिहार आदि -
 ३४. त्यवर्मणा । लिखित['] लाङ्छितञ्च महाश(स)न्धिविहही(हि)कः
 ३५. चान्दपाकेनः(न) [।] उत्कि(त्की)र्णं कङ्कशारका देवपिलु नेतिः(ति) ॥

NOTES

The plates were discovered during reclamation of a plot of land in the village of Bishamagiri (1) in the ex-Zamindary of Sana Khimedi in the Ganjam district. The grant was edited by the late Tarini charana Rath, B. A. in E.I. XIX, pp. 134-7 ff. It was re-edited in *J. A. H. R. S.* Vol. III, pts-2, 3 and 4, pp. 183-8 ff. by R. Subba Rao without referring to *E. I.*

The plates are three in number, each measuring about $7" \times 3\frac{5}{6}"$. They are attached to a ring containing the royal seal with the emblems of a couchant bull and a crescent.

An abridged translation of the text was given by T. C. Rath as follows :—

(Ll. 1-12) :— Hail ! The glorious *Mahārāja* Indravarman, who has acquired a store of virtue by the worship of the lotus feet of the divine lord Gokarṇeśvara, the Almighty master of animate and inanimate, who wears the crest ornament of the half-moon, is cause of existence, genesis and destruction, and who resides on the summit of the Mahendra mountain;— he possessing the overlordship of the entire Kalinga country, by the strength of his own arms, endeared to all his vassals by the pre-eminence of his threefold powers, a great devotee of Siva and meditator upon the feet of his father and mother, advises and commands, from the residence of Svetaka, the *Mahasāman'a*, *Srī Sāmruta*, *Rājānaka*, *Rājaputra*, *Kumārāpatya*, *Uparika*, *Dauḍanayaka*, *Vishayapati*, *Grāmapati* and other officers in the Jalamvora-vishaya, thus :—

(Ll. 13-24) :— “Be it all known to you that the land in the village of Ameraśiṅga belonging to this province, bounded on the east by the western face of the tank as far as the river, on the west by the Bhogapāṭaka land of Vṛhadbhogika, on the north by such limit as you like and on the south by the river as far as the middle of its bed, is

granted to Bhaṭṭaputra Ja[ksha]svāmi Sarman of the Vājasaneyā - *charaṇa*, Kāṇva - śākha, Jātukarṇa *gotra* Vaśishṭha - Jātukarṇa - *pravara* and Jātukarṇavat - Jīvadviśeṣṭhavat - *anupravara*, for the increase of the merit of my father, mother and self, accompanied with the handful of water, to be enjoyed by him as long as the moon, the sun and the earth last. Nobody, whoever he may be, should interfere with this, out of regard for virtue and myself.

(Ll. 24-32) :— It is stated thus in the *Dharmaśāstra*, [Then follow four customary and benedictory verses].

(Ll. 32-35) :— The *dhūka* here is *Mahāsāmanta*-Śrī Nāgakhedi(2) (The document was) written by *Mahāpratihāra* Adityavarman; the king's seal was affixed (to it) by *Mahāsāndhivigrahika* Chandapāka; and it was engraved by *kamsakāra* (brazier) Devapila, (3)

-
2. From the designation 'Khedi' attached to his name, it is presumed that he belonged to the family of the Kadamva chieftains who lived in Mahendra bhoga-vishaya,
 3. The designations 'Paka' and 'Pila' suggest their origin in the far South. I think the designation 'Pilai' among the Tamilians was formerly 'Pila'. (S.N.R.)

No. 62**Gautami plates
of
Indravarma**

1. Donor - - - Indravarmā
2. Title- - - *Paramamaheśvara; Maharāja*
3. Place of issue - - - **Svetaka**
4. Date - - - Samvat(vat) 4, Phā'gu[na] Su. di. 3.
5. Officers - - - *Akshasālin* Padmachandra (engraver)
6. Topography - - - (1) Hemvakamaṭamva-*Vishaya* (Dt.)
(?) Salavanikā (village)
7. Donees- - - (1) Vināyaka Sarmā
(2) Nārā . [rda]śarmā of Pārāśarasa *go'ra*, Vājasaneyā
charaṇa and Śakti-Vaśishṭha-Kāṇva (*Pravara*)
8. Authority . . . *E.I.*, XXIV, pp. 180-3 ff. Edited by Sri Kunja Govinda
Goswami, M A., Calcutta.
9. Remarks - - - The engraver Padmachandra seems to be the same
Akshasālin Padmachandra, the engraver of No. 57, 58,
So, Sāmantavarmā and Indravarmā were presumably
ruling in Svetaka within a short range of time.

TEXT

1st plate ; 2nd side

१. ॐ स्वस्ति [॥] विजय श्वेतकाधिष्ठानाद्भगवत्तश्च .
२. तुर्द्दश भुवनाधिपतेः] सकल शशाङ्कशेखरधर -
३. स्य स्थित्युत्पत्ति प्रलयकारणहेतो र्महेन्द्राचल शि -
४. खरनिवासिनः] [स्य] श्रि(श्री)गोकर्णेश्वर स्वामिनश्चरण -
५. कमलााधनादवाप्त पुण्यनिचयो गङ्गा]-
६. मलकुलाम्वरेन्दुः] स्वभुजबल पराक्रमाक्रान्त सक -
७. ल कलिङ्गाधिराज्यः] शक्तित्वय प्रकर्षानुरञ्जिताशे -
८. ष सामन्तः] परममाहेश्वरो मातापितृ पादा -

2nd plate ; 1st side

६. नुध्या(तो) महाराज श्रि(श्री)न्द्रवर्मदेवः कुशलिः(ली) [॥]
१०. हेम्बकमटम्ब विषये सलवणिका [१] ग्रामे
११. यथाकालाध्यासितो व्यवहारिणः] सक -
१२. रणां(णान्) स दण्डनायक प्रमुखां(खान्) निवासि -
१३. न(नो)जनपदां(दान्) चाट भट वल्लभजाति(ती)नां(यां) यथा -
१४. ह्रीं [] मानयति विदितमस्तु भवतां.एष(तत्) ख -]
१५. ण्डचेत्त्र[] बाजसनेय चरणेभ्य(णाभ्यां) गोत्र पाराश -
१६. र शक्तियत्-वशिष्ठवत्-कण्ववत् विनायकशर्म नारा -

2nd plate ; 2nd side.

१७. + + [र्दि]शर्मणे(णा)[भ्यां] मातापित्वोरात्मनश्च पुण्याभि

1. The editor hesitatingly reads 'सलवणिका' But N. P. Chakravarti suggests that it "may be read also 'सलवणिका'. The name 'सालवण' is found in No. 31 at line 22.

१८. बृध(द्ध)येः(ये) सलिलधारापुरः] सरमाचन्द्रार्कस
 १९. मकालत्वेन दत्त['] [1] पूर्वदिशां(शि) तूणि वाल्मिकाग्नेयां [2]
 २०. तटाक सि(सी)मान्तः] । दक्षिणदिशां(शि) [अ]रण्य सि(सी)मान्तः] । प -
 २१. श्रिम दिशां(शि) कोशम्बतटाक सि(सी)मान्तः [1] उत्त(त्त)
 २२. रदिशां(शि) उदय तटाक सि(सी)मान्तः एवं चतु(त)[र्षि]ष्व अ
 २३. पि दिक्षू निर्दिष्ट स्वष्ट सि(सी)मान्तः नकेनचित्
 २४. परिपन्थिना भवितव्यं । तथा चोक्तं धर्मशा[स्त्रे] [1]

3rd plate; 1st side

२५. बहुभिर्वसुधादत्ता राजान(जभिः) सगरादिभिः] [1]
 २६. यस्य यस्य यदा भूमि त(स्त)स्य तस्य तदा फल['] [1]
 २७. माभू[द] फल शङ्का बः] परदत्ते(स्ते)ति पाथि(थि)व(वाः) । स्वद -
 २८. ता(त्ता) फलमानन्त्य['] परदाता(त्ता)नुपालनं(ने) ॥
 २९. दानं मुरजाः] [3] चत्वारि(रः) ।
 ३०. उत्कि(त्की)र्णं अक्षशालि श्रि(थी)पद्मचन्द्रेण । सम्बः(म्बत्) ४
 ३१. फाल्गु[न] शुदि ३.

-
2. Sri Goswami suggests to read वाल्मिकः [1] आग्नेयां But the Editor of the Journal (Dr. N.P. Chakravarti) has rightly suggested that it "appears to be 'त्रीणि' 'वाल्मिकाग्नेयां' which may be corrected as 'त्रीणि वाल्मिकान्य (or त्रयोवल्मिका) आग्नेयां'.
3. The word 'Muraja' is an interesting term here. It seems to be a land measure as suggested by Dr. N. P. Chakravarti. The word 'मुरय' probably in connection with the total extent of land granted in No. 36, at lines 28 and 34, is making the point clear, and मुरज and मुरय are synonymous (S.N.R.)

NOTES

In 1937 this set was discovered from the village of Gautami in the Badakhimedi (ex)Zamindary of Ganjam District. It was found by a villager while digging earth in the above village for construction of a house. One Tumulu Krishnamurti of Nuapara secured the plates from the owner and gave them to Dr. Nilakantha Das, the present speaker of the Orissa Assembly, who in his turn handed it over to Pandit Vinayaka Misra, the ex-lecturer in Oriya, Calcutta University. Pandit Misra again gave the plates to Sri Kunja Govinda Goswami, M.A. of Calcutta who edited them in *E.I.* XXIV, pp. 180-83 ff.

The plates are three in number, each measuring about $6\frac{1}{4}" \times 4\frac{1}{4}"$. They are attached to a ring containing a small seal, on which no legend or emblem is traceable.

Sri Goswami gives the translation of the text as follows :—

(Ll. 1-14) : — Om, Hail ! The illustrious *Maharaja* Indravarman, who has acquired a store of virtues by worshipping the lotus feet of the illustrious god Gokarṇeśvara, the Almighty — who is the lord of the fourteen worlds, who wears on the forehead the crescent, who is the cause of existence, creation and destruction and who resides on the summit of the hill *Mahendra*,— he a moon in the sky—namely the spotless race of the Gaṅgas, possessing overlordship of the whole of the *Kaliṅga* territory by the strength of his arms, endeared to all vassals by the excellence of his threefold power, a great devotee of Maheśvara (śiva) and meditator upon the feet of his father and mother, being well, duly advises from the victorious residence of Svetaka, the existing administrative officers together with the accountant, the *Dauḍanāyaka*, and the like, the inhabitants of the locality, the officials of the rank of *Chāṭṭi*, *Bhaṭṭa* and *Vallabha* — at the village of the Salavanikā* in the Vishaya or district of Hemvakamaṭamva :—

(Ll. 14-24) :— “ Be it known to you that this piece of land is given along with the offering of water to Vināyaka śarman and... Sarman

* The editor writes Salachanika.

of the Vājasaneyā *Charaṇa*, Pārāsara *gotra* and Sakṭi-Vaśiṣṭha-Kāṇva *pravara*, to continue as long as the sun and the moon exist for the increase of merit of mother, father and self. (*It is bounded*) on the east by an ant-hill, which is in the shape of a quiver, on the south-west, by the tank, on the south by the forest, on the west by the tank called Kośamva and on the north by the tank named Udaya. Thus on all sides it is marked by fixed and clear boundaries. No body should oppose (*to this grant*). Thus it is said in the religious scriptures :—

(Ll. 25–28). Here follow two verses.

(Ll. 29) Gift of four *murajas*. Incied by the illustrious Akshaśālin Padmachandra; on the 3rd day of the bright half of Phālguna of Samvat 4

No. 63**Sanakhimedi plates of
Indravarma**

1. Donor . . . Indravarmā, son of Pṛthivī varmā.
2. Title . . . *Paramamahāśvara; Mahārājadhirāja; Parameśvara; Parama-bhaṭṭaraka*
3. Place of issue . . . Svetaka. Kolaulāpura Pāṇā
4. Date . . . ?
5. Officers . . . (1) Sāndhivigrahika Srī Sāmanta (writer)
(2) Sreṣṭhi Śrīsamanta Svayambhū, son of Napa of
kamsāra kula (engraver)
(3) Mahādevī-Paramavaishṇavī-Gosvāminī (enshriner)
6. Topography . . . (1) Hallamvara *Vishaya* (Dt.)
(2) Tanarḍā (Village)
7. Donce . . . Bhaṭṭaputra Durgakhaṇḍi, son of Bhaṭṭa Vovana of Vatsa
gotra, Chhandogya-charana, Rārāni śākhā, Pañcha Rshi
(i. e. Aurva, Bhṛgu, Chyavana, Apnuvan and Jamadagni)
Pravara and the same Rshis *anupravara*,
8. Authority . . . *E. I.* XXIII, pp. 78-80 ff. Edited by Sri P. N.
Bhattacharya,
9. Remarks . . . The grant was made on the occasion of a solar eclipse.
The village Tanarḍā may be identified with the modern
village Tanaraḍā in the Goomsur Tēluk of Ganjam
district,

TEXT

1st plate ; 2nd side

१. ॐ स्वस्ति [॥] श्वेत्का(तका)धिष्ठानाद्भगवतः सचराचरगुरोः । * स -
२. कल सन्साङ्क(शशाङ्क)शेखरधरस्य स्थित्युत्पत्ति(त्ति) प्रलय कारणहे -
३. तोर्महेन्द्राश्च(च)ल सि(शि)खरनिवाशि सि)नः श्रीमद्[1] गौकने(र्णे) स्व(श्व)र भ -
४. द्दृरकस्य चरण कमलारधना द्वाप्तपुन्य(एय निचय :)] ॥ * शक्ति(क्ति)त्रय
प्रक -
५. रिपा(र्पा)नुरञ्जित (ता)सेश(शेष) सामन्तचक्र[:] श्व(स्व)भुजवल पराक्रमा
क्रान्त स -
६. कल कलिङ्गाविराजे(ज्यः) । * परममाहेश्वरो मा तपितृ पादानु -
७. ध्यातो । * गङ्गामलकुलतिलक[:] । * श्रीनन्दगिरिनाथ[:] कोक नावल -
८. पुरपट्टण विनिर्गत काम्बल्यवरयवेस मा(म)हाराजाधिराज प -
९. रमेश्वर परमभट्टारक श्रीइन्द्रवर्मदेव[:] कुस(श)ली [] शीपृथि -
१०. वि(वी)वर्मदेव सुतः [1] हल्लम्बरविपण(ये) [2] यथाकालाध्यासि महाला -

2nd plate ; 1st side

११. मन्प(न्त) श्रीसामन्त राजनक राजपुत्र कुमारामास्तुत्प(प)[रिक] दण्डना -
१२. यकः(क) बिपयपति गा(ग्रा)मपति अण्य(न्यां)श्च चाट भाट वल्लभजा-

* Here the *danda* is not necessary.

- 1 The learned editor reads "श्रीमःदः" and then corrects "श्रीमद्"
But the *Visarga* like symbols at the back and front of the letter probably indicates the *halanta-mātrā* of द. Of course we have not yet come across a *halanta-mātrā* of this type in the palaeography.
(S. N. R.)
- 2 The learned editor reads 'हल्लन्यर'; but I think the correct reading will be 'हल्लम्बर'; the letters न्य and म्बर have slight difference. This letter differs from न्य found in lines 4, and 15 Similarly it differs from म्बर found in lines 13 and 14. (S. N. R.),

१३. ति(ती)या[न्] राट्(ष्ट)कुट कुटुम्बिनां स्वा(सा)मवाजिक सामन्त जनपदाना(न्)स-
 १४. मादिशति विदितमस्तु भवता । * एतद्विषय सम्बन्ध ग्रामोयं तन -
 १५. डा नाम सजलस्थलारा(र)न्य(ण्य) चतुःसि(सी)मोपलक्षितं(त)श्च ॥
 १६. छान्दोगचरणायः(य) राराणी[३]सा(शा)खाय बोद्ध(वात्स्य) गोत्राय । पाञ्च । [४]
 १७. प्रवराय । अउर्व भ्रि(भृ) गु च्यवन अप्नवान जा(ज)मदग्नी(ग्नि) ॥ * तस्य
 (त्)[तत्] इव
 १८. अनुप्रवरायश्च ॥ * भाट पुत्र दुग(र्ग)स्त्राण्ड ॥ भटवोवन सुतः [५] इहि(है)-
 १९. व सु सू)र्य ग्रहणे । दता(त्त) [१] मातापित्रोरात्मनश्च । पु.य(एह) प्रत्रि(वृ)ध(द्ध)
 ए(ये) सलो(लि) -
 २०. [ल]धारा पुरःसरेण । चन्द्रार्कक्षिति । समकाल['] अकरि(री)कृत्य । प्रतिपा -

2nd plate ; 2nd side

२१. दितोस्माभिर्यतः । सा(शा)सन दरसनात् धर्म गड(गौ)रवात् [६] तस्मादः(द)स्मै
 २२. रवाच न केनचित्प्र(त्प)रिपन्थिना भवितव्य['] [१] तथा च पश्य(क्य)ते धर्म-
 शास्त्रे [१] व -
 २३. हुभिवसुधादता(त्ता) राजान(भिः) सगराधि(दि)भिः [१] यस्य यस्य यदा भूमि
 त(स्तस्य) तस्य त -
 २४. फल['] [१] मा भु(भू)मि(द) फल स(श)ङ्काव['] परदत्ते(त्ते)ति पार्थिवाः(बा)[१]
 हरते ह(हा)र्यते

* Danda is superfluous.

3 Probably आरणी

4 Probably he means 'पञ्चर्षि'

* Danda is unnecessary.

5 Sri P.N. Bhattacharya reads 'भटवोधन'. But the letter व is clear and cannot be taken as ध The correct reading is भटवोवन सुताय (S N R.)

6 Read 'दर्शनात्'. It seems that 'दसना' is a Prakrit form. So also is. गउरव

२५. भु(भू)[मिं] मन्दघुधि(द्धि) तत्त)मा(मो)वृताः] स बद्धो वारुणै[:] पासै(शै).
ति (स्ती)र्य[ग्] यो -
२६. न्याञ्च गच्छ(च्छ)ति ॥ स्वदत्ता(त्तां) परदत्ता(त्ता)म्वा यो हरै(रे)ति (त) बसु-
न्धरा['] । ष (स)
२७. विष्टा(ष्टा)या['] कृमिभूर्त्तो(त्वा) पित्रि(तृ)भिः सह पच(च्य)ते । *हि[र]न्य-
(एय)मेक['] गो(गा)मे -
२८. कञ्च । * भूमे कचितुराङ्गुलं [7][1] हरन्नरकं(क)माप्नोति यावदाहु (भू) -
२९. ति(त) स[']प्लव['] ॥ स(प)ष्टिम्बरिप(र्ष) सतानि [8] स्वर्ग(र्ग) मोदति भूमिज-
(दः) ॥

3rd plate; 1st side

३०. आक्षेप्ता चानुमन्ता[च तान्येव] नरकं वृ(त्र)जेत् ॥ स्वदानात्फलकुर्य
३१. परदत्तानुपालनं [1][9] उभौ तो(तौ) पुन्य(एय) कर्माणौ नियतो(तौ) स्वर्ग गा -
३२. मिनौ ॥ इति कमलदलाम्बु विन्दुलोला['] श्रीयमनु -
३३. चिन्त्य मनुस्य(ष्य) जि(जी)वितञ्च । सकलमिदमुदाहृतं[च] बुधा(ध्वा)
३४. नहि पुरुसै(पैः) परकीर्तयो विलोप्या ॥ लिखितमिदं स -
३५. न्धिविग्रहि श्रीसामते(न्ते)न ॥ उत्कीर्ण(र्ण)श्च सा(शा)सन कंसाराकुलपुत्रक
३६. श्रेष्ठि श्रीसामन्तस्वयम्भुना नपसुत्ते(ते)न ॥ लाङ्छितञ्च परम -
३७. वैष्णवि(वी) श्रीगोस्वामिनि(नी) श्रीमा(म)हादेव्या ॥ उन्याक्षर म[दि]धिकं क्ष-
३८. रस्वा तत्सर्व प्रमाणमिति ॥ [10]

* Danda is unnecessary

7 Read भूमेरप्यङ्गुलं मङ्गुलं

8 Read सहस्राणि

9 Read स दानात्फलमानन्त्यं परदत्तानुपालने

10 There is a symbol at the end of the text in between two dandas. The editor Sri Bhattacharya reads it as 'च्छ'. But it is not 'च्छ'. It seems to be a numerical symbol probably 10 which might be the king's regnal year (S.N.R.)

NOTES

This grant is one of the six sets of inscriptions found in the village of Palajhadi in the Badakhimedi area of Ganjam. The circumstance under which these plates have been discovered is stated in the note for No. 58 above.

The plates are three in number, each measuring about $7\frac{1}{2}'' \times 4''$. They are held by a ring containing the royal seal on which the figure of a recumbent bull is found. This inscription was edited in *E.I.* XXIII, pp. 78-80 ff, by Sri P.N. Bhattacharya who gave an abridged purport of the grant as follows :—

The object of the inscription is to record the grant by the P.M.P. Indravarmadeva, son of Prithivivarmadeva, of the village called Tanardā in Hallanyara * *vishaya* to *Bhaṭṭa*putra Durgakhaṇḍi, son of *Baṭṭa* Bodhana * belonging to the Chhandoga-*charaṇa*, the Rāvāyanīya-śākha, Vatsya-*gotra*, the Aurva - Bhṛgu Chyavana Apnuvāna-Jamadagni *pravara*, and *anupravara*. The grant was issued on the occasion of a solar eclipse from the royal residence of Svet(ta)ka.

* The correct name of the *vishaya* (district) seems to be Hallambara and the village is Tanarda. (S. N. R)

* The correct reading is Bobana

No. 64

Badakhimedi plates of Danarnavadeva

1. Donor . . . Dānārnavadeva son of Pṛthivīvarṣmā.
2. Title . . . *Rānaka* ; *Paramamaheśvara*; *Parameśvara*; *Parama-bhaṭṭāraka*
3. Place of issue . . . Svetaka.
4. Date . . . ?
5. Officers . . . (1) Dāmodara (engraver)
(2) Dhanadatta, the Sandhivigrahi (writer)
6. Topography . . . (1) Jayaḍā *Vishaya* (Dt.)
(2) Kāsi[ḍḍā] (Village)
7. Donee . . . Bhaṭṭa Durggakhandika, son of Bhaṭṭa Vadhū(dha)na of Vatsa *gotra*, Vājasaneyā *Charana* and Pañcāṣṭhi *Pravara*,
8. Authority . . . *E. I.* XXIII, pp. 263-5 ff, Edited by Sri S. N. Chakravarti M.A, Calcutta.
9. Remarks . . . The scripts adopted in this inscription differ from those of all other Ganga grants of Kalinga. They resemble with the scripts used in the grant of Dharmā Mahādevi of Bhaumakara family of Toshali (Vide *I. H. Q.* Vol. XXI (1949) pp. 213-22 ff. The grant was issued on the occasion of a solar eclipse.

TEXT

1st plate ; 2nd side

१. ॐ स्वस्ति [॥] श्वेता(I) विष्णुनन्दनवत् श्वराचारगुरो । ससकल ससा(शशा) -
२. द्व शेषाध[रस्य] स्थित्युपेत्यति(त्ति) प्रजय कारणहेतो महेन्द्राचतशि -
३. खनिवासितः श्रीमद्गोकर्णेश्वर भट्टारकस्य चर -
४. ए कसत्तारधना वामि(म)पुण्य निश्चय : शक्तित्रय प्रकर्षा -
५. नुरञ्जी(ञ्जित)शेष मावन्तचक्र स्वभुजवलपरा -
६. कमाक्रान्त श(म)कल कल(लि)ङ्गाधिरज्ये । ॐ परम मा
७. हेष्टवरो सा । पितृ पादानुध्यातः परमेश्वर परम म -
८. द्वा[र]ो महाराजा[धि]राज गङ्गामलकुलनितक राणक श्रीदा-
९. नाएण(र्ण)वदेवः पृथ्वीवर्म्म सुतः कुशली [॥]जयडा विपये

2nd plate ; 1st side

१०. यथाकालाध्यासी श्रीसामन्त महासामन्तराजनक राज -
११. पुत्र कुमारामात्योपरि[क]दण्डनायक विषयपति ग्राम -
१२. पति दण्डपासि(शि)[क] चाट्ट(ट)भट वज्रभ जातीयानुभोगी * जन -
१३. पदान् । [२] यथार्हं मानयति । * बोधयति । * समाज्ञापयति ।
१४. स वतः शिवमस्माक['] मन्यत् । विदि । मस्तु भव -
१५. तां । * एतद्विषयं प(प्र)तिवद्ध कासिङ्गा ग्रामोऽयं सज -
१६. लस्थित सपट्टारण्य साटवी विटप समन्वित चतुस्सी -
१७. मोपलक्षितः । इहेव सूर्यग्रहणे मातापिपोरात्मनः
१८. पुण्याभिवृद्धये समलितधारा स्मरस्कृता चन्द्रार्क [३] कालम -

1 Read श्वेतका

* Danda is not necessary

2 The word 'अनुभोगीजनपदान्' seems to be a correct one.

* Danda is not necessary

3 Read पुरस्कृतमाचन्द्रार्क

2nd plate ; 2nd side.

१९. करीकृत्य भाटयोव(व)न [4] सुताय च्छान्दोगचरणाय वच्छ(त्स)गोत्रा-
 २०. य पञ्चरिपय प्रवराय पञ्चानुप्रवराय भट दुर्ग ख -
 २१. एडकाय ताम्र(म्र)शासनेन प्रतिगादि हा(को)ऽस्माभिः ॥ ॐ स(शा) -
 २२. [म न]दर्शनाद्ध (द्ध)म्म गौरवाच्चनकेनापि [परि]परिपन्थिना
 २३. भवितव्य[] । तथाच पश्यते धर्मशास्त्रे [1] बहुभि र्व -
 २४. सुधादता(त्ता) राजभिः सगरादिभि र्यस्य यस्य य -
 २५. दा भूमि स्तस्य तस्य तदाफलं । स्वदानात्पलमानन्त्य -
 २६. परदत्तानुपालने [5] [1] भूमि यः प्रतिगृह्णाति यश्चभूमि -
 २७. भ्रयच्छाति [1] उगो तो पुण्यकर्माणां न(नि)यतो स्वर्गोग(गा)मि -

3rd plate ; 1st side.

२८. नौ । स्वदतां(त्तां) परदत्ताम्वा यो हरेद्वसुन्धरां । स विष्टायां कृ -
 २९. मिर्मु(भू)त्वा पितृभिस्सह पच्यते । [1] इति कमलदलाम्बु भि -
 ३०. न्दुलोलां प्रियमनुचिन्त्य जीवि[त]ञ्च । सकलमिदं
 ३१. दाहृतञ्च धुध्वा नहिपुरुषैः परकोर्त्तयो विलोप्याः(प्या) [11] इति
 ३२. लिख(खि)[त]ञ्च सकल करण विदिते त सन्नि(न्धि)विप्रही
 ३३. श्रीधनदत्त । महादेवी । जुह्वराज । महासा[म]न्त ।
 ३४. धर्म(र्मा)धिक[र]ण । महा(ह)त(त्त)र । प्रतिहार । उत्कीर्ण(र्ण) दामोदरेण ॥

4 Sri Chakravanti reads माटुयोधुन and corrects it as सटुयोधन for भाटयोवन.

5 The first pala of this verse has been omitted by the engraver. The complete verse is as follows :—

साम्बद फलशङ्का यः परदत्त नि पार्थिवाः ।

स्वदानात्पलमानन्त्यं परदत्तानुपालने ॥

NOTES

The find spot of this inscription is same as of No. (58). It is one of the six sets discovered at Badakhimedi in Ganjam district. It was edited by Sri S. N. Chakravarti in *E. I.* XXIII, pp. 263-5 ff. Sri Chakravarti edited four Gaṅga plates under the titles A, B, C, and D. The present grant is No. 'B'.

The plates are three in number, each measuring about $5\frac{3}{4}'' \times 3\frac{3}{4}''$. They are attached to a ring containing the royal seal, on which there are the emblems of a lying bull at the centre and a crescent at the top. The emblem at the bottom is not distinct.

The grant was made on the occasion of a solar eclipse to Bhaṭṭa Durggakhanda, son of Bhaṭṭa Bobana. The same donee appears in No. 63 above, granted by Indravarmā, son of Pṛthivīvarmā. It proves that the donor of this grant, Rāṇaka Dānārṇava is the brother of Indravarman. Both the grants were made on the occasion of a solar eclipse. For want of further evidence we cannot say at present that Mahārājādhirāja Indravarman and his brother Rāṇaka Dānārṇava granted two villages to the same donee on the same day, when there was a solar eclipse. It may also be presumed that Dānārṇava was not a king of Svetaka, although he used the glorious family-epithet in a conventional way, but he was a *Ranaka* or a chief under his elder brother, Indravarmā.

The phrase “सर्वतः शिव मस्माकं” in line 14 seems to have been an imitation from the grants of the Bhaṇjas. Similarly the scripts adopted in this charter differ from all the scripts used in all the previous Gaṅga-plates: but they resemble with those of the Bhaṇja grants, belonging to Satrubhaṇja and others (vide *O. H. R. J.* Vol I, pp. 208-13 ff.)

Sri S. N. Chakravarti gives an abridged purport of the grant as follows :—

“The inscription is of Pṛthivīvarman's son, the devout worshipper of Maheśvara, the *Parameśvara Paramabhaṭṭāraka Mahārājā dhirāja*, the ornament of the spotless family of the Gaṅgas, the *Rāṇaka Dānārṇava*deva, who had obtained a store of merit by worshipping the lotus feet of the holy lord Gokarṇeśvara, dwelling on the summit of mount Mahendra and who by the excellence of his three fold power

had endeared himself to all his vassals, and had acquired by the strength of his own arms the overlordship of the entire Kalinga country. From his residence at Sveta, evidently the same as Svetaka, the king informs his officials and the inhabitants concerned, that on the occasion of an eclipse of the sun he gave the village Kāsiḍḍā, situated in the Jayadā-Vishaya, to Bhaṭṭa Podhana's son Bhaṭṭa Durgakhandika, (a Brāhmaṇa) of the Vatsa-gotra, who was a student of Chhandoga charaṇa, and had the fivefold pravara and anupravara. The inscription was written by the Sandhivigrahin Dhanadatta and engraved by Dāmodara.

No. 65**Dhanantara plates of
Samantavarma**

1. Donor . . . Sāmantavarmā.
2. Title . . . *Paramamāleśvara*.
3. Place of issue . . . Svetaka.
4. Date . . . ?
5. Officer . . . Padmachandra (engraver)
6. Topography . . . (1) Hāmanibhoga *Vishaya* (Dt.)
(2) Vaṭagrāma or Baugrāma (Village)
7. Donee . . . Govindaśarmā of Bhāradvāja *gotra* and Vājasaneya
Charana.
8. Authority . . . *E. I.* XV, pp. 275-8 ff, Edited by late Tarini Charana
Rath, B.A.
9. Remarks . . .

TEXT

1st plate ; 2nd side

१. ॐ स्वस्ति । विजय श्वेतकाधिष्ठानाद् -
२. गवतश्चराचरगुणैः सकल शशा -
३. द्विशेखरधरस्य स्थित्युत्पत्ति प्रल -
४. यहेतो[ः] महेन्द्राचल शिखर नि -
५. वासिनः श्रीगोकर्णेश्वर स्वामिन -
६. श्ररणा कमलाराधनादवाप्त -

2nd plate ; 1st side.

७. पुण्य निचयो गङ्गामल कुला -
८. स्वरेन[न्दुः] स्वभुजवल पराक्रमाका -
९. न्त सकल श्वेतकाधिराज्य[ः] शक्तित्व -
१०. यः(य) प्रकर्षानुरञ्जिताशेष सा -
११. मन्त[ः] परममाहेश्वरो मातापि -
१२. [तृ] पादानुध्यातः श्रीसामन्त] व. -

2nd plate ; 2nd side.

१३. म्मा(म्मा) कुशली [१] हामनिभोग विपये [१] य -
१४. थाकाल व्यवहारिणः सकरण[णा][न] स -
१५. माज्ञापयनि विदितमस्तु भव -
१६. तां एतद्विषय सम्बन्ध दट्टया -

1. While noticing this inscription in No. 12 in APPX. A, of the An. Rep. for 1916-17, H. Krishnasāstri wrongly suggested to read it 'हामनिगोश'.

१७. मो [2] न(ता)म पूर्व पश्चिमेन मोदर(?) वृ -

१८. क्षाश्वथवृक्ष [3] सीमा [1] दक्षिणेन [स]ः -

3rd plate ; 1st side.

१९. स(सी)मा [1] ततो मातापित्र(त्रो)रात्मनश्च(पु)ण्या -

२०. भिवृद्धये भारद्वाजस गोत्राय वाज -

२१. सनेयश्च(च)रण ब्राह्मण गोविन्द्रशर्मणे

२२. सम्प्रदत्तः(त्तः) [1] भविष्यतश्च द्वा(रा)ज्ञो विज्ञे(ज्ञा)

२३. पयामि । माभूद् फकशङ्का व[ः]प -

२४. रदते(त्ते)ति पार्थिवा[ः] [1] स्वदत्ता[त्] फल मानन्त्य[']

२५. परदत्तानुपाल[नम्] [1] उत्कीर्ण['] पद्मचन्द्र(न्द्रे)णा [1]]

2 The learned editor reads 'वटग्राम'. But the letter ट may be read as त्त which is found in line 25 in उत्कीर्ण. So, I read it as वत्तग्रामो (S. N. P.)

3. The editor suggests to read मोदकी वृक्षाश्वथ. But it appears as 'मोदर वृक्षाश्वथ'.

NOTES

In 1917 the late Tarini charana Ratha, B. A. of Ganjam discovered this set of copper plate inscription from the possession of an Oriya Brahmana of Dhanantara village in the ex-zamindari of Seragada of Ganjam district. It is learnt that the plates were found while digging earth from the backyard of his (Brahmana's) house. Late Tarini charana Ratha, B. A., edited the grant in *E. I.* XV, pp. 275-8 ff.

The plates are three in number, each measuring about $6" \times 3\frac{1}{4}"$. They are attached to a ring containing the royal seal, the emblems on which have been defaced.

The translation of the text as given by T. Ratha runs as follows :—

(Ll. 1-15) : — Hail ! The glorious Sāmantavarman, who has acquired a store of virtue by the worship of the lotus feet of the divine lord Gokarṇeśvara, the Almighty, who is the master of the animate and the inanimate, who wears the crest-ornament of the half-moon, who is the cause of existence, genesis and destruction, and who resides on the summit of the Mahendra mountain;— he, a moon in the sky, namely, the noble Gaṅgā race; possessing the over-lordship of the entire Svetaḥ (country), won by the strength of his own arms; endeared to all his vassals by the pre-eminence of his three-fold powers; a great devotee of Maheśvara (Śiva); and meditator upon the feet of his father and mother; being well, commands from the victorious residence of Svetaḥ, the administrative officers together with the accountants in the Hāmanibhoga Vīshaya (Province) thus :—

(Ll. 15- 2) :— ‘Be it known to you that (the village) Vāṭi-grāma, belonging to this province, within the boundaries of the *modakī* tree and the peepul tree on the east and west and of the tank on the south, is given to Govindaśarman, a Brāhmaṇa of the Bhāadvāja gotra and of the Vājasaneyā charana, for the increase of the merit of my father, mother and self.

(Ll. 22-25) :— And I beseech future kings (thus). “O Kings ! Have no doubt of reward on the ground that it is another’s gift. The maintenance of another’s grants has a far greater reward than one’s own gift.”

(Ll. 25) : Incised by Padmachandra.

No. 66

Pherava grant of Samantavarma

(Samvat 185)

1. Donor - - - Sāmantavarmā
2. Title - - - *Paramamahēśvara; Sakala Kalingadhipati, Maharaja.*
3. Place of issue - - - Svetaka
4. Date - - - Samvat 185, Kārttika, the 30th day.
5. Officers - - - ?
6. Topography - - - (1) Lohaśṛṅgāra Vishaya (Dt.)
(2) Pherava-grāma (village)
(3) Aśvatthachheda (village)
(4) Meghāvati (R)
7. Donees - - - (1) Kīrttiśa śarmā and his sons,
(2) Deva Śarmā
(3) Ravi Śarmā
(4) Divākara śarma of Bhāradvāja go'tra and Vājasaneyā
charana.
8. Authority . . . Edited by Sri Somasekhara Sarma in *The Bharati*
(Telugu monthly) Madras, Vol. XIV, pt i, p. 223. and
J. O. R. Vol. XI pt. i. p. 55. Recedited by Dr. R. C.
Majumdar, of Calcutta, in *E. I.* XXVII, pp. 108-15 ff.
9. Remarks - - - The date, given in this grant seems not to be the
Gaṅga-era as सम्वत् is mentioned in it as in the
Bhauṃa-Kara grants. The Bhauma Samvat was started
in 736-7 A.D. I think, this grant belongs to 921-2 A.D.

TEXT

1st plate ; 2nd side

१. ॐ स्वस्ति [॥] विजय श्वेतका [१] विष्टानाङ्गवत श्वराचरगुरोर(?) सक -
२. ल शशाङ्क शैखर धरस्य स्थित्युत्पत्ति प्रलयहेतोर्महेन्द्राच -
३. ल शिखर निवासिनः श्रीगोकर्णर [२] स्वामिनश्चरण कमलारा -
४. धनादवाप्त पुण्यनिचयौ गाङ्गामलकुलाम्बर(रे)न्दु म्वमुज व -
५. ल परावक्रमावक्रान्त कलिङ्गाधिराज्यः शक्तिव्रथ प्रकर्षानुगञ्जिताशे -
६. व सामन्तः परममाहेश्वरो मातापितृ पादानुध्यात म्स -

2nd plate ; 1st side

७. कलकलिङ्गाधिपति र्महाराजः श्रीसामन्तवर्म(र्म) कुशली [१] लोहशृ -
८. द्वार विषय सम्बद्ध ग्रामोय वा निवासि जनपदं समाम्ना -
९. पथति विदितमस्तु भवता['] यथायं ग्रामो श्वत्थच्छेद सहि -
१०. त स्सर्व्वकरभारानपहूय भारद्वाजसगोत्र बाजसनेय कीर्त्तीश -
११. शर्मणे तत्पुत्र देवशर्म रविशर्म दिवाकरशर्मेश्च चतुर्भ्यो [३] ब्राह्मणा-
१२. प्रेभ्य स्सलिलधारा पूर्व्वमाचन्द्राकर्ककाल प्रतिष्ठ मग्रहारं कृत्वा मा :

2nd plate ; 2nd side.

१४. तापित्वोरात्मनश्च पुण्याभिवृद्धये सम्प्र[द]त्तोस्य च ग्रामस्य सि(सी)मालिङ्गा
१४. ति भवन्ति [१] पूर्व्वेण शुष्कनदी [१] दक्षिणेन सम्बैद्य[१] पश्चिमेन सरिण्मेघाव-
१५. ती [१] उत्तरेण कोद्रवखाली [१] दक्षिणेन तत्ता [१] पूर्व्वोत्तरेण यावत् पूर्व्वतः
१६. विदित्वैवं नकेनचित् स्वल्पाब्द्या बाधा कार्या [१] भविष्यतश्च राज्ञ(ज्ञा)प्रति -
१७. बोधयति [१] धर्मकक्रम विक्रमेण नावाप्यमही मनुशासद्विरयं
१८. दानधर्मोनुपालनीयः [१] व्यासगीताश्राव्य श्लोका भवन्ति [१] बहुभि र्व्व -

1 The learned editor had wrongly read as 'श्वेतक' for 'श्वेतक'
(S.N.R.)

2 Read श्रीगोकर्ण

3 Read शर्मभ्यश्चतुर्भ्यो

3rd plate; 1st side

१६. सुधादत्ता राजभिस्सगरादिभिः [१] यस्य यस्य यदा भूमिस्तस्य तस्य
 २०. तदा फलं ॥ स्वदत्तां परदत्ताम्वा यत्नद्रक्ष युधिष्ठिर [१] महीम(म्म)हिमतां श्रेष्ठ
 २१. दानाच्छ्रेयोनु पालनं ॥ षष्ठि['] वर्षं सहस्राणि स्वर्गं मोदति भूमिदः [१] आक्षे-
 २२. प्ता चानुनन्ता च तान्येव नरके वसेत् ॥ माभूद् फलशङ्कावः प-
 २३. रदत्तेति पार्थिववाः[१] स्वदानात्फलमानन्त्य['] परदानानुपालनं(ने) ॥
 २४. कायोनिन्यो स्थिराभोगा जीवितं क्षणभङ्गूर [१] इति सञ्चिन्त्य नृपते[ः] कुरु
 धर्मो(र्मा)नुशासन[म] ॥

2nd plate ; 2nd side

२५. सम्बत् १००. ८०. [४] ५ कार्तिक दिन ३०.

4 Dr. Chhabra remarks that the middle symbol "answers neither to 8 nor to 80, as a comparison of it with known symbols of these numerals will prove" (*E.I.* XXIV, P. 132).

NOTES

This set of copper plate inscription was discovered from the village of Chidivalasa in the Srikakulam district wherefrom No. 42 was found. It was brought out while digging the earth. M. Somasekhara Sarma edited the inscription in the Journal of Oriental Research, Vol. XI, p. 50 and Dr. R. C. Majumdar re-edited it in E. I. XXVII, pp. 108-15 ff.

The plates are three in number each measuring 5.8" × 2.2".

The donor is Sāmantavarmā, who was the king of Svetaka and not of Kaliāganagara near which lies Chidivalasa where the plates were discovered. It is, therefore, presumed that the plates were removed from Svetaka to Kaliāganagara some time after the grant was issued.

The kings of Svetaka ruled a portion of Kaliāga that extended towards the north of the Mahendra mountain. Some of the kings of that line used the title of Rānaka indicating their subordinate position. It is learnt that the Bhouma-Kara kings of Toshali and Kongoda whose territory touched the borders of Svetaka, were using the titles of overlordship. In their inscriptions and in the grants of some of their subordinate kings namely, the Bhanjas the Nalas, the Nandodbhavas, the Tuṅgas and the Sulkis, we find that an era (Bhouma-era) known as *Samvat* was used. According to our calculation, it was started in 736-7 A. D.* when the Bhouma-karas began to rule in Toshali (north and south) including Koṅgoda immediately after the decline of the Sailodbhavas. In the present inscription Sāmantavarman, the king of Svetaka used "Samvat" for naming the era instead of 'Gaṅgavamśa Pravarddhamāna vijayarājya samvatsara', which has been used in the grants of the kings of Kaliāganagara line. Therefore, we can not take the "Samvat 18," of the present grant to correspond with the Gaṅga-era 185 and make Sāmantavarma a contemporary of Devendravarman, son of Guṇārṇava of the Kaliāganagara-line. Devendravarman ruled from Kaliāganagara at least from the Gaṅga-era 183 to 195 (vide Nos. 14-17 above). As such there is no scope for Sāmantavarmā of the Svetaka-line to extend his

* For detailed discussion please refer to O. H. R. J. Vol I. No. 3 pp 208-13 f

territory as far south as Chidivalasa near Srikakulam. I am, therefore, unable to accept the views of Dr. Majumdar who infers that.

“It is probable that Sāmantavarman, taking advantage of the troubles of the Gaṅgas of Kaliṅganagara, founded an independent principality in the northern part of the Ganjam district. This view is supported by the fact that almost all the records of the line of kings founded by him have been found in this region”. We should remember that the Gaṅgas of Kaliṅganagara branch had never yielded to any power at least upto the end of the 4th century of their auspicious and victorious era, which is named as “प्रवर्द्धमान विजयराज्यसम्बद्धर”

Dr. R.C. Majumdar gives the translation of the text as quoted below :—

(Ll 1-8.) Om, Hail, from the victorious city of Schetaka (Svetaka) the illustrious *Mahārāja Sāmantavarmā*, who has acquired a store of religious merit by worshipping the lotus-feet of the illustrious lord Gokarṇeśvara, the master of the animate and the inanimate, who wears the crest ornament of the half-moon, is the source of creation, preservation and destruction, and who resides on the summit of mount Mahendra,— who is the moon in the clear sky, viz the pure family of the Gaṅgas, who has won the supremacy over Kaliṅga by the strength of his own arms, who has the entire circle of the feudatory chiefs attached (to himself) through the excellence of his three-fold powers, who is a devout worshipper of Maheśvara, who has meditated on the feet of his parents, and who is the ruler of the whole of Kaliṅga, being in good health, commands the people concerned in the village of Pherava in the *vishaya* (district) of Lauhaśrīgāra (as follows) :—

(Ll. 9-13). ” Be it known to you that the village, with the (right of) cutting Aśvattha trees, and exempted from all taxes, has been given (by me), for the sake of increasing the religious merit of myself and of my parents, with libations of water, as an *agrahāra*, to last as long as the moon, the sun and the earth, to the four pre-eminent Brahmanas, viz. Kirtīśārman and his sons Devaśārman, Ravi śārman and Divākara śārman of the Bhāradvāja gotra and the Vājasaneyā (charana).

(Ll. 13-15). The boundaries of this village are on the east; the dry (bed of) river running (?) south, on the west, the river Meghāvati; on the north, the Kodrava canal; on the south, the pits, on the north-east, as far as the hill.

(Ll. 15-16) . Knowing this no one should offer the slightest obstacle (to it).''

(Ll. 16-18) . (He also) enjoins upon the future kings that this religious gift should be maintained by those who rule the world after having acquired it by virtue, enterprise and valour.

(Ll. 18-24). There are also the *ślokas* sung by Vyāsa (Here follow five of the customary verses.)

(L. 25) The year, 185, 30th day of *Kārttika*,*

* It is interesting to note here that the Ganga era 185 corresponds, according to my calculation, to $(185 + 626.7 = 811.2)$ A. D. In 812 A. D. the 30th day of Kārttika or Kārttika-pournami fell on the day when Vṛschika-Samkranti started and there was a lunar eclipse on that day, (Vide Swamikannu Pillais *Indian Ephemeris* Vol II, p. 27) Thus it was a highly auspicious occasion for *dānam* to Brahmanas (S. N. R.)

No. 67**Kama Nalinakshapur plates
of
Samantavarman***(Sā nvaṭ 173).*

1. Donor . . . Sāmantavarmān.
2. Title . . . *Paramamāheśvara*.
3. Place of issue . . . Svetakapura
4. Date . . . Samva[t]173, Vibhava, di 20.
5. Officers. . . (1) *Bhogika* Umvaradeva (writer)
(2) *Bhogik*, Padamachandra (engraver)
6. Topography . . . (1) Sāmantabhukti *Vishaya* (Dt.)
(2) Badaribhashṭhi (Village)
7. Donee . . . Nārāyaṇaśarman of Kāśyapa *gotra* and Vājasaneya
śākha
8. Authority . . . Edited by Sri Satyanarayan Rajaguru in *O. H. R. J.*
Vol. VII, No 2, pp. 86-90 ff.
9. Remarks . . . The donor has no title as found in his other grant.
While giving the boundaries of the village granted, it is stated that to the west there is the Dharmarāja-Kāliṅgānāga or Dharmarāja's road to Kāliṅga. As Svetaka is situated by the side of Kengoda, Dharmarāja may be identified with the king of same name of the Sailodbhava family "Nala" is a measure used in that age.

TEXT

1st plate ; 2nd side

१. ॐ स्वस्ति [॥] विजय श्वेतकाधिष्ठानाद्भगवत
२. श्वराचरगुरोर(ः) श(स)कल शशाङ्कशेखरधरस्य स्थि -
३. त्युत्पत्ति प्रलयहेतो म(र्म)हेन्द्रा[चल]शिखर नि -
४. वासिन[ः] श्रीगोकर्णेश्वर स्वामिनश्चरणकमला -
५. राधनोदयेन पुण्यनिचयो गाङ्गामलकुला -
६. म्वरण्य [I] स्वभुजबल पराक्रमा[वा]प्त श्वेतकाधि -

2nd plate ; 1st side.

७. राज्य शत्रु(क्ति)त्रय प्रकर्षानुरञ्जिता[शेष] सामन्त[ः]
८. परम माहेश्वरो मातापितृपादानुध्यातः श्री -
९. सामन्तवर्म्मा कुशली [॥] सामन्तभुवित विष-
१०. ये यथाकाल व्यवहारिणः सक -
११. रण(णा)[न] समाज्ञापयति । ये(ए)तद्विषय
१२. सम(म्ब)द्ध नदरिभट्टि ग्रामो(म)स्य सीमा [I] पू -

2nd plate ; 2nd side.

१३. र्वार्यान्दिशि [2] मोरपाद व्व(वृ)क्ष[ः] [I] दक्षिणेन पा -
१४. लिः(लि) सीमा [I] उत्तरेण पिण्डारावृक्ष सीमा [I] विंश -
१५. ति नलं गत्वा पुनः पश्चिमेन धर्मरा -
१६. ज कालिंगो(ग)मार्गं सीमांत[ः] [I] मातापि -
१७. त्रो(त्रो)रात्मनश्च पुण्याभिवृद्धये बाजस -

1. Read गाङ्गामलकुलाम्वरेन्दु

2. Read पूर्वार्यांदिशि

१८. नेयश्च(च)रणो[३]काश्यपगोत्रा(त्रा)य नाराय -

3rd plate ; 1st side.

१९. शाश्वर्माणाः(णे) सम्प्रदत्तः [॥] पूव्वी(व्वी)पचित संय्या -
 २०. दयोः(यः) म(द्य)धिष्ठेयं । भविष्यतश्च राज्ञो विज्ञा -
 २१. पयामि [१] माभूद् फलशंकावः परदत्ते -
 २२. तिपाथि(थि)वा ॥ यस्य यस्य यदा भूमि -
 २३. त्तस्य तस(स्य) तदा फलं(लम्) ॥ भोगिन खम्भरदेवे -
 २४. न लिखितं उत्कीर्णं(र्णं) भोगिक पद्मचन्द्रेण [॥]
 २५. संव १७३ विभव दि २० [४] [॥]

3. Read वाजसनेयचरणाय

4. After 'संव' the reading is doubtful.

NOTES

Two sets of copper plate inscriptions were discovered in October 1958, at the foot of the Patharpāri hill near the village of Kamā-Nalinākshapur not far from the famous Jaugada in the district of Ganjam. The plates were acquired for the Orissa State Museum on 15-11-1958 and handed over to me by the Superintendent of Archaeology and Museum, Orissa for decipherment.

The present set consists of three plates attached to a ring with a seal on it. The seal is circular in size and the legend on it is not legible. The diameter of the ring is 4". Each plate measures about 6" × 2.8".

The inscription was edited by Sri S.N. Rajaguru in O. H. R. J. Vol. VII, No. 1.

The purport of the grant is as given below : —

Hail ! The illustrious king Sāmantavarman who has acquired a store of virtue by the worship at the feet of Gokarṇasvāmin (god) established on the summit of the Mahendra mountain, who was like the moon in the sky - like race of the Gaṅgas who was a devout worshipper of Maheśvara (śiva) and who was the great meditator at the feet of his parents, commanded from the city of Svetaka stating that the village of Badaribhashṭhi in Sāmanta-bhukhti-Vishaya was granted to Nārāyaṇa śarman of Kāśyapa *gotra* and Vājasaneyacharava. The boundaries of the granted village were as follows :—

In the east the *morapāda* trees; in the south the *Pāli-sīma* (end of the embankment); in the north the end of the *Piṇḍarā* trees; from there crossing a distance of twenty *Nalas* (?) towards the western side there is the State high-way of Kalinga (कलिङ्ग मार्ग) (made by Dharmarāja).

[After this follows a benedictory verse]

This was written by Umvaradeva, the *Bhogika* and engraved by Bhogika Padmachandra (1) in Samvat 173 Vibhaba di. 20

-
1. Padmachandra's name is found in No. 58 above.
 2. Vibhaba is doubtful. Probably it is Kumbha Ba. di. 20. But, the names of solar months were not used in Kalinga in the Mediaeval period. So, it may also be read as भाद्र व. दि. 20.

Supplement

No. 68

Khandipada nuapalli plates of Sri Chharamparaja

1. Name of the Donor - - - Srī Chharamparāja
2. Titles - - - *Paramamāhesvara*; and *Rāja*.
3. Place of issue - - - Vijaya Koṅgoda
4. Date - - -
5. Officers - - - (1) *Dāta*—Srī Svāmichandra
(2) *Lekhaka*—Vira datta
(3) Engraver—Chhanna bhogī
(4) Enshriner—Suvarṇa
6. Topography - - - (1) Khinḍiṅgahāra - Vishaya (D)
(2) Ekakaṭika grāma (V)
7. Donees- - - (1) Srī Svāmichandra
(2) Dikshita Durgasvāmi
(3) Bhaṭṭisvāmi
(4) Dvītiya Bhaṭṭisvāmi
(5) Tṛtiya Bhaṭṭisvāmi
(6) Nāmachandrasvāmi
(7) Svāmichandra svāmi of Gautama *gotra* and Vahrcha śākhā.
8. Authority . . . To be edited by me.

9. Remarks - - - The plates were discovered in the same locality where from Nos. 21, 34 and 40 in *The Inscriptions of Orissa*. Volume. I, Pt. II were found. It is the earliest inscription where Kāṅgoda is mentioned. This inscription should have gone to Vol. I, Pt II. But, as the plates were given to me in July, 1960, when the present volume was in the press, I preferred to include it here as a supplement.

TEXT

1st plate ; 2nd side

१. ॐ स्वस्ति [॥] [श्री] कप(पो)ल कुमुदाकरः] शशिकला.....ब -
२. रम्फुरद्वुजंग भोगरत्न विकचारविन्दनेत्र]जटाम -
३.गम प्ररुढ तरशौर्यः रालंकृत त्रिलोचन लो[केश्वरश्च] -
४. श[] तुवःसदा म[]गलः ॥ विजय कोङ्गोदाद्गव[ती]
५. [गि]रिजा नयन स्फुरित शिबिशिखानलमसे(शे)श(प)
६. संतप्त जाह्नवी विमल सलिल भगित कपोल
७. विपुल कूहरलीलायमान विविधरवति मुल
८. वाताद्ध विक्षिप्त निपतद्वनिमण्डल सलिल शि -
९.पतन समय चिटर सकल [सुरासुर]

2nd plate ; 1st side.

१०. किन्नर गन्धर्व महोरगनमित बहुजन्मान्तरोपार्जि -
११. त दुरितहर हरचरणकमलानुध्यातः परममाहेश्वर
१२. समाकृष्ट निशित खड्ग विमल किरणलु रितांसुपीठनि[स]
१३. [त्व] वलवदरिगण स्वभुजबलोपार्जित भूमण्डल राज -
१४. शब्दः श्रीछरम्पराजः कुशली [॥] अस्मद्भूमण्डल श्री -
१५. सामन्त महासामन्त महाराज राजनक राजपुत्र दण्ड -
१६. नायक कुमारामात्योपारिक तदायुक्ताका वर्तमान भवि -
१७. प्यतो व्यवहारिणः सकरणान्यथार्हं [सर्वान्या(ना)दिशयति]

2nd plate ; 2nd side

१८. विदितमस्तु भवता खिण्डिङ्गहार विषय सम्बद्ध
१९. एककटिक ग्रामोस्माभिः अकरी क(कृ) त्य बह्वच गौत -
२०. मगोत्राय श्रीस्वामिचन्द्र १ दीक्षित दुर्गस्वामि, २
२१. भट्टिस्वामि १ द्वितीय भट्टिस्वामि १ तृति(ती)य भट्टिस्वामि

२२. नासचन्द्रस्वामिः स्वामित्तन्द्रस्वामिभ्योः ब्राह्मणेभ्यो
 २३. मातापित्रोरात्मनश्च पुण्याभिवृद्धये सलिल [धारा] -
 २४. पुरस्सरेण विधिना प्रतिपादित तथे(थै)वतेपा[] आ -
 २५. चन्द्रार्कल्लिति समकालं भुञ्जानानां धर्मगौरवाच्च

3rd plate; 1st side

२६. द.....ते वर्तितव्यः [॥ उक्तं च मानवेधर्मं [बहु -
 २७. भि]र्व्यसुधादत्ता राजभिः सगरादिभिः [।] यस्य ऋस्य यदा भू -
 २८. [मिः] तस्य तस्य तदा फलं ॥ स्वदत्ता[] परदत्ताम्वा [यो इ -
 २९. रे]त वसुन्धरं [।] स विष्टायां कृमिभूर्त्वा पितृभिः
 ३०. सहपच्यते ॥ दूतः श्रीस्वामिचन्द्रोत्त्रः [वारदत्त
 ३१. सुलेखकः [।] ग्ननकश्छत्रभोगी च सुवर्णख्य[श्च]
 ३२. लांछकं ।

NOTES

In the month of June, 1959 one Sri Gauranga Pradhana of Khandipada Nuapalli, in Khallikota taluk of Ganjam district found a set of copperplate inscription from under the earth while digging a field near the above village. He kept the plates for about one year with him. Then, on the 19th June, 1960, his father Sri Satrugna Pradhana of the same village brought the plates to my office at the State Museum, Orissa, Bhubaneswar, for decipherment. At my request he presented the plates free of cost to the State Museum, Bhubaneswar, but requested me to supply him information recorded in the plates, as people of Khandipadara Nuapalli and its surrounding villages are eager to know the content of the inscription. Therefore. I am now publishing the text here to avoid delay.

The set consists of three plates, each measuring about $5\frac{1}{2}$ " by $2\frac{1}{2}$ ". The plates are tied over by a copper ring on which we find the emblem of a *nandi*. The seal is oval shaped. The circumference of the ring is about $10\frac{1}{2}$ ".

The inscription is not dated. From palaeographical point of view, I put it in the last part of the 6th and the first part of the 7th century A.D. Because, the scripts used here resemble those found in the dated Sumandala plates of Dharmarāja (1) of the time of Śrī Pṛthivī-Vigraha of Gupta - era 250 (A. D. 570) and Ganjam plates of Mādhavarāja (2) of Gupta-era 300 (620 A. D.)

The record begins with the praise of Trilochana Siva whose head is decorated with the flowers like *Kamala* (lotus) and *Kumuda* (Lily), whose matted hair is decorated with the shining gems of the serpent tied on it which appear like the sun and the moon.

Ll. 3-4 Let Trilochana, who is the Lokeśvara (lord of the universe) and from whom the great prowess is achieved, grant perpetual prosperity.

1. O. H. R. J., Vol. I, pp. 66-69, E.I. XXVIII. pp. 79-58 ff.

2. E. I. VI. pp. 143 6 ff.

Ll. 1-14 From (the city of) Vijaya-Koṅgoda, the king Śrī bhāraamparāja, who acquired the title of 'Rāja' by the valour and strength of his own arms, who plundered the strength and solidness of (his) enemies, who is established on his (own seat) that is brightened with the brilliance of (his) sword, held in his hands, who is a devout worshipper of Maheśvara (*Parama-māheśvara*) who bows at the feet of Hara (Śiva), which is capable of banishing the sins acquired through accumulation of several lives by re-birth and which is worshipped by the Suras, the Asuras, the Kinnaras, the Gandharvas (and) the Mahoragas; whose (Hara's) cheeks (*kapala*) is warmed by the great flame arising from the eyes of Girijā (Pārvati) and cooled by dripping water of the Gangā and by whose (dance) while spreading the arms holding Triśula on all sides (for Tāṇḍava) the wind blows so swiftly that the whole world shakes as if deluge would occur by fall of the earth below.(3)

11. 14-26 :— " Let it be known to you all, the Śrī Sāmanta Mahāsāmanta, Mahārāja, Rājanaka, Rājaputra, Daṇḍanāyaka, Kumāra, Amātya, Uparika, Ayuktaka (and) the present and future Vyavahārins (the State-officials) including the Karanas, that in our Khirḍingahara *Vishaya* (district) we grant the village of Ekakaṭṭika, free of assessment, to the Brahmanas named Śrī Svāmichandra, Dikshita Durggasvāmi, Bhatti svami, the second Bhattisvāmi, the third Bhattisvāmi, Nāma-chandrasvāmi, Svāmichandrasvāmi, who belong to Bahṛchasa śākha (and also belong to) Gautamasa *gotra*. This religious grant is made for the merit of our parents and our self by libation of water, (and) according to the old practise. Having known this none should cause any hindrance to it. Let the grant (of our) exist as long as the sun, the moon and the earth would endure.

(Ll. 26-30) :— Two verses from the Mānava-dharmaśāstra are quoted here.

(Ll 20-32) :— The document is written by Vīradatta; engraved by Chhannabhogī and enshrined by Suvarṇa. The *dātaka* (who issued the king's order) is Śrī Svāmichandra.

3. Some passages of this para are not actually translated due to doubtful reading.

The name of the donor *Srī Chharamparāja* of *Koṅgoda* is not known hitherto. As many as sixteen copper plate inscriptions have been found (mostly in Ganjam) where the name of *Koṅgoda* is mentioned. (3) These records belong to the dynasty of the *Sailodbhavas*. Some of these records give a genealogical table of the *Sailodbhava*-kings of *Koṅgoda*. From their *praśasti* verses we learn that the *Sailodbhavas* ruled in *Koṅgoda*, starting from *Mādhavarāja*, who was at first as a subordinate king under *Saśāṅka*, and whose Ganjam grant is dated Gupta year 300 or A.D. 620. Hence, it is quite probable that *Chharamparāja* was a king of *Koṅgoda* prior to *Mādhavarāja* of 620 A.D.

HISTORICAL NOTES

The extent of Kalinga is not known in the times of Aśoka and Khāravela. But during the invasion of Mahārāja Samudragupta in or about the middle of the 4th century A. D., there was not a kingdom like Kalinga. It was, for some unknown reasons, divided into several small principalities, namely Kurāla, Pishṭhapura, Giri-Koshṭhūraka, Eraṇḍapalli, Avamukta, Pālākka, Devarāshṭra, Kusthalapura etc. Hence it was not very difficult for a powerful Gupta monarch to defeat the kings of the above small states.

After Samudragupta, Mahārāja Umavarman of the Māṭhara dynasty seems to have integrated the portions of dismembered Kalinga and assumed the title of *Kaliṅgādhipati*. After him, his successors could manage to expand the same by creating a bigger state, when they used the title of *Sakala-Kaliṅgādhipati* instead of *Kaliṅgādhipati*. I have discussed this topic in details in the first volume, part ii, pp. 58-63, in 'THE INSCRIPTIONS OF ORISSA.' So, there is no necessity of repeating the same here.

The Māṭhara rule in Kalinga came to an end some time in the 6th century A. D., when another family called Srī-Rāma-kāśyapa (1) captured the southern portion of Kalinga and established its capital at Pishṭhapura near the river Godāvāri. (2) They seem to have advanced towards the northern parts of Kalinga, and reached Birañjā-nagara, on the banks of the river Vaitaraṇī at Jajapur, in the Cuttack [district. A king of this family named Pṛthivī Mahārāja issued a grant to some Brahmanas while he was camping near Birañjanagara ¹(Birañjā-kshetra). (3) Another inscription of the same king (Pṛthivī Mahārāja) was discovered from Tandivada in Srikakulam district. His capital was at Pishṭhapura.

1 According to R.S. Panchamukhi, the name of the family is Durjaya Vide *E.I.* XXIII, pp. 88 ff.)

2 *Ins. Or.* Vol. I, Pt. ii, pp. 43-53 ff; *E.I.* XXIII, pp. 88-99 ff.

3 *Ins. Or.* Vol. I, Pt. ii, pp. 54-6 ff.

Although the *Srī-Rāmakāśyapas* were mainly responsible for expulsion of the *Mātharas* from *Kaliṅga*, they themselves could not use the glorious title of *Kaliṅgādhipati* or *Sakala-Kaliṅgādhipati* like the *Mātharas*. Most probably, before they could strongly establish their rule in *Kaliṅga* they were over-powered by the *Vigrahas*, who, it is believed, invaded from the north-eastern quarters as representatives of the Imperial-Guptas.

The only known governor among the *Vigrahas* who ruled the *Kaliṅga-rāshṭra* is *Prṭhivī-vigraha*. His name is mentioned in the *Sumandala* plates of *Mahārāja Dharmarāja* of the Gupta-era 250 or 570 A.D. (4) The epithets used in the *Sumandala* plates for *Prṭhivī-vigraha* is apparently the same as those used for *Mahārājādhirāja Saśāṅka* in the *Ganjam* plates of *Mādhavarāja* of the *Sailodbhava* dynasty. (5) So, it is believed that *Prṭhivī-vigraha*, who was a Governor of *Kaliṅga* under the *Guptas* and the over-lord of *Dharmarāja*, was an ancestor or predecessor of *Mahārājādhirāja Saśāṅka*, the over-lord of *Mādhavarāja* of *Ganjam* plates of Gupta-era 300 or 620 A.D. From literature we understand that *Saśāṅka* was killed by *Mahārāja Harshavardhana* of *Thaneswar*. After *Saśāṅka*, his subordinate, *Mādhavarāja* of the *Sailodbhava* dynasty of *Koṅgoda-Maṇḍala* declared himself as the lord of *Sakala-Kaliṅga* in his *Khurda*-plates. (6) But, in his subsequent grants he never used for a second time the glorious title of *Sakala Kaliṅgādhipati*. It proves that some time after 620 A.D. and before 646-7 A.D. (i.e. when the *Gaṅgas* became the rulers of *Trikaliṅga* and used the family era of their own), *Mādhavarāja* discontinued the title of *Sakala-Kaliṅgādhipati* from his *prāsasti*. Therefore, in *Buguda* plates he used a new type of *Vamsaprasasti*, written in *ślokas*, which his successors repeated in each of their grants.

Now, let us consider about the political situation in which the *Gaṅgas* got supremacy in *Kaliṅga*. From *Aihole* inscription of *Pulakeśin II* of the *Chālukyan* family of *Badami* we learn that *Pulakeśin* smashed

4 *O.H.R.J.* Vol. I, pp. 66-9 ff; *E.I.* XXVIII, pp. 79-85; *Ins. Or.* vol. I, Pt. ii, pp. 113-6 ff.

5 *E.I.* VI, pp. 143-6 ff; *Ins. Or.* Vol. I, Pt. ii, pp. 157.

6 *J.A.S.B.* vol. LXXIII. (1904), Pt. i, pp. 282-6 ff; *Ins. Or.* vol. I, Pt. ii, pp. 162-5 ff.

7 *E.*, III, pp. 41-50 ff. ; *ibid* vii, pp. 100-2; *Ins. Or.* vol. I, Pt. ii, pp. 166-72 ff.

the kingdom of Sakala-Kaliṅga. (8) The correct reading of the passage in the *Aihole-praśasti* is quoted below :—

“ अभवन्नुपजातभीतिलिङ्गा
यदनीकेन सकलाकलिङ्गा[ः] ॥ ”

There was a fight between Harshavardhana and Saśaṅka on one side, and Harshavardhana and Pulakeśin on the other. The result was that Saśaṅka was killed and Mādhavarāja (Sailodbhava) of Kēṅgoda (northern portion of Kaliṅga) suddenly declared himself as the overlord of Sakala-Kaliṅga.

But, he could not retain the same status after the invasion of Pulakeśin II, who captured Vengi and Paishṭhapura long before his invasion commenced in Sakala-Kaliṅga. Dr. Fleet suggests that “probably during the campaign which included the conquest of Pithapuram and which must have taken place at this time (*i. e.* A. D. 616 or 617), the Vengi country was made a part of Chālukya-dominion; and the reference to the Pallava immediately after the mention of Pishṭhapura, has been understood as indicating that it was from their possession that Vengi was taken” (8) With whom Pulakeśin had to fight in Sakala-Kaliṅga is quite apparant. It must be the Sailodbhava king Mādhavarāja who at that time used the glorions title of *Sakala-Kaliṅgādhipati*. After this, the Eastern Chālukya king Kubja-Vishnavardhana I, brother of Pulakeśin, became the king of Vengi; and the first Gaṅga-king assumed the title of *Trikaliṅgādhipati*. Accordingly, the country of Sakala-Kaliṅga (or the greater-Kaliṅga) was divided among the Eastern-Chālukyas and the Gaṅgas in or about the first quarter of the 7th century A.D.

8 Dr. Kielhorn reads as follows :—

“ अभवन्नुपजातभ तिलिङ्गा
यदनीकेन सको[स]लाकलिङ्गा[ः] ” (*Vile EI.* VI, pp. 4)

The verse is written in *Arya-vṛtta*. So, Kielhorn intended to correct the verse by adding a letter ‘स’ in it and making the meaning different from the original.

9. *I.A.* Vol. XX, pp. 94 ff.

The title of *Trikaliṅgādhipati* was used by Indravarman I and Śāmantavarman in the Gaṅga-era 39 and 64 respectively, (10) Because, they were not rulers of Sakala Kalinga, which roughly extended from the Mahānadi in the north upto the Godāvarī in the south. According to Aihole inscription, Pulakesin II claims that he smashed Pishṭhapur. The passage runs as follows : —

“पिष्ठं पिष्ठपुर येन”

After him, his brother Vishnuvardhan I occupied Veṅgi and issued a grant from Pishṭhapura (11) to some Brahmanas in the village of Kumulura in Pālaki-*Vishya*. Since the plates were discovered from Sarvasiddhi-tauk of Visakhapatna district, we may identify Pālaki with the village of Polāki, near Srikakulam. The grant was issued in the first half of the 7th century A D. It is, therefore, proved that the E. Chālukyas captured the bigger portion of Kalinga as far north as the river Nāgāvali in the Srikakulam district.

At the same time the Gaṅgas were living in Trikaliṅga. We are not aware of the extent of Trikaliṅga. But, from a palm-leaf manuscript entitled the *Brahmaṇḍa-Purāṇa*, (now preserved in the Manuscripts Library of the Orissa Museum, Bhubaneswar), we get the following verse regarding the boundaries of Trikaliṅga :—

“रुषिकुल्यां समासाद्य यावत्तञ्जावती नदी ।
कलिङ्गदेशं प्रख्यातो देशानां गर्हितस्तदा ॥
तञ्जावतीं समासाद्य यावत्तद्वेदवती नदी ।
त्रिकलिङ्गेति विख्यातो”*

The river Jhañjavati flows in the district of Kurapta. But, the Vedavati river, which is now known as Hagari, comes from the Baba-Budan hills in Mysore and flows through the districts of Chitaldoorg and Bellari in South India (12). Therefore, we cannot take these rivers as the boundaries of Trikaliṅga. From the records of the Svetaka-

10. See Nos 2 and 3 above.

11. Timmapuram plates of Vishnuvardhana I, *alias* Vishamasiddhi, (Vide E. I. IX, pp. 317 ff.)

* The last eight letters are gone from the palm-leaf M S.

12. *The Imperial Gazetteer of India*, Vol. XIII, pp. 5 ff.

Gaṅgas we find a queen's name as Trikaṇḍa-Mahādevi. (13) Thus, it is proved that Trikaṇḍa was a separate state in the time of Jayavarṇadeva in whose grant Trikaṇḍa-Mahādevi appears as the enshriner. This grant was issued in Samvat 100, which may be taken as the Bhūma-Samvat corresponding to $736 + 100 = 836$ A.D. Sri G. Ramadas, however, suggests that Trikaṇḍa, was derived from the word Tir-Kaṇḍa, which, according to South-Indian languages, denotes high-lands of Kaṇḍa or hilly tracts of Kaṇḍa. Actually we meet the name of Gīrī-Kaṇḍa in No. 52 above. If, in the subsequent period, Gīrī-Kaṇḍa was transformed into Trikaṇḍa then we should have to accept the interpretation of Sri Ramadas. Any way, it is quite certain that the Gaṅgas ruled the country of Trikaṇḍa at least upto the time of Sāmata-varṇa of G.E. 64 or 690 A.D. and the title of *Trikaṇḍādhipati* is less glorious than that of *Sakalakalṇḍādhipati*.

Now, let us consider about the position of the E. Chālukyas who captured the Godāvari-regions, the southern portion of Kaṇḍa. We have already stated that the Chalukyan king Viṣṇuvardhana I, brother of Pulakeśin II, captured the southern half of Kaṇḍa as far north as the river Nāgāvali. It is known from the Timmapuram plates of Viṣṇuvardhan, who granted a village from his capital at Piṣṭhapura. Under the circumstances the Gaṅgas of Trikaṇḍa should have tried to get back the entire Southern area of Kaṇḍa in to their possession. Indeed, it happened so in the time of Indravarman I.

Except the Timmapuram plates, no other Chālukyan charter was ever issued from the city of Piṣṭhapura. It proves that the Godāvari-region was not a part of Veṅgi after Viṣṇuvardhana I, i.e. the middle of the 7th century. Most probably the Gaṅgas of Kaṇḍa were able to push back the Eastern-Chālukyas to the south, beyond the Godāvari. In this connection we may cite a passage from Godāvari-plates of Prthivīmūla, where mention is made regarding a bitter fight between two kings, bearing the same name as Indra. One of them is called Adhirāja-Indra and the other's name is Indra-Bhūṭāraka. Therefore, the author of the charter has allegorically expressed about the

13 See No. 53 above.

territories in which they ruled. One of them is stated to have mounted on an elephant named Supratika, a Diggaja of the 'north-eastern quarter and the other seated on Kumuda, another Dig-gaja of the south-western quarter. They fought in a battle-field where the Indra on Kumuda was killed by the Indra on Supratika. The relevant passage is quoted below :—

चातुर्दन्त संग्रामविजयस्य मितवर्मणः प्रियतनयेन सरभसमिन्द्रभट्टारक
ममुत्पाटनाभिलाप समुदित प्रमुदिताशेष नृपतिकृत तुमुल समराधिरुढ सुप्रती-
वानेक पाभिमुखसमद कुमुद द्वरदनिपातनाधिगत भुवनतल विपुल विशुद्ध यशसा
श्रीमदिन्द्राधिराजेन(14)

While editing the Godāvari plates of Prthivīmūl, Dr. Fleet interpreted the above passage as follows :—

“ The Adhirāja-Indra, at whose request the grant was made, is mentioned as having fought in company with other chiefs who united to over-throw a certain Indrabhaṭṭāraka. Taking into consideration the locality from which this grant comes, and its approximate period as indicated by the palaeographical standard of the characters and the use of the numerical symbols of the date, there can be no doubt that this Indrabhaṭṭāraka is the Eastern-Chālukya of that name, the younger brother of Jayasimha (śś. 579 or 582), and the father of Vishnūvardhana II (śś. 579 to 586, or śś. 82 to 591). All the grants of the dynasty, published and un-published, that have come to my notice, mention Indrabhaṭṭāraka as not having reigned. The figurative expression, that the Adhirāja-Indra mounted upon the elephant Supratika of the N. E. quarter, overthrew the elephant Kumuda of the S.W. or the Southern quarter, shows that the attack upon the Eastern-Chālukyas was made from the North-East of their kingdom Veāgi. It is probable that the Adhirāja-Indra is identical with the Gāṅga-Mahārāja Indravarman....”

Pegarding the identification of Indrabhaṭṭārakavarman there is divergence of opinion. According to some scholars, he is the Indrabhaṭṭāraka of the Vishnukundin family of Veāgi. Dr. J. Dubreuil says that he is Indrabhaṭṭārakavarman, son of Vikram-

endravarman of the Vishnukundin family. (15) Dr. Kielhorn accepts this view. (16) Prof. R. Subbarao correctly identifies the second Indravarman or Adhirāja-Indra, (the winner) with Indravarman of *G.E.* 39 (Vide No. 2 above). But, for his rival Indra he looks upon Indrabhattāraka of Vishnukundin family. (17) It is due to my friend Subbarao's own theory regarding the starting point of the Gaṅga-era, which he fixes at the last part of the 5th century A. D. Sri M. Somasekhara Sarma, however, points out that "the identification of the Indradhirāja with Indravarman *alias* Rājasinha of Kalinga is utterly baseless and untenable." (18)

All these assumptions, relating to the identification of both the Indras, mentioned in Golavari plate, seem to have been based on the highly distorted point relating to the commencement of the Gaṅga-era. Now, because the theory which stands on the belief that the Gaṅga-era was started in or about 498 A.D., is to be revised as per Appendix I, I am to accept the original view of Dr. Fleet regarding the identification of Indrabhattārakavarman with the Indrabhattāraka of the Vishnukundin family who was killed by Indravarman I of Kalinga

The following *prāśasti* of Indravarman, the *Trikalingādhipati*, tempts me to take him as the winner in the above battle :—

“अनेक चातुर्दन्त समरविजय विमल विकोशनित्रिशयारासमाक्रान्त
सकल सामन्त नृपति मण्डलाधिपति मकुट निहितरुचिर पद्मराग प्रभाप्रसेक परि-
स्पङ्ग पिङ्गाङ्गीकृतचरणयुगलः । अतुलवलसमुदयावाप्तविपुल विभव.....”

This grant of Indravarman was issued in *GE.* 39 or A.D. 665-6 (vide No. 2 above). This is the precise time when Indrabhattāraka's son Vishnuvardhana II was the king of Veṅgi. A few years later the memorable battle between Indrabhattāraka and Indravarman must have taken place; because the Chālukyan king Indrabhattāraka died in or about 663 A.D. Then, his son Vishnuvardhana II *alias* Vishamasiddhi

15 *Ancient History of the Deccan*, pp. 74 and 91 ff.

16 *E.I.* IV, pp. 195 ff

17 *J.A.H.R.S.*, Vol. V, Pt. 3, pp. 299-4 ff.

18 *Ibid.* pp. 171-86 ff.

came to the throne of Veṅgi. According to his Nellore grant, the second regnal year of (Vishnuvardhana II) falls in 4. 586 or 664 A.D. (19)

Although Indravarman I possessed the southern portion of Kalinga, he could not use the glorious title of *Sakalakalingādhipati*. His successor Sāmantavarman, in *G.E.* 64 or A.D. 690, too could not use that glorious title. The reason is quite obvious. It is that the northern parts of Sakala Kalinga was under the Sailodbhavas of Koṅgoda-Manḍala in the reigning periods of Indravarman I and Sāmantavarman.

Mahārāja Hastivarman, whose name occurs after Sāmantavarman, and who issued two charters in *G. E.* 79 and 80 (Vide Nos. 4 and 5 above), used the title of *Sakalakalingādhipati* for first time in the family which was incorporated in Gaṅga the *Viśaṣa* and used by each king of the family in a conventional form. Most probably, he was a contemporary king of Dharmarāja of the Sailodbhava family, whose period has been assigned to about 711 A. D. (20) According to our calculation, Hastivarman issued his grants in A. D. 705-6 and 706-7. As such, we may say that he could manage to subdue the Sailodbhavas of Koṅgoda-Manḍala during the first quarter of the 8th century A. D. After this, he shifted his capital to Kaliṅganagara, on the banks of the river Vamśadhārā near Mukhalingam, in Srikakulam district. The necessity for shifting the capital from Dantapura arose when the northern portion of the kingdom was expanded and a more convenient and central place was required to run the administration smoothly.

Although the Sailodbhavas were crushed to decadence and the northern half of Kalinga had come into the possession of the Gaṅgas, Koṅgoda was not retained in Kalinga any longer. It was again captured by the Bhauma Karas, who came from either Karnatavarna or Assam. The first known king of this family (Bhauma-kara) is Unmattakeśarī. His capital was at Virāñjanagara or Virajā-kshetra (the modern Jajapur in Cuttack district). Most probably, during this conflicting period a collateral branch of the Gaṅgas occupied the country of Svetaka, which extended to the north of the Mahendra mountain. It (Svetaka) formed

19 *I.A.*, Vol. VII pp. 186 and vol. XIII, pp. 320 ff

20. *Ins. Or.* Vol. I, pt. II, Appendix I, after Page 264.

as a buffer state between the kingdoms of Kalinga and Koṅḡoda. The Bhauma-karas seem to have appointed the Svetaka-Gaṅgas as their subordinate chiefs. We will discuss this aspect while writing about the Svetaka-Gaṅgas in the next chapter.

The capital of Kalinga before the Gaṅgas was at Simhapura.⁽²¹⁾ The Gaṅgas did not prefer to have their head-quarters there. So, for the purpose of administration they kept an out-post at Simhapura by appointing a member of the royal family as their subordinate (vide No. 52 above). The Gaṅgas had their capital at Dantapura at the beginning of their rule. Mahārāja Indravarman issued his grant in G.E. 39 from Dantapura. But, in Sāmantavarman's grant the royal seat is called Śrinivāsa. We cannot say whether it refers to Dantapur or Kaliaranagara. Any way, we find that in the Buddhist literature Dantapura is described as an important seat of Buddhism.

In Dāṭha-vamsa (22) it is stated that there was a king in Kalinga called Brahmadatta, who got the tooth-relic from one Kshema. He built a *chaitya* in Kalinga and began to worship it there. His son, Kāśirāja and grand-son, Sunanda continued to worship the sacred tooth of Buddha. The latter's son, Guhaśiva succeeded to the throne after his father. He became a devout worshiper of Buddha. The matter was reported to Pāṇḍu, the then king of Pāṭaliputra. Pāṇḍu grew angry with Guhaśiva and sent a large army under Chetīya to arrest him. But Guhaśiva had willingly gone to Pāṭaliputra to present the Tooth-relic to Pāṇḍu. Then, according to some ill advice of his followers, Pāṇḍu ordered to put the tooth-relic into fire. It could not be accomplished. Then, he asked some Nirgranthas to sink it in the ocean. That too could not be successful. So, Pāṇḍu thought that there was some supernatural powers hidden in it; and so he returned back the tooth-relic to Guhaśiva. Meanwhile, Pāṇḍu defeated a king named Kshīradhāra, where after he gave full liberty to Guhaśiva and allowed him to go back to his own country, Kalinga. Same time after this, a prince of Ujjayainī called Dantakumāra visited Kalinga to worship the tooth-relic. Seeing his deep-

21. For details see *Ins. Or.* Vol. I pt. ii, pp. 59-62.

22. Dāṭha-vamsa, Ch. III and IV.

devotion, Guhaśiva was pleased with him and gave his daughter, Hemamālā, to him in marriage. They lived together happily in Kaliṅga. Meanwhile, some troublesome relatives of Kṣbīradhāra arrived in Kaliṅga to take away the tooth-relic from there. In anticipation of danger Guhaśiva sent the tooth-relic to Ceylon (Laṅkā) through his son-in-law, Dantakumāra and the daughter, Hemamālā; because Mahendrasena, the-then king of Laṅkā was his friend. But, by the time Dantakumāra and Hemamālā reached there, Mahendrasena's son, Sirimegha was the ruler. He accepted the tooth-relic with great reverence and preserved the same in a *chaitya* at Mahāgiri-Vihāra. (23) The tooth-relic was originally worshipped in Kaliṅga at the city of Dantapura.

In the Buddhist literature and *Jātaka-stories* mention is made of Dantapura as a religious and political centre of Kaliṅga. (24)

The following *Jātaka-stories* mention Dantapura :—

1. Kurudharma-Jātaka
2. Chullakaliṅga-Jātaka
3. Kaliṅga-Bodhi-Jātaka

In the Kurudharma-Jātaka the story goes that there was a king named Kaliṅgaraja who lived in Dantapura. Once the country of Kaliṅga suffered from a terrible famine owing to draught. A large number of people assembled at the gate of the royal palace to express their grievances before the king. (25)

We find mention of Dantapura in the Purāṇas of the Hindus. In the *Bhāṇḍavata-Purāṇa* it is stated that a Chedi king named Danta-

23. According to the *Maha-vamsa*, the tooth-relic was taken to Ceylon in the 9th regnal year of the king Sirimegha :—

“ नवमे तसम वस्सं हि दाठाधातुं महेसिनो ।

ब्राह्मणा वाचि आदाय कालिङ्गम्हा इधानयि ॥”

Vide the *Mahavamsa*, by George Turnour, (1825) pp. 241 ff.

24. *The Jatakas*, ed. by Fausboll, Vol. II, pp. 367; *The Mahavastu*, ed. by Senart, vol. III, pp. 361 and *Digha-Nikaya*, vol. II, pp. 167 & 235.

25. *Journal of Pali Text Society* (1884), vol. II, pp. 57, 98 & 100; Vol. III, pp. 2 and *J A.S B*, 1837, pp. 860.

vaktra had his capital at Dantapura.(26) So, Prof. R. Subbarao suggests to identify the modern Dantavaktra-kota near Srikakulam with Dantapura.

In the Mangalur plates of Simhavarmn of the Pallava dynasty there is the mention of a place named Dasanapura, Dr. Burnell suggests that Dasanapura may be identified with Dantapura (27) But, it is not convincing, as Dasanapura is not found in any of the epigraphical records relating to Kaliṅga. G V. Ramamurti suggests that it may be identified with Jayantipura which is mentioned in the *Sthūla puṇyam* of Mukhaliṅga-kshetra But, we get the name of Jayantipura as the capital of the Kadamva-kings of Kaliṅga, (28) who lived under the Gaṅgas as subordinate chiefs. We, therefore, can not take their headquarters as an important residence of the Gaṅgas. In No. 4, however, we find the following passage which states that Devendravarman's *Maṇḍalika* and *Ranaka* Bhīmakheḍi had issued a grant when the Gaṅga king (his over-lord) was living at Dantapura. (29) This grant of Bhīmakheḍi is dated in S. 988 or 1066 A.D. :—

“गङ्गामलकुलतिलक श्रीमहं वेन्द्रवर्मदेवस्य विजयराज्ये शकाब्द
नवशताष्टाशीति सम्वत्सरे दन्तपुरेस्थित[स्य] । तस्य माण्डलिक परममाहेश्वर
कदम्बामलकुलकमलमार्तण्ड समधिगतपञ्चमहाशद्वानेक..... श्रीधर्मखेडि सुत
राणक श्रीभीमखेडि . . .”

A similar expression is found in No. 47 above. (Vide lines 14-17 of the text).

Although, after Hastivarman Kaliṅganagara was made an important head-quarters of the Gaṅgas, Dantapura seems to have not lost her importance. It is proved from Nos. 12, 38, 39, 41, 46 and 47 above where the residence of the king is stated to be at Dantapura or Dantipura.

26. *The Bhagavata-Purana*, X, 78, 1-13, 37. 19, Dikshitar's *Purana- Index*, Vol. II, pp. 71 ff.

27. *E I*, I, pp. 398 ff.

28. Vide Nos. 31 and 35 above.

29. Vide pp. 218, lines 15-20, above.

In some of the inscriptions of Vajrahasta, the grandfather of Choḍagaṅgadeva, we find that he issued some of his grants from Dantapura. Even in S. 967, as per Narsapattam plates, Vajrahasta issued a charter from Dantapura. (30) Therefore, it is believed that the so-called early Gaṅgas of Kaliṅga had been directly related to the latter Gaṅgas of Kalinganagara, in which family Anantavarman Vajrahasta and his son Rājarāja *alias* Devendravarman and his grandson Choḍagaṅga *alias* Anantavarman were born. It may also be said that after Denendravarman of G.E. 397 (Vide No. 45 above) and his son Manujendravarman the senior branch lost its supremacy and another branch of the family came into power by occupying the cities of Kalinganagara and Dantapura.

The Gaṅgas of Kalinganagara introduced, in their grants, a family *Praśasti*, with some minor changes, ever since they started their rule in Kalinga. They also mention an auspicious *era* of their family, continuously for about 400 years. We call it the Gaṅga *era*. According to my calculation, it was started from 626-7 A.D., and probably from the 12th *tithi* of the bright fortnight of Bhādrapada, the day which is popularly known as *Suniā*. I have discussed this problem in Appendix I.

The Gaṅga-rule in Kaliṅga commenced in or about 626-7 A.D., after which they introduced their family-*era*. Regarding the original place of the Gaṅgas, before they came to Kaliṅga, we get no information from the records, embodied in this volume. But, in connection with the W. Gaṅgas of Mysore B. Lewis Rice writes thus.

"According to the inscriptions, the progenitor of Kaliṅga-Gaṅgas was Bhagadatta, between whom and his brother Sṛidatta their father Viṣṇugopa divided his kingdom giving Kaliṅga to the former, and the ancestral kingdom, with the elephant, to the latter." (31)

30. *Ep. Ind.* XI, pp. 149; *Ins. Cr.* vol I, No. i ff.

31. *Ep. Carn.* Vol IX, Intro. pp. 9 ff.

It is interesting to note here that the elephant emblem is used in the Bengalore plates of Devendravarman (see No. 25 above). This emblem was used by the Gaṅgas so long as they were the followers of Jainism. But, in Kalīṅga they adopted Saivism. So, they used the emblem of bull in place of an elephant.

Regarding the migration of the Gaṅgas from Gaṅgavāḍi and Kolāhalapura we get some descriptions in the Korni and Vizagapatam plates of Anantavarma-Choḍagaṅgadeve (1077-1147 A.D.) (32) The following verse is mentioned in these grants :—

“आसीदेक सितातपत्रतिक्त क्षाणीभृदस्यात्मजो
वीरश्रीवनिता स्ययंवृतपति द्वैवस्सकोलाहलम् ।
निर्म्मायोर्ज्जित गङ्गावाङ्गि विषये कोलाहलाक्षं पुरं
यश्छक्रे सुरसदम बीक्षणरस प्रत्यूहमाक्षणां हरे ॥

In the records of the Imperial Gaṅgas of Orissa the same tradition was maintained with a modification of the verse as quoted below :—

“धनकतकसमृद्धो गङ्गावाङ्गिः प्रसिद्धः
सकलविषयभूतः स्वर्गवर्गोप भोग्यः ।
तदधिपतिरथाद्यानन्तवर्म्मा नृपेन्द्रः
समभवदिति रुढी गङ्गनाम्ना तदाद्याः ॥” (33)

These verses prove that the Gaṅgas, who lived in Kalīṅga-nagara, came from Gaṅgavāḍi-*Vishya* where Kolāhalapura was the capital. The W. Gaṅgas had also lived in Gaṅgavāḍi and Ko'āhalapura.

According to B. Lewis Rice, Kolāhalapura is identical with Kolar in the east of Mysore.

32. *J.A.H.R.S.* Vol. I, pp. 113; *I.A.* Vol XVIII, pp. 165 ff.

33. *O.H.R.J.* Vol. V, No. 1, pp. 7 ff.

The name Kolāulāpurapaṭṭana or Kokalāvalapurapaṭṭana is found in Nos. 59, 60 and 63. The epithets of Indravarman of Svetaka, in Nos. 60 and 63, are as follows :— (34)

“ . . . परममाहेश्वरो मातापितृपादानुध्यातो गङ्गामल -
कुलतिलकः श्र नन्दगिरि नाथः कोकलावलपुरपट्टण -
विनिर्गत काम्बल्यवरयथोम महाराजाधिगज परमेश्वर -
परमभट्टारक श्रीइन्द्रवर्मदेव :”

According to P.N. Bhattacharya the titles, namely *Kolaulapura-paṭṭanaka* and *Nandagirinatha* were also adopted by some Western-Chālukyas, as per Kielhorn's *List of South-Indian Inscriptions*, Nos 16 and 170-n. (3) The Western-Gaṅgas have also used the same terms in their records. Therefore, confusion arises relating to the link between the W. Gaṅgas and the E. Gaṅgas. For instance, Dr. H. C. Roy suggests that “from the fact that they (the Gaṅgas of Kalinga) occasionally describe themselves as lords of the city of Kolāhala, it is clear that they considered themselves to be a branch of the Gaṅgas of Mysore. But, the story of their migration and settlement from Kolar to Ganjam and the details of their subsequent history must in the present state of our knowledge remain shrouded in considerable obscurity.” (36)

Nandagiri has been identified with Nandidoorg of Mysore. (37)

In the Allahabad inscription of Samudragupta, however, we find that the Gupta-king reached the Mahendragiri (of Ganjam) after defeating the king Maṇṭarāja of Kurāla. I suggest that Kurāla of this inscription may be identified with the modern town of Kulāḍa in Gumsur taluk of Canjam. (38) If this identification will stand, then we may further say that the name Kolāhapurapaṭṭana is derived from Kurālapurapaṭṭana, the suffix of *pura* for *paṭṭana* being a latter insertion,

34. Nos. 60 and 63 above.

35. *E.I.* XVIII, pp. 359 ff.

36. *Dynastic History of Northern India*, Vol. I, pp. 448-9.

37. *Mysore and Coorg from Inscriptions*, pp. 32. and *Imp. Gaz.* Vol. XVIII p. 359

38. *Ins. Or.* Vol. I, pt. ii, pp. 18-45.

We find some similarity in the phrases used in the *prastāsis* of the W. Gaṅgas of Mysore and the E. Gaṅgas of Kalinga. To illustrate this aspect, I give below the following passages from their records. :—

“स्वस्ति सत्यवाक कोङ्गणिवर्म धर्ममहाराजाधिराज कोलालपुरवश्वर
नन्दगिरिनाथं.....गुट्टियगङ्ग मरसिंहदेवं.....गङ्गवाडि.....”

The above is quoted from the Habbal Inscription of Mārasi-
mhadeva of Mysore (39)

..... गङ्गामलकुलविलक श्री नन्दगिरिनाथः कोकलावलपुरपट्टण
विनिर्गतमहाराजाधिराजश्रीइन्द्रवर्मदेवः... ..”(40)

The above is quoted from the grants of Indravarmadeva of
Svetaka. I have also stated these points while editing two Gaṅga
grants (41)

In the case of the W. Gaṅgas it is stated that they ruled
the country of Gaṅgavādi from Kulāla or Kolāhalapura, while the
Gaṅgas of Kalinga hailed from Kokalāvalapur or Kolāhalapura.
Hence, we are to consider if the Gaṅgas had come from the south.
According to a traditional account of the W. Gaṅgas, they (W. Gaṅgas)
migrated from Ayodhyā. One branch of them lived in Kalinga and the
other branch proceeded to the South (Mysore), as per instructions of
a Jaina-guru, named Simhanandi. In this connection B. Lewis Rice
states :—

“ The origin of the Gaṅgas is derived from Ikshvāku and
traced back to Ayodhyāpura. Under Vishnugupta the seat of Govern-
ment was moved to Abichchhatra, which it is hinted as Vijayapura.”
(42) To this is attributed the separation of the two lines of the

39. E.I. IV, pp. 350 ff.

40. Nos. 69 and 63 above

41. J. B. R. S. vol. XXXV, (1949) Pt. i pp. 6-7 ff.

42. Vijayapura is the name of a town in Kalinga in the time of the
Matharas (4th 5th century A.D) In Anllayaram plates of Ananta-
saktivarmān, the grant was issued from vijayapura (vide E.I. XXVIII,
pp. 175, and *Ins. Or.* vol. I, Pt. ii, p. 13 ff.

Eastern and Western Gaṅgas, those of Kalinga and Mysore, respectively. With the arrival of Daṇḍa and Mādhava in the south, at Gaṅga-Perur, and the establishment of the Gaṅgavādi-kingdom in Mysore aided by Simhanandi, we seem to come to historical events ...” (43)

It is, therefore, not conclusive that the Gaṅgas had come to Kalinga from the south. Now, according to our assumption namely that Kurāla of the time of Samudragupta might subsequently be transformed into Kolahapurapattana, our attention is attracted to the regions of Gumsur taluk in Ganjam district and its adjoining district of Phulbani, (situated in between the countries of Mahākāntāra and the Mahendra-mountain) to identify the same with the kingdom of Kurāla of the 4th century A.D. That was probably the original home-land of the Gaṅgas, who afterwards called it as Trikalīṅga. From the inscriptions of the Somavamśi-kings of Dakṣiṇa Kosala, who ruled the country from Suvarṇapura (the modern Sonpur in Balangir district), we learn that they assumed the title of Trikalīṅgādhipati for a considerable long time. Presumably they could capture the Phulbani and Gumsur area as these were contiguous to their territory.

It is however, curious to note that some Jaina sculptures, bearing the Gupta-style of the 3rd. or 4th century A.D., have been discovered from Phulbani. One of such sculptures (the image of a Tirthaṅkar) is now preserved in the State Museum of Orissa at Bhubaneswar. It is, therefore, quite probable that the Gaṅgas, who followed Jainism worshipped these images in the Gupta-period in that remote hill-tracts of Kalinga. The faith of the Gaṅgas was subsequently changed from Jainism to Saivism in Kalinga, while in Mysore the original faith continued for a considerable long time. The emblem of elephant indicates their religious faith in Jainism. In Kalinga, after they were converted into Saivism, they introduced the figure of a bull in the place of an elephant, although in Bengal plates of Devendravarman (No. 25) we find an elephant. Prof. R. Subba Rao says that “Dr. Fleet identified, while editing the plates of the latter E. Gaṅgas, Gaṅgavādi and Kolahapuram mentioned in their records, with the kingdoms of the same name founded in Mysore by W. Gaṅgas, early in the 3rd century

A.D. and its capital Kuvalālapuram. But, these identifications are wrong'. (14) The reasons given by him in support to his remarks are not as strong as to discard the opinion of Dr. Fleet. Since the Gaṅgas were originally Jains, they never expressed their own *gotra*s. Similarly the Early-Gaṅgas of Kalinga failed to record their *gotra* in their inscriptions. After lapse of several centuries in the times of Vajrahasta and Anantavarma-Chodagaṅgadeva (the 11th century A.D.) it is stated that they belonged to Atreya-*gotra*. No doubt it is a later insertion in the Vamśāvali composed by the praśasti-writers of the latter Gaṅgas. Therefore, there is no wonder that while the W.Gaṅgas were described as belonging to the Kshatriyas of the Ikshvāku-lineage and Kanvayana *gotra*, the E. Gaṅgas were attached to the lunar-race and Atreya *gotra*. This difference in the Vamśa *praśasti* cannot be taken as a guiding factor to make them separate from their parental stock.

The W.Gaṅgas of Mysore seem to have established matrimonial alliance with the Bhauma-Karas of Toshali. According to Dharakota plate of Subhākaradeva, (45) the *Paramasauga'a*, his Queen Tribhubana Mahādevī was the daughter of one Rājamalla, who belonged to the family of Nagodbhava or Gaṅgā, and who was an important figure of the southern quarters. * While editing this plate, I have identified Rājamalla with Rājamalla-Satyavāka of the W. Gaṅga family of Mysore. In this connection I like to point out here that Satyavāka-Rājamalla had distinguished himself in the battle of Remiya and overcame the kings of Vaṅga, Pundra, Magadha, Kosala and Kalinga. (46) Satyavāka-Rājamalla ruled from 870 A.D. (47) Therefore, he is a contemporary king of either Nandavarman of G.E. 221 or his successor, Devendravarman of G.E. 254. Anyway it is quite certain that the G. Gaṅgas established matrimonial and political contact with the Gaṅga kings of Kalinga and the Bhauma-Kara kings of Toshali. It is for this reason a copperplate grant of Devendravarman (vide No. 25) was discovered from Mysore and the elephant emblem was adopted in that inscription.

44. *History of the Eastern Gangas*, pp. 76-7 ff.

* दक्षिणप्रशांतिलक

45. *J.A.H.R.S.*, vol IV, pp. 189-94 ff.

46. *Ep. Cen.* vol XII, *Intro.* pp. 3

47. *The Historical Inscriptions of Southern India*, pp. 347, by R. Sewell and S.K. Chakraverty.

Let us now consider about the Gaṅgas of Kaliṅga who were divided into several branches and ruled in different parts of Kaliṅga. So far we know from the copperplate inscriptions that there lived two important branches who ruled from Dantapura and Kaliṅganagara in the southern part of the Mahendra mountain and from Svetaka in the northern part of the said mountain. Their inscriptions have been published in this volume in two separate sections.

According to some inscriptions of Anantavarma Chodagaṅga-deva (1077-1147 A.D.) Kaliṅga was divided into five parts each of which was ruled by one of the collateral branches of the Gaṅgas. It is stated in the Korni and Vizagapatam plates that five brothers come to the Mahendra-region from Gaṅga-vāḍi and ruled over Kaliṅga after dividing it into five parts among them, namely (1) Kaliṅga, (2) Kanṭhi-kāvandhurakanṭha, (48) (3) Amvāvāḍi-Vishaya, (4) Sodā-Maṇḍala and (5) Kanṭaka-Varttanī which were ruled by the five brothers namely (i) Kāmārṇava (2) Dānārṇava (3) Guṇārṇava (4) Mārasimha and (5) Vajrahasta respectively.

This is corroborated by the following verse in the inscriptions of Vajrahastadeva (1038-70 A. D.)

“ पूर्वं भूपतिभिर्विभज्य वसुधा या पञ्चभिः पञ्चवा
भुक्त्वा भूरिपराक्रमो भुजवलात्तामेक एव स्वयम् ।
एकीकृत्य विजित्य शत्रुनिबहान् श्रीवज्रहस्तश्चतु -
ञ्चवारिंशत मृत्युदारचरितः सर्व्वमरक्षीतक्षमाः ॥ ” (49)

From these verses of a later age we presume that the Gaṅgas used to rule in Kaliṅga as the Guptas had followed the system of ruling the country by dividing it among their own brothers.

48. G. V. Sitapati, while editing the Korni plates, suggests that Kanthikavandhurakantha should be taken as a necklace borne by the king at the time of consecration. Thus, it was not a division of Kalinga. But, this view seems untenable.

49. *E.I.* IV. pp. 183 ff.

Although the traditional account in the eleventh century was that the kingdom of Kalinga was originally divided into five parts among the Gaṅga-brothers, actually we find two collateral branches of the Gaṅgas in Kalinga, which may be named as Kalinganagara branch and the Svetaka-branch. We are getting copperplate inscriptions numbering more than sixty in Kalinga which have been issued from Kalinganagara and Svetaka. Therefore, either the above story of five branches was a myth or the other three branches have not yet come to the ken of epigraphy, although the places named Kaṇṭakavarṭtanī and Ambāvādi-*Vishaya* are known from some C.P. grants. It is interesting to note here that the royal *prasasti* used in some grants is not akin to other *Prasastis* found in the grants of either the Kalinganagara-line or the Svetaka-line of kings. So, we may take it as a grant of the third branch of the Gaṅgas in Kalinga. For want of further evidence we cannot arrive at any conclusion on this point.

Regarding a general description of Kalinga at the time when the Chinese-pilgrim, Hsün Tsang, came to this country we quote below from *Thomas Watters' 'On Yuan Chwang's Travels' In India* (Vol. II, p. 198 of 1905 Ed.

“KA-LENG-KA (KALINGA).

Returning to the native in the Records we read that from *Kung-yu*-to the pilgrim travelled, through jungle and forest dense with huge trees. South-west for 1400 or 1500 *Li*, to Kalinga. This country he describes as above 5000 *Li* in circuit, its capital being above twenty *Li*. There were regular seed-time and harvest. fruit and flowers grew profusely, and there were continuous woods for some hundreds of *Li*. The country produces dark wild elephants prized by the neighbouring countries. The climate was hot. The people were rude and headstrong in disposition, observant of good faith and fairness, fast and clear in speech: in their talk and manner they differed some what from “Mid-India”. There were few Buddhists, the majority of people being of other religions. There were above ten Buddhist monasteries, and 500 brethren “Students of the Mahayanist *Śālvira* school system”. There were more than 100 Devatemple, and the professed adherents of the various sects were very numerous, the

majority being nirgranthas. This country, the pilgrim relates, had once been very densely inhabited; a holy rishi possessing supernatural powers had his hermitage in it; he was once offended by a native and cursed the country as a consequence of his curse the land became, and remained, utterly depopulated. In the lapse of many years since that event it had gradually become inhabited again but it still had only a scanty population. Near the south-wall of the city (*i.e.* the capital apparently) was an Asoka tope beside which were sitting place and exercise-ground of the Four-Past-Buddhas. On a ridge of a mountain in the north of the country was a stone tope, above 100 feet high, where a Pratyeka-Buddha had passed away at the beginning of the present Kalpa when men's lives extended over countless years."

From this description we find that from the capital of Kāṅgoda the pilgrim travelled about 1400 *Li* to reach the capital of Kāṅga. And, from his account, we learn that he had to cover about 1800 *li* towards the north-west to reach the capital of Kosala (D.Kosala). Probably the capital of D. Kosala was some where near the modern Raypur town where a large number of inscriptions of the Sarabhapura kings and the Pāṇḍu-vamsis have been found. It is, therefore, quite probable that Dantapura was the capital of Kāṅga when Huen Tsang visited this locality; because, according to our calculation, only about a decade had passed after the Gaṅgas captured that country. And, upto at least the 19th year of the auspicious Gaṅga-era Dantapura was the capital of Kāṅga as per No. 2 above.

The total number of copperplates of the early Gaṅgas discovered up till now is 65. Out of this number 47 belong to the line of Kāṅganagara and 15 to that of Svetaka. Most of the records of the former line give the date as *Gaṅga-vamśa-pravaraddhamānavajaya-rājya-samvatsara*. So it is now possible to get a complete genealogical table of this line without much doubt as shown below :—

(1) Indravarman I *G.E.* 39

1111

(2) Sāmanta-varman *G, E*, 64

111

(3) Hastivarman *alias* Srī Ranabhīta G.E. 79 and 80

1

(4) Indravarman II *alias* Śrī Rājasimha *G.E.* 87 and 91

11

(5) Dānārṇava

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	52
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(6) Indravarman III *alias* Sri Lokārpavadeva *G. E.* 128, 146,
149 and 154.

(7) Guṇānva

(1) 100-111-1

(S) Devendravarman I *G.E.* 183, 184, 192 and 195

(9) Anantavarman I G.E. 204

Jayavarman

&

(10) Nandavarman G.E. 221

(11) Devendravarman II *Samvat* (?) 254

(12) Rājendravarman I

(13) Anantavarman II *G E.* 284 & 304

(14) Devendravarman III
G.E. 306, 308 and 310.

(15) Rājendravarman II
G.E., 313 and 342

(.6) Devendravarman IV *G.E.* 351

(17) Stayavarmen *G.E.* 351

(18) Anantavarman III *alias*
Vajrahasta I *G.E.*, 358

(19) Madhu Kāmānava *alias* Bhūpendravarma
alias Mārasimha

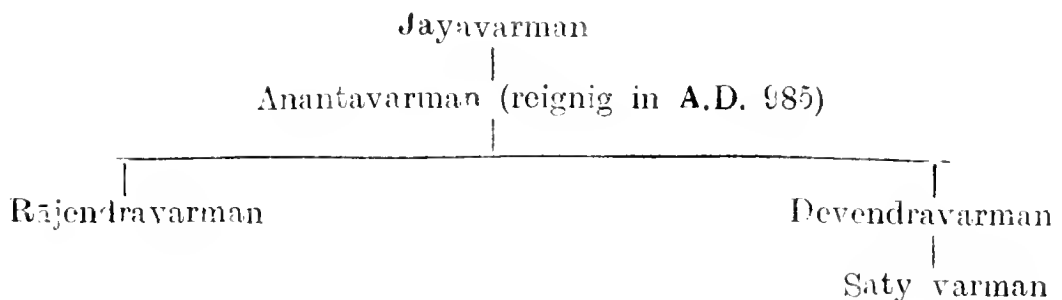
(20) Anantavarman IV Vajrahasta II
G.E. 383

(21) Devendravarma V
G.E. 398

(22) Manojendravarman
(Yuvarāja ?) *G.E.* 393

It is necessary to explain as to how this table could be reconciled inspite of some grave discrepancies found in the Gaṅga-records. For example, from No. 6 to 13 we find that the grants were made by Indravarman in *G.E.* 87, 87, 91, 128, 146, 149 and 154 and in *Tumburu-vamśa-samvat* 133. But the grants which have been issued in *G.E.* 87, 87 and 91 mention the second name of the king (Indravarman) as Rājasimha. The father's name of the king is not given in any other grant except in Nos. 12 and 13. As such, it was not possible to say if the Indravarman of *G.E.* 128 and of *Tumburu-era* 133 was the same king who issued the grants of *G.E.* 149 and 154, whose father was Dānārṇava. But, it is, however, certain that the Indravarman of *G.E.* 87 and 91, who possessed a second name as Srī Rājasimha, was not the same king Indravarman of the grant, issued in *Tumburu-era* 133, whose second name was Srī Lokārṇava. On this analogy, I arrive at the conclusion that the Indravarman, whose grant was issued in *Tumburu-era* 133, is a different king, *i. e.* Indravarman II.

Our second difficulty arises regarding the Jayapura plates of Rājendravarman, son of Anantavarman and grand-son of Jayavarman, which were noticed by Dr. Burnell with the date of Anantavarman as 985 A.D. (Vide No. 23 above). The text of the inscription is not available. Thus, we cannot depend upon Burnell's note regarding the relationship between Jayavarman and Anantavarman, father of Rājendravarman. Following is the table given by Sewell, (50) basing on Burnell's account :—



When we compare the above genealogical table with the above table we find that it agrees with our table from Anantavarman

to Satyavarman except the name of Anantavarman's father and his date.

Our third question relates to the date of Devendravarman, son of Anantavarman, (No. 32) and that of Satyavarman (No. 33) who is the son of Devendravarman. The dates of these two inscriptions (Nos. 32 and 33) were wrongly put by the engraver as 1 for 351. This mistake was detected, as the phraseological terms used in them were considered to be the later developments. Dr. Fleet remarks :—

“These grants of Devendravarman and Satyavarman are shown, by the characters in which they are engraved, to be of later date than the three grants of Indravarmā. Consequently, the fifty-first year, which is quoted in one of the grants of Devendravarman and the grant of his son Satyavarman, cannot be referred to the same epoch with the dates of 91, 128 and 143 of Indravarmā. And, partly because of this, and partly because in each instance the year is mentioned without any specification of the month and the lunar day, I am inclined to look upon it as some conventional expression, which cannot be just now explained, and to consider that only the year 254, in connection with which we have the specification of both the month and the lunar day, is a correct date for Devendravarman, and that it may be referred to the same *era* with the date of Indravarmā, whatever that era might be”.(51)

It is interesting to point out here that in *G. E.* 351 there occurred two solar eclipses when during the first eclipse Devendravarman issued his grant; and after his death in the same year his son, Satyavarman, issued another grant in favour of Brahmanas during the second eclipse. If the *Gaṅga-era* started from 625-7 A. D. then the year 351 will correspond to $(626-7+351=)$ 977-8 A. D. During this period the first solar eclipse occurred on the Pausa-Amāvāśyā day, corresponding to the 13th, December, 977 A. D. and the second eclipse occurred on the Ashāḍha-Amāvāśyā day corresponding to the 8th June, 978 A. D. It, therefore, proves that the *Gaṅga-era* must have begun some time between the months and *tithis* of Pausa-Amāvāśyā and Aṣāḍha-Amāvāśyā. Thus, we should look for the months of

Sravana, Bhādrapada, Āśvina, Kārtika and Mārgaśīra for the commencement of the new year of the Gaṅga-*era*. We suggest Bhādrapada-Sukla-Dvādaśī or the day of 'Sunīyā' as the starting point of the Gaṅga-*era*.

Now, regarding the genealogical table after Satyavarmā we face some pertinent difficulties, such as :

1. In some records the name of the king is given as Vajrahasta and in other records he is called Anantavarman.
2. Madhu Kāmārnava seems to be the same king whose name occurs in many inscriptions as Bhupendrarvarman.
3. Manujendrarvarman, the son of Devendravarman of *G. E.* 397 had the title of *Maharāja* instead of *Yuvarāja* in 393 Gaṅga-*era*, when his father must have lived.

The most important and difficult portion of the chronology of the Gaṅgas is the genealogical accounts, mentioned in the copper plate grants of Mahārāja Vajrahastadeva, whose rule commenced in Kalinga from S. 960 or the 3rd, December, 1038 A.D. The following verse is repeated in all his seven copper plate grants (52) discovered up till now :—

“ वियदुतुनिधि संख्यां याति शाकाद्वसंधे
दिनकर वृषभस्थे रोहिणीभे सुलग्ने ।
वृषभे च सितपद्मे सूर्य्यवारे तृतीया
युधि सकलधिरित्री रक्षितुं योऽभिपिक्तः ॥” (53)

-
- (52) (a) Natsipattam plates of S. 967 (Vide *E.I.* XI, pp. 149 ff)
 (b) Srikakulam „ of S. 971 (*J.A.H.R.S.*, vol VIII, pp. 163 ff)
 (c) Nadagam „ of S. 979 (*E.I.* IV, pp. 183 ff.)
 (d) Chikkalavalasa „ of S. 982 (*E.I.* XXI, Inc No. 1252)
 (e) Bodlapadu „ of S. 982 (*Bharati*, Telugu Journal, vol. III, pp 83ff,
 (f) Madras Museum „ of S. 984 (*E.I.* IX, pp. 96 ff.
 (g) Ganjam „ of S. 991 (*E.I.* XXIII, pp. 79 ff)
- (53) According to N. Ramesan, it corresponds to the 9th April, 1038 A. D. (Vide *J.A.H.R.S.*, vol XX, pp. 173) But, M. Narasimham differs from it (Vide *J.A.H.R.S.*, vol XXI, pp. 139.)

The genealogy given in his inscriptions is quoted below :—

(1) Gunamahārṇava		
(2) Vajrahasta I (44 years, <i>i.e.</i> 898-941 A.D.)		
<hr/>		
(3) Guṇḍa I (3 yrs. 841-3 A. D.)	(4) Kāmārṇava I	(5) Vinayāditya
	(35 yrs. 943-78 A.D.)	(3 yrs. 978-80 A. D.
(6) Vajrahasta II <i>alias</i> Aniyāṅkabhīma (35 yrs. 980-1015 A.D.)		
<hr/>		
(7) Kāmārṇava II	(8) Guṇḍama II	(9) Madhu-Kāmārṇava III
½ yr. 1015-16 A.D.)	(3 yrs. 1016-18 A.D.)	(21 yrs. 1018-38 A.D.)
(10) Anantavarman <i>alias</i> Vajrahasta III (1038-70 A.D.)		

We may find a clue from the above table to link it with our table. It is the name of Madu-Kāmārṇava who is also known as Bhūpendravarman in the former table. He lived in between the kings Anantavarman of *G.E.* 358 and Vajrahasta of *G.E.* 383, which dates correspond to 984-5 A.D. and 1009-10 A.D. respectively. But, according to our second table, Madhu-Kāmārṇava ruled from 1018-38 A. D. As such, we are not able to explain the position regarding the chronology after Satyavarman. It is any way an interesting event that instead of Gaṅga-*era* Dharmakheḍi in no. 31 used an unknown *era* called *Gaṅga-Kadamva-Vamśa-Pravardhamāna-samvatsara* 520 and in no. 38, although the name of the *era* is not specified as *Gaṅga-vamśa-pravardhamāna-vijayarājya-samvatsara*, it seems to be the same *era* as used by Dharmakheḍi. Therefore, we cannot take them as the Gaṅga-*era*. After *G.E.* 342 or even before, for some unknown reason, the continuity of the family *era* of the Gaṅgas was disturbed. So, in some later records we get no *era* at all and in some other records we get different *eras*, namely *Gaṅga-Kadamva-era* and *Saka-era*. The latter is mentioned in Nos. 35, 43, 47 and 49. Most probably, the suzerain status of the Gaṅgas was hampered during this period for which reason they could not use their family-*era*. In spite of this they could use some additional titles intermittently during that period.

For the first time, in the history of the Gaṅgas, Mahārāja Vajrahastadeva (1038-70 A.D.) introduced the śaka-era in the place of Gaṅga-era. He also made a drastic change in the royal-prasasti and began to narrate the *Vamśāvali* like his contemporary the Cholas and the Chālukyas.

In Andhavaram plates of Vajrahastadeva (no. 41) we mark the titles of *Mahārājadhirāja* and *Parameśvara* in addition to the usual title of his predecessors, namely *Sakalakaliṅgādhipati*. But, in Narsapattam plates of Sakāyda 967 Vajrahasta, grand-father of Choḍagaṅga, used the titles of *Mahārājadhirāja* and *Trikuliṅgādhipati*. The same titles he used in other subsequent grants also.

In Vajrahasta's grants we find a verse quoted before which gives us a clue to detect why suddenly the status of the Gaṅgas was improved

We cannot say at present that Vajrahasta of no. 41, who introduced the titles of *Mahārājadhirāja* and *Parameśvara* was the same Vajrahasta who unified all the fragments of the dominion, as expressed in this verse. It is, however, quite sure that there was no harmony and co-operation between the Gaṅgas of different lines living in Kaliṅga. Probably that was the main reason why the Gaṅgas of Svetaka were attached to the family of the Bhauma-Karas of Toshali, and for some time used the same titles of *Mahārājadhirāja* and *Parameśvara*.

The Eastern Chālukyas in Veṅgi seem to have made some political contact with the Gaṅgas of Kaliṅga. For that reason the Gaṅgas had become involved in the affairs of Veṅgi.

From the Masulipatam plates of the E.Chālukya king Ammā I (A.D. 918-25) we learn that he ruled a portion of Tri-Kaliṅga, (54) After this, according to Kola Vennu grant of Chalukya-Bhīma II (A.D. 925), the king (Bhīma II) used the title of *Tri-Kaliṅgādhipati*. Thus, it is proved that the E. Chālukyas troubled the Gaṅgas from the south, while at the same time the Somavamsis of D. Kosala attacked a

portion of Kaliṅga from the west. In this way the country of Tri-Kaliṅga remained dis-integrated from Kaliṅga for a certain period.

The E. Chālukya king, Ammā II (A. D. 947-70) fought with the Rāshtrakūṭa king Krishna III during his 12th regnal year (i. e. A. D. 957). From the Chālukyan records we learn that Ammā II proceeded to Kaliṅga by appointing his brother, Dānārṇava, as his regent in Veṅgi. (55)

We have no information regarding any matrimonial relationship between the Gaṅgas of Kaliṅga and the E. Chālukyas of Veṅgi. Any way it is certain that they had political relationship. Because, at the same troubled period the Gaṅgas of Kaliṅga did not only give shelter to Amma I who boasted to have ruled Triḱaliṅga (56), but also fought against his enemies to save him from troubles.

In the year 970 A.D. Ammā II died and Dānārṇava succeeded him. He ruled only for three years. One Bāḍaparāja, a collateral aspirant for the Chālukyan throne, started a revolt with the help of his friend Jaṭāchola-Bhīma. He (Jaṭāchola) killed Dānārṇava of Veṅgi and Kāmārṇava of Kaliṅga. In this connection I like to quote the following fragmentary verses from the Kanjivaram stone-inscription :—

“ त्रिषु सुदूरसपि चारु कु—...स्मन्तं
 कामार्णवन्दिद्यमनि—....—भूत् ।
 व्यक्तं व्यसिस्मपत— त्वति वैपरीत्या
 कामार्णवं भुविनयन् ॥
 त विनयादन्य भूपतेः ।
स धीमान् जटाचोलभीम नृपति॥”

55. C. P. No. 15 of Mad. E.R. for 1916-17; A.R.M.E., 1917-18 App. 'A', No. 1. G. O. No. 1035 (Home) Dated 10-8-1917, Page 8

56. मल्लु यस्समभवदस्मराजाख्यः ।। असौ सम्यग् धर्मन्यायेन वेङ्गीदेशं
 त्रिकलिङ्ग सहितं रक्षतिस्म ”

57. EI. XXXI, pp. 29-34 ; J.A.H.R.S. Vol. X, pp. 17-60 ff.

It is stated that after killing Nṛpa-Kāma (Kāmārṇava) and Dānārṇava in or about 973-4 A. D., Jaṭāchola started an expedition against Kalinga, where he killed in the battle field the king Kāmārṇava. Now, the question is, who that Nṛpa-Kāma was whom Jaṭāchola killed in the battle? It may be either Madhu-Kāmārṇava of No. 38, who lived in between *G. E.* 358 and 384 or A. D. 984-5 and 1009-10, as shown in the first genealogical table, or Kāmārṇava I of the second table who reigned from 943-78 A.D. (58)

Like many royal families in the South, the down-fall of the Gaṅgas of Kalinganagara became inevitable during the 11th century A.D. It must have happened long before Devendravarman of *G. E.* 397 and of Sakāvda 988, 1003, 1005 and 1012 (Vide Nos. 45, 46, 47, 48 and 49) had ascended the throne. We are not able to trace what happened to his (Devendravarman's) son Manujendravarman of *G. E.* 393 or A. D. 1019-20 (vide No. 44). But, it is quite certain that the line of Vajrahasta and his son Rājarāja and grand-son Anantavarma-Choḍagaṅgadeva gained upper-hand in Kalinga and ruled the country from Kalinganagara, situated on the bank of the Vamśadhārā near Mukhalīṅga. Although the second name of Rājarāja (son of Vajrahasta) is Devendravarman, (59) we cannot identify him with the Devendravarman whose name occurs in Nos. 45-49 above. The reason is that Devendravarman of Nos. 45-49 reigned at least between the years 1023-1090 A.D., while Devendrarṇava-Rājarāja ruled only for eight years or so, from 1070-77 A. D. Therefore, we strongly believe that the branch of Devendravarman of Nos. 45-49 must be a different one from that of Choḍagaṅga.

58. There is divergence of opinion regarding the identification of Kamārṇava. According to Subrahmanya Aiyar, he is identical with Madhu-Kamārṇava who reigned from 1019-38 A.D. This view was opposed by B.V. Krishna Rao. According to Rao, it is Kamārṇava I (A.D. 943-78) who was killed by Jatachola. (*J.A.H.R.S.*, Vol. X, pp. 35 ff.)

59. *J.A.H.R.S.*, Vol. XX, pp. 171-6 ff.

Most probably, the senior line of Gaṅgas was driven away from Kaliṅganagar to some remote area named Oḍra. Indeed, in a stone inscription of Draksharam in the East Gadavari district, we find a descriptive account relating some achievements made by one Pallavarāja who fought on behalf of his master Rājendrachōḍa (the Chola-king) in the countries of Kaliṅga and Oḍra and defeated one Devendravarman. The verse in the said inscription runs thus :—

“ भस्मीकृत्य कलिङ्गदेशमखिलं निर्जित्य गाङ्गान् रणे
भङ्गत्वा कोशलखण्डपालनिवहैर्देवेन्द्रवर्मादिकान् ।
वीरः पल्लवराज इत्यभिहितो राजेन्द्रचोडप्रभो
कीर्त्युत्तममिवोद्भूतसन्धिषु जयस्तम्भं शुभं न्यक्षिपन् ॥” 60)

TRANSLATION

“ Reducing to ashes the whole of the Kaliṅga country, subduing the Gaṅgas in the battle-field and destroying the Chiefs Devendravarman and others and the chieftains of the Kosala tract this hero, named Pallavarāja, set up a fine pillar of victory on the borders of the Oḍra (country) as if raising aloft the fame of his lord Rājendrachōḍa.” (61)

The stone inscription containing the above verse, was incised in the 33rd regnal year of Kulottuṅga Rājendra whose reign commenced in Sakāṃda 992 or A.D. 1070. Thus the time of Devendravarman is 1102 A.D. (62)

The Gaṅgas of Kaliṅganagara and the Kadamvas had matrimonial relationship among them, although the latter lived in Kaliṅga as the subordinate under the Gaṅgas and used the titles of *Pañcha-Vishayāthipati* and *Raruka*. In some records they used the title of *Mahā-maṇḍal-svīra*. The regions of the Mahendra-mountain in Ganjam

60. *S.I.I.*, Vol. IV, No. 1239, pp. 428-9 ff.

61. According to K. V. Subramanya Aiyar this is also mentioned in the *Kalingattuparani*, a Tamil-work. So, he identifies Devendravarman with Rajaraja (*E.I.*, XXII, pp. 138. ff.)

62 *Encyclopaedia of the Madras Presidency and Adjacent States*, pp. 55 ff.

was under their possession, and they ruled the country from Jayantipura which may be identified with the village of the same name, now situated in the Ghikati taluk of Ganjam. Most of their grants were made in Mahendrabhoga-*vishaya* which was a very old district in Kalinga. The same *Vishaya* is found in Dhavalapeta plates of Umavarman. (63)

Following is the genealogical table of the Kādamvas of Kalinga :—

- (1) Niyārnava
|
- (2) Bhimakheḍi
|
- (3) Dharmakheḍi
|
- (4) Ugrakheḍi
|
- (5) Udayakheḍi or
Udayāditya

The emblem which they used in their grants is *Matsya* (fish). We are not sure about their original place where from they migrated to Kalinga. According to Somasekhara Sarma, the Kadmvas came from Hangal and Goa in the Dharwar district of the Bombay State, where a branch of the Kādamvas lived. (64) We are inclined to accept his suggestion, because their family god was Jayanti-Madhukeśvara (Vishnu) The same names are also found in Mysore where Banavasi was situated, and where the Gaṅgas and Kadamvas lived together. It is also said that the capital of the Kadamvas at Hangal was Virāṭapura. (65) In the *Mahabharata* we find that the Virāṭas ruled in a country known as Matsya-deśa. Therefore we presume that the Matsya emblem was adopted by the Kādamvas of Kalinga.

63, *E.I.* XXVI, pp. 132-5 ff. *Ins. Or.* Vol. I, Pt. ii, pp. 7 ff.

64. *J.A.H.R.S.* vol. IV, Pts. 1 & 2 pp. 118-7 ff.

65, *Bom. Gaz.* Vol. II, Pt. i, pp. 558

The names of the Kadamva chiefs are found from Nos. 20, 31, 35, 37, 42 and 47. In No. 61 we find the name of Nāgaḥeḍi who on account of his name might have belonged to the Kadamva family. He was a Dutaka and Mahāsāmanta under Indravarman of Svetaka line of the Gaṅgas. It proves that the Kadamvas lived under the Gaṅgas of Kaliṅganagara line and the Svetaka-line, as responsible officers.

We give below a list of the officers with their names and designations serving under the Gaṅgas of Kaliṅganagara :—

I. The Sāndhivigrahika :—

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|
| (1) Devasimhadeva | G. E. 39 |
| (2) Ranāmeya, son of Sāmirāja | G. E. 342 |
| (3) Vejika | ? |
| (4) Sāmapuna | ? |

II. Rahasika :—

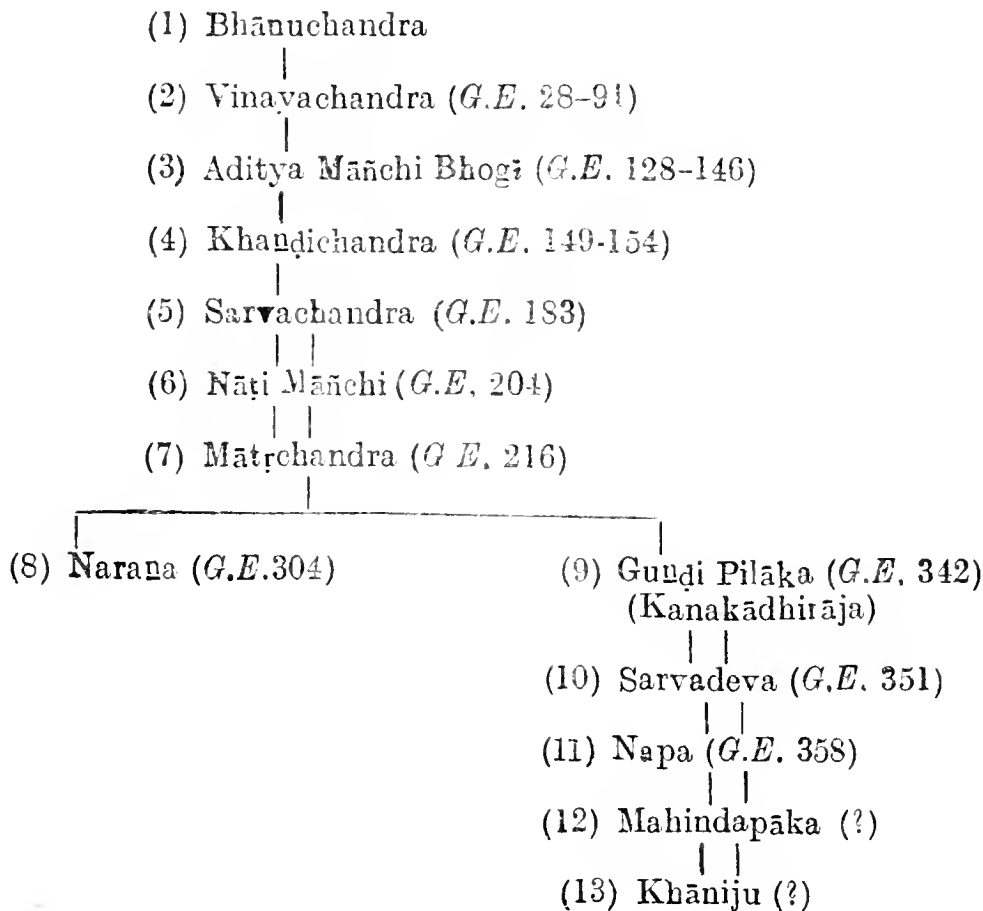
- | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------|
| (1) Saṅkaradeva | G.E. 128 |
| (2) Durgadeva | G.E. 254 |
| (3) Dugapa | G.E. 304 |
| (4) Sarvachandra | G.E. 308 |
| (5) Virapa, son of Khandyama | G.E. 351 |
| (6) Chīdapa; son of Khandyama | G.E. 393 |

III. Akshaśālin :—

- | | |
|--|--------------|
| (1) Aditya Mañchi, son of Vinayachandra .. | G.E. 123 |
| (2) Bhogika | G.E. 146 |
| (3) Khandichandra, son of Adityabhogi ... | G.E. 149-154 |
| (4) Sarvachandra, son of Khandichandra | |
| Bhogī | G.E. 183 |
| (5) Bhogī | G.E. 195 |
| (6) Nāṭi Mañchi's son | G.E. 204 |
| (7) Matrchandra | G.E. 216 |
| (8) Sīṭi Sāmanta | G.E. 254 |
| (9) Narana | G.E. 304 |

(10) Khandimalla .. —	<i>G.E.</i> 306
(11) <i>Srī</i> Samanta-Khandimalla — ..	<i>G.E.</i> 308
(12) <i>Srī</i> Samanta	?
(13) Kanakādhirāja-Guṇḍi Pilaka, son of Mātṛchandra	<i>G.E.</i> 342
(14) Sarvadeva	<i>G.E.</i> 351
(15) Napa	<i>G.E.</i> 358
(16) Mahindapāka, son of Viyana	?
(17) Khāniju .. —	?

It is interesting to note here that Vinayachandra, son of Bhānuchandra, whose name is recorded in the first known inscription of the Gaṅgas, *i.e.* in *G.E.* 28, continued to hold the office upto *G.E.* 91. Thus, it is known that he was in the service at least for 63 years under the Gaṅgas. In no record had he given his designation as *Akṣhaśalin*; but his son and successor Aditya Māñchi called himself as *Akṣhaśalin*. We give below a genealogical table of this officer's dynasty from Bhānuchandra onwards :—



From their family titles, namely Chandra, Māñchī, Bhogī, Pilāka, Deva and Pāka it is supposed that they were the followers of Jainism and belonged to South-Indian group. We are not aware of their actual relationship after No. 7.

IV. Amātya :—

- (1) Devachandra, father of Rahasika
Saṅkaradeva (G.E. 128)
- (2) Nkikaṭa, father of *lekhaka* Bhavadatta (G.E. 146)

V. Lekhaka :—

- (1) Sreshṭha Prabhākara (G.K.E. 133?)
- (2) Bhavadatta, son of Nkikaṭa, the *Amātya* (G.E. 146)
- (3) Pallavachandra, son of Māṛchandra of
Apūrva-naṭa family (G.E. 183-192)
- (4) Madanāṅkura Pallava, son of Māṛchandra of
Erandapalli, belonging to Apūrva-naṭa
family (G.E. 195)
- (5) Gaṅgopādhyāya (G.E. 216)
- (6) Ugradeva, son of *Rahasya* Durgadeva (G.E. 254)
- (7) *Srī Samanta* Sarvachandra * (?)
- (8) *Rakosila* Sarvachandra * (G.E. 308)
- (9) *Srī Samanta* Sarvachandra * (G.E. 310)
- (10) Sāmīrāja (G.E. 313)
- (11) Sarvadeva (G.E. 383)
- (12) Madhupa (?)

* It is to be noted here that Sarvachandra might have been promoted either from the position of *Srī Samanta* to *Rahasika* or *vice-versa*. Any way, in Nos. 7-9 the officer is the same person. Because in No. 7 the writer has not given the date of the inscription. We are not able to detect whether his title of *Rahasika* comes first or that of *Srī Samanta*.

VI. Mahāmahattara or Mahattara

- | | |
|------------------------------|----------------|
| (1) Gauri Sarmā . . . | (G.E. 146) |
| (2) Hari Sarmā . . . | (G.E. 154) |
| (3) Savara Nandi Sarmā . . . | (G.E. 183-192) |

VII. Sarvādhikṛta :—

- | | |
|---|----------------|
| (1) Sāmvaopuopādhyaya, son of Hastyadhyaksha
Dharmachandra . . . | (G.E. 149-154) |
|---|----------------|

VIII. Hastyadhyaksha :—

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------|
| (1) Dharmachandra . . . | (G.E. 149-154) |
|-------------------------|----------------|

IX. Adhikṛta :—

- | | |
|----------------------------------|------------|
| (1) Nāgana, son of Saṅkara . . . | (G.E. 195) |
|----------------------------------|------------|

X. Shtānādhikṛta :—

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------|
| (1) BipraSomāchārya . . . | (G.E. 254) |
|---------------------------|------------|

XI. Purohita :—

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------|
| (1) Chharampa Nandi Sarmā . . . | (G.E. 195) |
| (2) Adityadeva . . . | (G.E. 254) |

XII. Sri-Sāmanta :—

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------|
| (1) Khandimalla . . . | (?) |
| (2) Sarvachandra . . . | (G.E. 308-313) |
| (3) Nāgarāja . . . | (G.E. 351) |

XIII. Sāmanta :—

- | | |
|------------------------|-----|
| (1) Nalachandāla . . . | (?) |
|------------------------|-----|

XIV. Mantri :—

- | | |
|---|-----|
| (2) Vachlayya of the Kayastha caste . . . | (?) |
|---|-----|

XV. Mahāsandhivigrahi :—

(1) Dronāchārya (?)

XVI. Sandhivigrahi :—

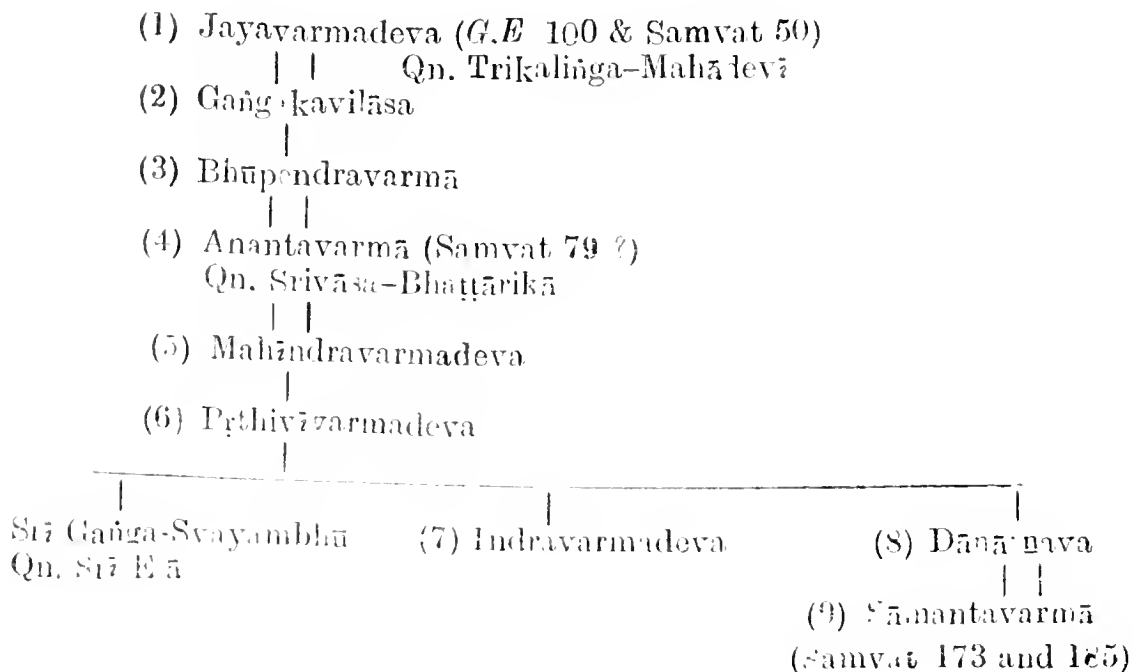
(1) Sāmapuna (?)

XVII. Daṇḍanāyaka :—

(1) Śrī-Maḍapa-Bhīma (?)

The Gangas of Svetaka

The Genealogical table of the Gangas of Svetaka



By careful study of the grants, issued by the Gaṅgas of Svetaka, we find that the earliest known king of this family was Jayavarmadeva who started his career as a *Mahārāja*, under the Gaṅgas of Kaliṅganagara, by using the Gaṅga-*era* and the inferior title of *Rāvaka*. But, in his second and third grants (Nos. 54 and 55) he used the title of *Mahārāja*.

It is necessary to give here a short note regarding the-then prevailing political condition of Kaliṅga and Koṅgoda. After the decline of the Śailodbhavas of Koṅgoda, the Gaṅgas of Kaliṅganagara seem to have annexed the territory of Koṅgoda to their own and used the title of *Sakalakaliṅgādhipati*. It was accomplished some time before *G.E.* 79 (705-6 A.D.). It was then required to create an out-post in between Kaliṅga and Koṅgoda for their own safety. So, Jayavarmadeva was posted in Svetaka as a *Rāvaka* under the Gaṅgas of Kaliṅganagara in or about 100 Gaṅga-*era*. A few years after this, the Bhauma-kara kings, coming either from Assam or Karnasuvarna, captured Toshali and advanced their sway as far south as the river Rishikulyā in Ganjam. They started their own family-*era* which we call the Bhauma-*era*. It was started in 736 A.D. Thus, it is presumed that there was contest between the Gaṅgas of Kaliṅganagara and the Bhauma-karas for subjugation of koṅgoda and Svetaka. During that conflicting period Jayavarmadeva of Svetaka gave up the title of *Rāvaka* and used *Mahārāja* establishing an alliance with the Bhaumas. In No. 56 it is stated that Jayavarma granted a village in Koṅgoda-Maṇḍala after obtaining permission from Unmattakeśarī, the first powerful Bhauma-king of Toshali. By doing so he must have created enmity with the Gaṅgas of Kaliṅganagara, under whom he was formerly a *Rāvaka*. The hostility between the two branches of the Gaṅgas (Kaliṅganagara and Svetaka) continued for some years to come. The Gaṅgas of Svetaka, who retained friendship with the Bhaumas, must have received military support from the latter. Actually, Unmattakeśarī's successor, Subhakaradeva of the Bhauma family subjugated the country of Kaliṅga. This event is recorded in the Talehera plate of Sivakaradeva (Vide *Orissa under the Bhauma kings*, pp. 41-). We have quoted the verses, found in this inscription in Appendix I below. In Kathmandu inscription of the Assam-Bhaumas, we find that one Harshadeva of the family of Bhagadatta (Bhauma) claims to have conquered Gauda, Udra,

Kaliṅga and Kosala. (Vide *I.A.*, Vol. IX, pp. 178 ff.) Therefore, it goes without saying that due to the interference of the Bhaumas from the north-east the Gaṅgas of Svetaka found an opportunity to free themselves from the bondage of the Gaṅgas of Kaliṅganagara.

After Jayavarmadeva, his successor Bhūpendravarmā obtained the suzerain power and used the glorious titles of *Mahārājadhirāja*, *Paramēśvara* and *Parimabhaṭṭāraka*. After him his successor, Anantavarma, also used the same titles, although he recorded a *Samvat* instead of *Vijaya-rājya-samvatsara* or the Gaṅga-*era*. This seems to be the Bhauma-*era* which was used in No. 56 by Jayavarmadeva. I suggest that the *Samvat* 79, recorded in the grant of Anantavarma (No. 58), corresponds to $(736+79) = 815$ A.D.

After Anantavarmadeva, his descendants Pṛthivivarmadeva and Indravarmadeva retained the same titles of suzerainty. But, (Indravarmā) towards the middle part of his reign gave up all these titles and used only *Mohārāja* in Nos. 61 and 62 for some reasons not known to us. But he regained the former status towards the end of his rule which we trace from No. 63, so that his younger brother Dānarnava, used all these glorious titles in a conventional manner, while he could not give up his inferior title of *Rāvaka* in the grant No. 64. Again his Successor, Sāmantavarmā, did not use any title at all in No. 65. But, in No. 66 (Sāmantavarmā) used the glorious title of *Sakalakaliṅgādhipati* like his contemporary Gaṅga-kings of Kaliṅganagara. Sāmantavarmā gave his grants (Nos. 66 and 67) in *Samvat* 173 and 185, which should be the same *Bhauma-Samvat*, found in Nos. 56 and 58. Therefore, his time is to be fixed in $(736+185 =) 921$ A.D.

Now, we give below a list of names of officers which offer a clue to determine the chronological position of the Kings of Svetaka:-

No.	Name of the king	Officers	Date if any
53.	Jayavarmā (Rānaka)	Vimalachandra	G.E. 100
54.	Do (Mahārāja)	(1) <i>Dānaka-Mahāsaminata-Purnadeva</i> (2) <i>Vichitrahasta</i> ?	
55.	Do (Do)	Subhavandin ?	
56.	Do (Do)	Bhaṭṭa Nannata Mahtara, the donee of Vatsa gotra	<i>Samvat</i> 50

No	Name of the king and title	Officers	Date if any
57	Gaṅgakavilāsa Phūpendravarma (Mahārāja, Parameśvara-Parama- bhaṭṭāraka)	(1) Aśoka Datta (2) Vimalachandra....?	
58.	Anantavarmā (M.P.P.)66	(1) Aśokadatta (2) Govindadeva (3) Mahādevi Srivāsabhāṭṭarikā (4) Mahindrabhīma... — <i>Samvat</i> 79 (5) Nanaṭaśarmā of Vatsa <i>gotra</i>	
59.	Mahīdravarmadeva Prthivivarmadeva (M.P.P.),*	(1) SṛiSāmanta Svayambhū....?	
60.	Prthivivarmā Gaṅga-Svayambhū Qn. Sri-Elā	Indravarmā(M.P.P.). (1) Svayambhū,67 son of Napa, (2) Sṛi Gosvāminī	
61.	Indravarma(Mahārāja)	(1) Mahāramanta-Nāgakhedi (2) Mahāpratihāra Adityavarmā (3) Mahāsandhivigrahi- Chan lapāka (4) Deva Pilāka	
62.	Do (Do.)	(1) Padmachandra	
63.	Prthivivarma Indravarma(M.P.P.)	(1) Svayambhū,son of Napa (2) Mahādevi Gosvāmini, the Parama-Vaishnavī	

66. *Maharaja-Paramesvara-Paramabhattacharaka-*

67. We find a Napa, designated as *Akshasalin* or the engraver in No. 34 above which gives a date as 358.

64. Pṛthivīvarma
 |
 Dānārṇavadeva(M.P.P. (1) āmodara
 and Rānaka) (2) Dhanadatta
 (1) Padmachandra ... ?
65. Sāmantavarma(?)
66. Do, (Mahārāja and
 Sakalakaliṅgādhipati) ... - *Samvat* 185
67. Do. (?) (1) Umvaradeva
 (2) Padmachandra *Samvat* 173

From the above list we find that the writer of the grant of Jayavarmadeva is Vimalachandra (No. 53) who appears in the grant of Bhūpendravarma, son of Gaṅga-kavilāsa (No. 57) as the engraver. He belonged to the caste of *Kaṁśara* or smith. Then again, the donee in No. 56 of Jayavarmadeva, whose name is recorded as Bhaṭṭa Nannata, Mahattara of Vatsa *gotra*, Vājasaneya-charaṇa, Kāṇva-śākhā and Vatsa-Darda-Bhṛgu etc. Paṇḍita-rishi *anupravars*, happens to be the donee in No. 58 which is the grant of Anantavarma. Therefore, Bhūpendravarma and Anantavarma must have lived within a short time after Jayavarmadeva. To corroborate this, we may cite the name of Aśoka Datta who comes in the grants of Bhūpendravarmā and Anantavarmā (Vide Nos. 57 and 58)

Then comes Pṛthivīvarmā, son of Mahindravarmā in whose grant (No 59) we get the name of the engraver as Svayambhū. The same engraver appears in the grant of Indravarmā, son of Pṛthivīvarmā, (Nos. 60 and 63). Finally, we get the name of Padmachandra in the grant of Indravarma (No. 62) as well as in the grants of his successor Sāmantavarmā in Nos. 65 and 67.

The last known inscription of the Gaṅgas of Svetaka is dated in *Samvat* (Bhauma-era) 185 (No. 66) which corresponds to $(736+185) = 921$ A.D. The first known inscription of this line is dated in *G.E.*:100 (No. 53) or $(626-7+100 = 726-7)$ A. D. Thus, all these inscriptions (Nos. 53-67) of the Svetaka-Gaṅgas should range from 726-7 A. D. to 921 A.D.

In the time of the Gaṅgas of Kalinganagara and Svetaka the country was divided into several divisions for the purpose of administration. A list of them is given below :—

I. The Divisions under the Gaṅgas of Kalinganagara :—

(1) Boṅkhāra-bhoga (2) Dāgha-Pañchalī (3) Varāhavarttani * (4) Koshtṛka-varrttanī (5) Deva-Pañchalī (6) Korāshoḍaka-Pañchalī * (7) Kurakarāshṭra (8) Rūpyavatī-vishaya (9) Pushyagiri-Pañchalī (10) Phareya-bhukti (11) Devadāmadavam-Vishaya (12) Tirikaṭu Visaya (13) Pushkarinī-vishaya (14) Lohasṛṅga (15) Kṛṣṇamatamva (16) Mahendra-bhoga-vishaya (17) Galela-vishaya (18) Kaṇṭakavarttanī-vishaya (19) Laṅkākona (20) Chikhali-Pañchalī (21) Ramjumara-vishaya (22) Kolu-varrttanī (23) Bhiliṅgā-bhoga.

II. The Divisions under the Gaṅgas of Svetaka :—

(1) Khalugakhaṇḍa-vishaya () Andadāṣṛṅga-vishaya (3) Sāmanta-bhukti vishaya * (4) Janora-vishaya () Padunikhaṇḍa-vishaya (6) Jalamvora vishaya (7) Hemvakamaṭamva-vishaya (8) Hallamvara-vishaya (9) Jayaḍā-vishaya (10) Hāmanibhoga-vishaya (11) Lohasṛṅga-vishaya.

CULTURE AND RELIGION UNDER THE GANGAS

The Gaṅgas of Kalinga were the followers of Saivism which was very popular in this region, from about the 6th century A.D., when Anantavarman of the Mājvara family called himself a Parama-māheśvara. (68) Then the Sailodbhava king Mādhavarāja of Kongoda adopted the same title in the first quarter of the 7th century A. D. (69) The Sailodbhavas had their religious centre on the top of the Mahendra mountain in Ganjam. The Gaṅgas who came after the Sailodbhavas established their family deity Gokarṇeśvara on the same mountain. [All the Gaṅga-copperplate grants sing the glory of the Mahendra mountain and the god Gokarṇeśvara, their family-deity.

* The star-marked divisions are also found in the inscriptions of the Matharas of Kalinga.

68. *Ins. Or.* Vol. I, Pt. ii, pp. 31 ff.

69. *Ibid.* pp. 163 ff.

It is interesting to note here that Mādhavarāja in his Khurda plates claims himself as an author of Kāvya and Dharmaśāstra, which will be evident from the passage quoted below.

“ भगवन् महेश्वरचरणयुगलैकशरणः शैशव एव
विद्याचतुष्टयाभ्यासोन्मीलित सहजप्रज्ञातिशयावगत -
समस्तार्थतत्त्वः स्वमत विरचितात्यद्भुत काव्यार्थबोधनैक
कार्यसंगृहित बिद्वज्जनसमूहो.....”

Probably the renowned Smṛti writer Mādhava, who is identified with Mādhavavarman of the W. Gaṅga family of Mysore, may more convincingly be identified with this Mādhavavarman.

During the days of Kumārila Bhaṭṭa, a renowned compiler of Dharmaśāstra, (70) a Buddhist philosopher named Dharmakīrtti was living in Kalinga. There is a stone inscription on the outer wall of a temple standing on the top of a hill near the villages of Padmapur and Jagamanda in the Gunupur taluk of the district of Koraput (Orissa) where the name of Dharmakīrtti is written. The inscription is short containing only two lines. There are some small caves at the foot of the hill where the temple is.

According to Beal, Dharmakīrtti who “propagated Buddhism, defeated Kumārila Bhaṭṭa, the champion of sacrificial religion, controverted the Jainas and tried to bring back Kalinga into the Buddhist fold. But, his missionary efforts were unavailing as according to Huen Tsang, Buddhism had reached its nadir in Kalinga.” (71)

In this age keen competition was going on between Buddhism and Brahmanism. Some Saiva Achāryas came to Kalinga from different parts of upper-India and the Pāśupatas and the Mattamayuras were gaining popularity in the territory of the Gaṅgas.

70. According to Dr. S. K. De, Kumārila flourished in the 7th and 8th century A.D. (Vide *History of Sanskrit Literature*, Vol. I, Introduction, pp. XXV.

71. *Buddhist remains in Andhra and Andhra History, 225-610 A.D.* by K.R. Subramaniam, pp. 62-3 ff.

We find the name of a great scholar named Pattaṅga Sivāchārya who was the Dikshā-guru of Devendravarman in G. E. 184. He was a compiler of a Dharmaśāstra which will be clear from the lines quoted below :—

वेद वेदाङ्गोतिहास-पुगण न्याय-विद्या-
 म्वमिद्वान्नाधिगताय भगवत् पतङ्गशिवाचार्याय
 गुरवे दीक्षोत्तरकाले गुरुपूजायैर्दत्तः ॥”

He was living with his *Sishyas* and *Prasishyas* in the temple of Yāgeśvara Bhaṭṭāraka near the village of Gurandi in the Mahendra regions. His name indicates that he belonged to the Matta-mayura sect which was thriving in the Madhyapradesa and Kosala (the Sambalpur region).

This was the age when the great Sankara established one of his four *Piṭhas* at Puri, after travelling through the territory of the Gaṅgas, where his influence must have been felt.

We find that one Pila-śarman was well-versed in the Vedas and Vedāngas (No. 16). The donee Viṣṇu-Somachārya (No. 18) was also a learned scholar of Parāśara *gotra*. Similarly the donee Sridhara Bhaṭṭa, son of Viṣṇudeva, was a master in the Vedas and Vedāngas (No. 22). We find that Devendravarman granted some lands to a Guru, namely Vinitasasi, who was residing at Sri-Parvata (Srisailam) (No. 25). The donee in No. 28, son of a *Mahā-pratihara* (whose name cannot be read) was a *Su-kavi* or good poet. One Kamalāsana Bhaṭṭāraka, son of Khandyama Guru, (No 33) was a *Devasthāniya* (temple-superintendent) and was well-versed in the *Paramartha-tatva*. Most probably he was a follower of Sri Sankara. The donees, Narasimha, Bhaṭṭa and Madhava Bhaṭṭa sons of Drona Bhaṭṭa, of Kamakayana *gotra*, were accomplished persons and well-versed in Vedas and Śāstras (No. 43).

LANGUAGE OF THE INSCRIPTIONS

The language in which the grants of the Gaṅgas were written was Sanskrit thoroughly influenced with the local Oriya-prakrit. We find many colloquial Oriya words like,

माड दुइ, दुइजणक, दोलि, बडवेट(एट), No. 47; साहास, बिदगध,
ओडिविसइ, मिलन्तदिन (No.37); दरसन, गउरव (No. 63); दुइभाग, तले,
भीतरे, (No.46); दुइ, देढ (No.42); पञ्चदेइ (No.40);अठवनशाह (No 34)
etc. etc.

Mostly these words of (the Oriya Prakṛta are found after the 2nd century of) the Gaṅga-era which clearly proves that the language of the common mas in Kaliṅga was Oriya although most of the scripts have been moulded by the South-Indian influence.

A glance at the Sanakhimedi plates of Indravarman of Svetaka line (No. 60) will convince us that most of the words have been written according to the Prakrit usages.

APPENDIX - I

The Ganga-era

Very many attempts have been made by scholars to solve the problem of the initial year of the Gaṅgas of Kaliṅga. But, up till now it remains unsolved although many scholars have accepted a latest view offered by Mahamahopadhyaya V. V. Mirashi. According to him, the Gaṅga-era was started in 498 A. D. (1) But, in the face of several historical facts, this view cannot be accepted. I am, therefore, going to review the question basing on records, discovered up till now. Before this I give the views of different scholars who have attempted to solve the problem.

In 1887, while editing the Parlakimedi plates of Indravarman (Vide No-8), Dr. Fleet threw a dim-light on the problem saying that "In publishing the Chicacole grant, I wrote it is possible that Indra of 128 year (Vide *I.A.* Vol. XIII, pp. 119-22) is identical with Adhirāja Indra who is mentioned in the Godavari plates of Prithivīmūl (Vide *J.A.S.Bom.* Vol. XVI, pp. 116), as combining with other chiefs and overthrowing a certain Indrabhāṭṭaraka. This Indrabhāṭṭaraka must be the E. Chālukya king of that name, younger brother of Jayasimha I (SS. 549 to 579-82) and father of Vishnu II (SS. 579-82 to 591). This is the period to which all the grants of Indra may be allotted on palaeographical grounds. As already intimated, the clue to the date may be found in line 10 of the grant of 128, of an eclipse of the full moon day

1. Amanta Chaitra Su. di. 1 in the Saka year 420 corresponding to the 14th March, 498 A. D. (Vide *E.I.* XXVII, p. 192)

of Mārgaśīra". After this he suggested that the said eclipse might fall within the years of SS. 549 to 646 and that was possible as the Indra who defeated Indrabhaṭṭāraka might be the king in which case the lunar eclipse mentioned in the grant of 128 *G. E.* should be looked for in the period 627-725 A.D., for its precise determination. Again, Dr. Fleet, while writing a paper on "Hindu Chronology" in the *Encyclopædia Britanica* (Vide the 13th Edition, Vol. XXXIII, pp. 496), said :—
 "... — various details in the inscriptions enable us to trace the origin of the Gaṅga kings to Western-India, and to place the initial point of thier reckoning in A. D. 590, when a certain Satyāśraya Dṛivarāja Indravarman, an ancestor and probably the grand-father of the first Gaṅga king Rājasimha Indravarman I, commenced to govern a large province in the Koṅkana under the Chālukya king Kīrtivarman I". From the Karellika grant of Dṛivarāja Indravarman, we learn that he was a subordinate ruler in the Revati Island under Pṛthvīballabha Mahārāja *alias* Maṅgaliśa of the Chālukya family. This inscription was granted in the 20th year of 'Vijaya-Rājya-Samvatsara' corresponding to the Saka year 532, Māgha, Su. Di. 15, in the Kheṭahara country (vide *J.A.S.B.* Vol X, P. 365).

2. Dr. Burnell, following the suggestions of Dr. Fleet, says that the Gaṅga-Era took its start in A. D. 590 (Vide Burnell's *Antiquities of India*, P. 95).

3. Raybahadur G. H. Ojha, while contradicting the above suggestions of both the Drs, says that the Gaṅga-era must have started on or about A.D. 570. His theory is entirely based upon the synchronic facts mentioned in the Godavari plates of Prithvimul (Vide G.H. Ojha's *The Palaeography of India*, 1918, P. 176-77),

4. Dr. Kielhorn suggests that the Gaṅga Indravarman of Kalinga should be considered to have fought with Indrabhaṭṭārakavarman of the Vishvukundin line, who was living up to A.D. 520.

5. The above suggestion of Dr. Kielhorn was accepted by Dr. G. Jouvean-Dubreuil, who, in his *Ancient History of India* (Page 76-91) as translated by V. S. Swaminatha Dikshitayar, writes as follows :—

" We have six documents that give us information about the Kings of Kalinga. We have said that, about A.D. 340, Samudragupta

met on the coast of Orissa with Maṇṭarāja, king of Kerala, Svāmidatta, king of Kottura, Damana of Eraṇḍipalli and Mahendra of Pishṭhapura. The last of them had probably the title of king of Kaliṅga. (2) We see that Saktivarma (Vide Ragolu plates, *E.I.* XII, 1-3) who also reigned at Pishṭhapura had this title. The six documents we had mentioned being all in Sanskrit are probably posterior to the year 400 A.D. On the otherhand the coast of Orissa was conquered (3) by Pulakeśin II (Vide Aihole Ins. *E.I.*, VI, P. 6) about 609 A.D., and was probably shared between the E. Chālukyas in the South and the E. Gaṅgas in the North. The date of six documents are, therefore, between 400 and 600 A. D.”

6. Mr. G. Ramadas, B. A., of Jaypur in his paper on *the Chronology of the E. Gaṅgas of Kaliṅga* (Vide *J.B & O.R.S.*, Vol. IX Pt. 3 and 4 P. 398-415) says that the Gaṅga-era started from S.S. 271 or A.D. 349 (Vide *J.A.H.R.S.*, Vol. IV. Pts. 1 & 3, P. 9-20.) This view need not be considered after the discovery of several new inscriptions of the Gaṅgas.

7. R. D. Banarji, M A said that the Gaṅga-era must have started in the ‘1st. or 2nd. decade of the 8th. century A. D.’ (Vide ‘*History of Orissa*,’ Vol. I, P. 239) as he assumes that Guṇamahārṇava of Ch ḍagaṅga’s line is the same Guṇārṇava, father of Devendravarma who lived some time before G.E. 183.

8. Prof. R. Subbarao, says that the “Gaṅga-era” must have started in A.D. 493 (vide his paper on the “Gaṅga-era” presented to the All India Oriental Conference, held at Patna in 1930; and *J. A. H. R. S.* Vol. V. Pt 3., P. 200-04). His arguments are based on the synchronic aspects relating to the Godavari plates of Prithvīmūl. He says that the Indra of the South, as mentioned in the said plates, is the king of the same name of the Vishnukundin dynasty; and the other Indrabhaṭṭāraka of the north is no other than Indravarma of Kaliṅga, who, according to the Jirjingi plates (No. 2) was living in G. E. 39. He argued that “one of the later (Gaṅga) king Madhukāmārṇava actually used the year 526 of Gaṅga-era”. (vide No. 38) He further said that from

2. Please see my Ins. Or. Vol. I, pt. II pp. 58.

3. In the Aihole Insc. it is mentioned that Pulakesin defeated the kings of Kalinga, Kosala, Pishthapura, Kuntala and Kanchipura (Vide *E.I.*, VI., P. 6)

Anantavarma Vajrahastadeva, we get a regular genealogical account of the Gaṅgas including their dates in Sakābda. The reigning time of Madhukāmārṇava, according to Vajrahasta's plates, is S. 941-959 or A.D. 1019-1037. "Granting that this king granted the plates of the year 526 *G.E.*, as soon as he came to the throne, the *era* would start in A.D. 493."

9. Mr. Jogesh chandra Ghosh attempted to rectify the supposed error committed by Subbarao (vide *I.A.*, Vol. LXI, P. 237-8) saying that the initial year of the Gaṅgas of Kaliṅga must have commenced in A.D. 495-6. He argues the point as follows :—

"From the Simhapura grant of Dharmakhedi we learn that this king Devendravarma ruled in 520 *G.E.* As Devendravarma (*alias* Kāmārṇava, son of Vajrahasta) ruled for only six months, 500 *G. E.* must coincide with 1015-1016 A.D. This being so, the initial year of the Gaṅga-Samvat cannot but correspond to (1015-1016 minus 520) = 495-96 A.D. "In support of this he added that" the Chicacole grant of Indravarmān of 128 *G.E.* which records a lunar eclipse in the month of Mārgaśīra, is coinciding with A. D. 623-24, when there was a lunar eclipse in the same month as stated in the Indravarma's plates, (vide Swamikanun Pillai's *Indian Chronology*, Table X, P. 55).

10. Sri B.V.Krishna Rao, in his paper on *The Commencement of the Victorious Gaṅga-era* (read in the Oriental Conference, Mysore, 1935) says that "the initial point of the Gaṅga-era would be Bhādrapada-vahula, the 13th *tithi*, S.419 expired, corresponding to Monday, the 11th August, 497 A.D., and thus the first year of the Gaṅga-era would end in 498 A.D." (vide *J.A.H.R.S.* Vol. XI, pp. 19-32 ff.)

11. Sir Vepa Ramesam says that "the initial point was probably 498, Kārttikādi, 1 (if all the years were current) or 497 Kārttikādi, 1, (if the years were expired years)" (vide *Andhra Chronology*, pp. 36).

12. While editing Pherava grant of Sāmantavarman (No. 66) Dr. R.C. Majumdar writes that "the epoch to the Gaṅga-era has not been finally determined yet, but there is a general consonance of opinion that it commenced towards the very end of the 5th or by the middle of the 6th century A.D." (vide *E.I.* XXVII, pp. 108 ff.)

13. While editing the Tirlingi plates of Devendravarman of G.E. 192 (No. 16) Sri R. K. Ghoshal remarks that "the date in words as well as in figures, is the 30th day of Māgha of the year 192 of the increasing and victorious regime". But, Sri Ghosal failed to point out the lunar eclipse on which occasion a *Kanyā-dāna* was made by the donor.

14. Sri M. Somasekhara Sarma says, while editing the Ponnuturu plates of Sāmantavarman of G.E. 64 (No.3), that "after the Jirjingi plates of Indravarman, the present is the earliest of the E. Gaṅga grants that have so far come to light. . . . This grant makes one point clear and that is about the system of reckoning of lunar months then in vogue in Kalinga during the rule of the E. Gaṅgas. This is confirmed by some early grants also. The Urlam plates of Hastivarman (No. 5) record a grant made on the 8th *tithi* of the dark fortnight of the month of Karttika in the Tekkali plates of Devendravarman (No. 16). This date, according to Purnimānta system, happens to be Purnimā or the 15th day of the bright fortnight."

15. Mahamahopadhyaya V. V. Mirashi, while approving the calculations made by R. Subba Rao, fixes the date of the commencement of the Gaṅga-era as the 14th March, 498 A. D. He based on astronomical dates found in the Gaṅga records. (Vide E.I. XXVII, pp. 192 ff.)

16. The latest opinion regarding the starting point of the Gaṅga-era is given by Sri N. Ramesan in *The Hindu* (a Daily newspaper of Madras) 17th May, 1953, page IV, while editing the Andhavarman plates of Indravarman (No. 9). This grant of Indravarman was issued in Tumburu-vamśa-pravardhamāna-vijayarājya-samvatsara 133, and in the Sravana-Amavāsyā when there was a solar-eclipse. According to Ramesan, this era is equal to the Gaṅga-era and that because this eclipse is not astronomically supporting the theory of Prof. Subba Rao, it needed revision. According to him, it should have been started from 434 A.D. which would support all the other eclipses recorded in the inscriptions of the Gaṅgas.

The above suggestions of the scholars relating to the Gaṅga-era are mostly based on the theory of Prof. R. Subba Rao who fixed the close of the 6th century A. D. for its starting period. But, this view does not appear reasonable while considering the following facts :—

1. The kingdom of Kalinga was divided into several small principalities during the invasion of Samudragupta to this land (Kalinga) in circa 360 A. D. But, a short while after his invasion Kalinga was unified by Umavarman of the Māthara dynasty, who is assigned to about the close of the 4th century A.D. He introduced the title of *Kalingādhipati* in his 30th regnal year.(4) After him atleast ten kings of his family succeeded to the throne of Kalinga and used the glorious titles of *Kalingādhipati* and *Sakala Kalingādhipati*. According to my calculation.(5) these Māthara kings ruled Kalinga from circa 314 A.D. to 536 A.D., the total number of kings being twelve. They issued grants from the districts named (1) Korāshoḍaka, Pañchālī which is mentioned in Nos. 11 and 16 above (2) Varāhavarttanī which is mentioned in Nos. 4, 6, 24, 25, 32 and 50 above and (3) Bhilāṅgā-Bhoga Vishaya which is mentioned in No. 46 above. It proves, that the Mātharas ruled in the same area where the Gaṅgas established their kingdom. Therefore, it is highly improbable to say that two different families ruled in the same area in the same time, using the same titles of *Kalingādhipati*.

(2) Our second point is that according to Sumāndala plates of Mahārāja Dharmarāja of Gupta-era 250 or A. D. 570, one Pṛthivī-*vigraha* was the governor of Kalinga (Vide *Ins. Or.* Vol I, Pt. ii, No. 21, pp. 113 ff) And shortly after the Gupta-era 300 (620 A.D.) Mādhavarāja of Sailodbhava family of Koṅgoda used the title of *Sakalakalingādhipati*. (Vide *Ibid* No. 33, pp. 162 ff.) If the Gaṅga-era would start from 498 A.D., then Pṛthivī-*vigraha* and Mādhavarāja must have lived in G.E. 72 and 122 respectively. During this period either Mahārāja Sāmantavarman or his successors Hastivarman and Indravarman I were the kings of Kalinga with the titles of *Trikalingādhipati* and *Sakalakalingādhipati*. It is, therefore, quite absurd to suggest that either Pṛthivī-*vigraha* or Mādhavarāja could rule the country of Kalinga when the powerful Gaṅgas were there.

(3) Our third point is that Jayavarmadeva; who issued one of his grants in G.E. 100 (written in numerical symbols and in words) (Vide No. 53 above) was a contemporary king of Unmattakeśarī of

4. *Ins. Or.*, Vol. I Part -II Appendix after page 80.

5. „ „ „ Section I, Appendix II

Bhauma-kara family of Virajā (Vide No. 56 above). The Bhauma-kara kings of Toshali introduced a *Samvat* of their own, which according to my calculation started from 736 A.D. Therefore, Jayavarmadeva a contemporary of Unmattakesari issued the grant in *G. E.* 100 which must be near about to 736 A.D. (6)

It is not out of place to point out here that Unmattakesari's successor, Subhākara-keśari was a contemporary of Te-tsung, the emperor of China who flourished towards the close of the 8th century A.D. He sent a Buddhist work colled the *Garḍavyūha*, the last section of *Buddhāvataṃśa*, as a present to the emperor of China (Te-tsung) through a Buddhist monk. This work was translated by M. Sylvain Levi, the French Sinologist, who explained the name of the king from the Chinese language as "one who does what is pure, the lion". which means Subhākarakeśari. According to Levi, the said manuscript was sent to China in the 11th regnal year of Te-tsung, which fell in 795 A.D. R. D. Banerji while editing a copperplate grant of the same king Subhākaradeva of Bhauma-kara family (vide E. I. XV, pp. 1-6 ff.) read the date, in line 30 as "सम्बत् ८ मार्ग व. दि. २३". But, Pt. Vinayaka Misra, who published a revised reading of the text of the said inscription, reads the same as "सम्बत् ५४ मार्ग व. दि. १३" (Vide *Orissa under the Bhauma kings*, pp. 7 ff) I am inclined to accept the revised reading of Pt. Misra for the reason that a continuous family era of the Bhaumas was introduced from the predecessor of Subhākara-keśari or Subhākaradeva. If, therefore, Subhākaradeva reigned in (736+54=) 790 A.D. then it should be equal to 164 Gaṅga-era when either Indravarman of *G.E.* 154 or his successor Devendravarman of *G.E.* 183 ruled the country from Kaliṅga-nagara. In No. 56 we find that Jayavarma issued a grant in Koṅgoda-Maṇḍala after obtaining permission from Mahārāja Unmattakesari who lived at Virajā. The inscription gives a *Samvat* as 50 which figure is, of course, not quite clear. As Jayavarmadeva called himself a *Ravaka* instead of *Maharaja*, I think that he lived as a subordinate king under Unmattakesari upto (736+50=) 786 A.D.

Another interesting fact which I like to discuss here is that a stone inscription of Dhauli, near Bhubaneswar mentions the name

of a *Bhishak* as Bhaṭṭa Loyomaka. He was the son of Bhīmaṭa and grandson of Nannaṭa. This inscription was incised in *Samvat* 93 (Bhauma-era ?) when Sāntikaradeva of the Bhauma-kara family was the king of Toshali, (Vide *E.I.*, XIX, pp. 263-4 ff. and *Orissa under the Bhauma-kings*, pp. 11 ff) Probably the grandfather of Loyomaka whose name is Nannaṭa Bhaṭṭa is the donee in the grants of Jayavarmadeva of *Samvat* 50 (vide No. 56 above) and his successor, Bhupendravarma's successor, Anantavarman of *Samvat* 79 (Vide No. 58 above). According to these two grants, Nannaṭa Bhaṭṭa belonged to the Vatsa-gotra, Vājasaneyā-charana, Kāṇva-śākhā and Bhṛgu-Dardā-Chyavana-Jāmadagni-pravara. From the Dhauli inscription we understand that the family was known as *Bhaṭṭa* and they were *Bhishaks* (doctors). If Nannaṭa's grandson was living in *Samvat* 93 as per Dhauli inscription, then it is quite probable that Nannaṭa lived in the same *Samvat* 50 and 79 as per Nos. 56 and 58 above. Therefore, these dates may be taken as the Bhauma-era which was used by the Bhauma-kara kings of Toshali.

Although these synchronic facts await further scrutiny, it is quite certain that Jayavarmadeva, who issued his first grant in G.E. 100, was the same king who issued another grant in Bhauma-era 50. Jayavarma, who lived in Bhauma-era 50 or 786 A.D., issued his first grant in Gaṅga-era 100 or 726 A.D., i.e. sixty years before his last grant was made. Although a reign of 60 years is not common, it is not impossible. (7)

The Talachera plate of Sivakaradeva of the Bhauma family states that there flourished two powerful kings namely Unmattaśimha and Subhākara. The former married the daughter of the king of Rāḍha and the latter subjugated the Kāliṅgas. The relevant verses are quoted below.

“ आसीदोदपदासीकृत सकलरिपुः पारतुल्यः प्रतापी
तस्मिन् वंशे क्षितीशः प्रथितप्रभुयशा श्रीमदुन्मट्टसिंहः ।
आकर्णकृष्ट चापस्रुत निशितशरा सादिघोरे रणे यः
कन्यां राढाधिपस्य त्रियमिव विजयोपार्जितामाजहार”

तस्माद्वैरिवभूकपोलबिलसत्पत्राङ्कुराकर्षको
 राजारञ्जितदिक् शुभाकर इति प्रख्यातनामा भवन् ।
 वंशे येन कुभोजनेकरतिना निमूल्य वृथ्थीभृतां
 सन्दीप्य प्रकट प्रतापदहनं कालिङ्गकाः साधिताः ॥” (8)

The above verses prove that the Bhauma-kings captured a portion of Kaliṅga, probably Svetaṅga, and made the Gaṅgas their subordinate chieftains for some time.

(1) Prof. R. Subba Rao and others have confused the problem of the Gaṅga-*era* by suggesting that this *era* and the Gaṅga-Kadamva-*era* (No. 31) are one and the same. It is not so. Because, Dharmakheḍi, the grand-father of Udayakheḍi, is no doubt one and the same person who issued the Singhipur grant in G.K E. 520 (No.31) and was a contemporary of Anantavarman (*alias* Vajrahasta) In this inscription we get the following names of kings among the Gaṅgas and their subordinate Kadamvas :—

GANGAS	KADAMVAS
	Niyāṇava
Anantavarma	
	Bhīmakheḍi
Devendravarma	
	Dharmakheḍi(G.K E. 520)

In No. 35 above we get the following names :—

	Bhīmakheḍi
Anantavarma	
	Dharmakheḍi (S 900 plus sapta rasa)

It proves that Dharmakheḍi, son of Bhīmakheḍi was living in the times of Anantavarma's son Devendravarma and his son Ananta, shown in Nos. 16 and 18 of our first genealogical table.

It is significant to note here that according to No. 29 Yuvaiṇa a Rājendravarma issued a grant which was engraved by one

Samirāja. This inscription is dated in *G.E.* 313. Then, in *G.E.* 342 the same king (Rājendravarman) issued a grant which was engraved by Sāmīrāja's son Raṇāmeya. (Vide No. 30). Then, again, in No. 38 we find that the inscription was engraved by Raṇāmeya. This grant was issued by Madhu-Kāmārṇava, son of Anantavarman in *G.E.* (?) 526. It is quite absurd to say that Raṇāmeya was living in the Gaṅga-*era* 342 and 526. Therefore, the date which is mentioned in No. 38 as 526 must be a an *era* other than the Gaṅga-*era*. Most probably, it is the same as the Gaṅga-Kadamva-*era*, found in No. 31. Hence, we cannot take Madhu-kāmārṇava beyond the middle of the 4th century of the Gaṅga-*era*.

Another synchronic aspect may be dealt with to prove that Dharmakheḍi was living before *G.E.* 383. In No. 40 we find that the grant was issued by Vajrahasta *alias* Anantavarmanadeva (No. 20 of the first table), son of Bhūpendravarmā in *G.E.* 383, and in No. 42 the donor was Udayakheḍi, son of Ugrakheḍi and grand son of Dharmakheḍi. Udayakheḍi issued his grant in the time of his over-lord Devendravarman, son of Bhūpendravarmā. We have shown in the first genealogical table that Bhūpendravarmā had two sons, namely Anantavarmā and Devendravarman. It is, thus proved that Devendravarman came to the throne some time between *G. E.* 383 and 397, when Udayakheḍi, the grand-son of Dharmakheḍi, was living. So, we cannot say that Dharmakheḍi, lived in *G.E.* 520, as per No. 31, while his grandson, Udayakheḍi, lived in between *G.E.* 383 and 397.

I have discussed this point in details while editing two copperplate inscriptions of the Gaṅgas in *J.B.R.S.* Vol. XXV, pp.1-27ff. In that paper I attached a statement in Appendix I where I have shown how the Gaṅgas and Kadamvas, with thier engravers and officers, recorded in the grants were identical and they all lived during the 4th century of the Gaṅga-*era*. After *G.E.* 397 we are not getting the name of the *era* mentioned in any of the documents. Therefore, we need not confuse the issue by saying that Madhukāmārṇava of *G. K.E.* 526 is identical with the king of the same name, mentioned in the second genealogical list, who ruled from 1018-38 A.D.

It is significant to note here, that Dharmakheḍi, whose grandson Udayakheḍi lived in between *G.E.* 383 and 397, and whose overlord Anantavarman's son Devendravarman and his son Anantavarman

(Nos. 16 and 18 of the first table) must have lived in between *G.E.* 351 and 358, corresponding to $(626-7+394=)$ 930-31 A.D. and $(626-7+358)$ 984-5 A.D. Now, according to No. 35, Dharmakhedi issued a grant in Sakāyda 'Nava-Śatka-saptarāṇ' which is interpreted by scholars in different ways. I accept the interpretation made by Dr. D. C. Sircar who says that it should be a mistake for Sakāyda Navaśatka saptarāṇ, or Sakāyda 917 or A. D. 995. It, therefore, Dharmakhedi and Anantavarman of 358 *G.E.* lived close to A.D. 995. Then the Gaṅga-era might start somewhere near $(995-358)$ 637 A.D.

Basing on this analogy let us proceed on astronomical factors which would be helpful to arrive at the actual point when the era took its start.

First of all, we will deal with the eclipses, solar and lunar, recorded in these inscriptions. For this purpose the grants of the following Nos. are to be considered :—

1. Inscriptions where the lunar eclipses are mentioned :—
Nos. 15 and 16.

2. Inscriptions where the solar eclipses are recorded :—
Nos. 13, 19, 22, 24, 27, 32, 34 and 41.

All these grants are dated in the Gaṅga-era, and most of them do not mention the month and *tithi* in which the grants were issued. In spite of that it is an important clue to find out their corresponding dates in a chronological manner.

With reference to "*The Indian Ephemeris*" of Swami Kannu Pillai let us examine each case, applying, astronomical test, to find out whether the era started from 498 or 626-7 A.D. :—

In No. 10 in line 10 the date is recorded thus "प्रवर्द्धमानविजय-
राज्यसम्बन्धः [] १००, २०, ८, चैत्र दि. १०, ५." And in lines 10 and 11 "we find the actual date when the grant was made" ".....पुण्यामिषुद्वये
सप्तम्यं शर पोण्यामास्यां सोमोपवासं मज्जितं पूर्वान कृत्या" So, it is quite apparent that the grant was issued in Mārggaśīra-Paurṇami and the inscription was engraved after three and half months i.e., Chaitra-

Amāvāsyā, within which period the Gaṅga-era 128 was not changed. According to our suggestion, the corresponding date is 754-5 A.D. as a lunar eclipse fell on the 4th December, 754 A.D. Wednesday.

According to Mirashi's calculation it falls on the 16th May, 626 A.D. Friday.

II. In No.16 we find in lines 12 and 23-24 the occasion of grant and the date as quoted below :—

L. 12. “सोमोपरागे कन्यादानसमये सम्प्रदत्तः”

Ll. 23-24 “प्रवर्द्धमानविजयराज्यसम्बत्सर शतेद्विन्दत्युत्तरे १६२ माघमास द्विसेत्रिशतितमे ३०.” So, it is clear that the grant was made in G E. 192 in Māgha-Purnami when there was a lunar eclipse.

According to our calculation it fell in $(626-6+192 =)818-9$ A.D. It corre-ponds to the 26th January 818 A. D., Tuesday.

According to Mirashi's calculation the corresponding date will be $(498+192) = 690$ A.D. As *the Indian Ephemeris* of S. Pillai starts from 700 A.D. we have to consult the “*Eclipses of the moon in India*” by Robert Sewell and found that there occurred no eclipse in the month of Māgha in between 23-1-638 A.D. and 13-1-697 A. D. Therefore, this test doesnot support Mirashi's theory.

III. In No. 13 we find that the grant was issued on the occasion of a solar eclipse as per lines 14 and 15 of the text which are quoted here : ‘पुण्याभिवृद्धये सूर्योपरागे सलिलपूर्वकं.’ In line 29 the date is recorded as shown here : “प्रवर्द्धमानविजयराज्य सम्बत्सर [:] १००. ५०. ४.”

According to our calculation this date is equal to $(626-7+151) = 780-1$ A.D.

Two solar eclipses are found during 780 A.D. (one in 10-2-780 and the other 5-8-780 A.D.) As the month is not recorded we can not ascertain as on which date actually the grant was made.

IV. No. 19 was issued on the occasion of a solar eclipse and the plates were engraved in “प्रवर्द्धमान विजयराज्य संवत्सर शते २२१ आषाढ

दिन पञ्चमी उक्तीर्णं शासन [म].” As there can be no eclipse on a *Pañchamī-tithi* we may conclude that the inscription was engraved in a date immediatly after the occurrence of the solar eclipse. According to our calculation, G.E. 221 corresponds to $(626-7+221=)$ 847-8 A.D. The immediately preceeding solar eclipse before Ashāḍha-Sukla-Pañchami occurred on the Ashāḍha-Amāvāsyā which corresponds to the 5th June, 848 A.D. Tuesday.

According to Mirashi's theory this date i. e. G. E. 221 corresponds to $(498+221=)$ 719 A.D. in which year there was an additional Ashāḍha (अधिक आषाढ़) and a solar eclipse occurred in the मलमास on the 24 May, 719 A.D. But in a *mala-māsa* no sacred functions are done.

V No. 22 mentions that the grant was made on the occasion of a solar eclipse (line 18) and the date was “गाङ्गेयवंश प्रवर्द्धमान विजय राज्य सम्बत्सर शता त्रिंश चतुरोत्तत्तिणि ” (see the lines 28-29) According to our calculation it corresponds to $(626-7+304=)$ 930-1 A. D. and it is equal to the 29th June, 930 A.D. Tuesday when there was a solar eclipse.

VI In No. 24 a grant was made on the occasion of a solar eclipse (line 17) and the date is given in lines 28-29 as “गाङ्गेय राज्य सम्बत्सर शतत्रयेपडोद्धितः” i. e. G. E. 306. This date corresponds to $(626-7+306=)$ 934-5 A.D. when there was a solar eclipse on the 6th April, 935 A.D. Monday.

This is the second instance to prove that Mirashi's theory does not agree to the test. Because, according to his calculation the Gaṅga-era 306 will correspond to $(498+306=)$ 804 A.D. in which year there occurred no solar eclipse at all. From 25-4-803 A.D. to 16-9-806 A.D. there occurred no solar eclipse.

VII Nos. 32 and 33 which have been granted on the solar eclipses during the Gaṅga-era 351 * which correspond, according to our calculation, to $(626-7+351=)$ 977-8 A.D. The first eclipse occurred on the 13th December, 977 A.D. and the second on the 8th, June, 978 A.D.

* In the inscriptions the date is wrongly put as 51 for 351. For further details see page 352 above.

Therefore, it is proved that in between these dates (i.e. 13-12-977 and 8-6-978 A.D.) or between Pousha-Amāvasyā and Ashāḍha-Amāvāsyā there was no new year in the counting of the Gaṅga-era.

According to Mirashi the corresponding date of G. E. 351 is $(498+351-)$ 849 A.D. during which year there occurred no solar eclipse. The nearest solar eclipses to this date (849 A.D.) are those which are found in 5-6-848 A.D. and 9-10-850 A.D.

VIII. No. 34 was granted on the occasion of solar eclipse (line-17) and date is recorded in lines 23-24 as G.E. 358. The date corresponds according to our view, to $(626-7+358-)$ 984-5 A.D. as on the 30th July, 984 A.D. Wednesday there occurred a solar eclipse.

IX No. 45. was granted on a solar-eclipse (line 22) and the date is mentioned in lines 40-41 as “प्रवर्धमान विजय राज्यसंवत्सराणां शतत्रय सप्ताधिकानवति[:] अङ्केनापि ३६७” This date corresponds, according to our calculation to $(626-7+397-)$ 1023-4 A.D. There was a solar eclipse on the 9th June, 1024 A.D. Tuesday,

Apart from the above tests of eclipses, we may presume that most of the Brahmanas were granted on some auspicious occasion of *Sankranti*, which has been prescribed for *dinam* in the *Dharmaśāstras*. We may quote here the following verse from a *Dharmaśāstra* to corroborate the above :—

“अयने विपुले चैव ग्रहणे चन्द्रसूर्ययोः ।

संक्रान्त्यादिषु कालेषु दत्तं भवति चाक्षयम् ॥”

(Vide वैद्यनाथ दीक्षितृषु स्मृतिमुक्तावल्या धर्मशास्त्रे वर्णाश्रमकाण्डः)

With regard to the charters, issued to Brahmanas on the days of *Sankranti*, we may cite here the Nos. 5, 11, 17 and 20 where the names of the month and *tithi* are mentioned.

(1) In No. 5 the date is found in lines 22 and 23 and the names of the month and *tithi* are mentioned in the line 13 as : “प्रवर्धमान विजय राज्यसंवत्सर आशीनिः ८० ।” and क्रांतिरु कुब्जाष्टम्या शुद्धकर्तृव्यं सम्यग्दत्ता” respectively. According to our calculation, the G.E.

80 corresponds to $(626-7-80=)$ 706-7 A.D. the 8th *tithi* of the dark fortnight of Kārtika fell on the day of Tūla-Samkrānti, corresponding to the 23rd September, 707 A.D. Friday,

(2) No. 11 is a grant made in favour of the Brahmanas. The date, in the inscription is given in line 23 as follows :

प्रवर्द्धमान विजयराज्य सम्वत्सरः १००. ४०. ६. माघ दि. १०. ३
(i. e. G. E. 146, Māgha di. 13) and the occasion of the grant is mentioned in line 15 as “माघ सप्तम्या मुदकपूर्व मस्माभिः सम्प्रदत्तः” Thus, it is clear that the inscription was granted on the 7th *tithi* of Māgha, and engraved on the 13th day of the same month in G.E. 146. Now, according to our calculation, the corresponding date of G.E. 146 is $(626-7+146=)$ 772-3 A.D. and the occasion of the grant was the 7th *tithi* of Māgha which fell on the auspicious day of Makara-Samkrānti or the Uttarāyana-Samkrānti, corresponding to the 21st, December, 772 A.D., Monday.

(3) No. 17 was granted in G.E. 195, equal to 821-2 A. D. In the lines 28-29 in the text the date is given as “प्रवर्द्धमान विजयराज्य सम्वत्सर शते पञ्चनवते १००. ६०. ५. श्रावण कृष्ण दिने पञ्चमे ॥” and the occasion of the grant, is found in line 14 as “दक्षिणायने उदक-पूर्व सम्प्रदत्तः” So, it is clear that the grant was issued on the day of Dakshināyana or the Karkāṭa-Samkrānti which was also the 5th *tithi* of the month of Ashāḍha. On the 23rd June, 821 A. D. which was Sunday, there occurred the Karkāṭa-Samkrānti, or Dakshināyana which was the 5th *tithi* of Ashāḍha as per *Amānta* system.

(4) No. 20 is a grant made in G.E. 254 or 880-1 A. D. and in the month of *Phālguṇa-Prahama Paksha-Pratipadā*. Here, the term *Prathama-Paksha* implies the dark-fortnight so that the day of *Pratipadā* fell on the Kumbha-Samkrānti, corresponding to the 20th January, 881 A.D., Friday.

From the Gaṅga records it is learnt that both the systems of Purnimānta and Amānta were adopted. It indicates that the Gaṅgas followed the Pūrṇbhāṅgas of South-India as well as of North-India ungrudgingly, as was the case with the scripts used in their grants.

Finally we should point out that the Tumvuruvamśa-*era* in No. 9 and Gaṅga-Kadamva-*era* in Nos 31 and 38 are not the same as the Gaṅga-*era*.

It should be noted here that the Kadamva king Dharmakheḍi, who lived in *G.K.E.* 520 (No. 31) was the grand-father of Udayakheḍi, a contemporary subordinate king of Bhūpendravarmā, son of Devendravarma (No. 42). Bhūpendra-varma's son Vajrahasta issued his grant (No. 40) in *G.E.* 383. So, Dharmakheḍi must have lived prior to this year, and in Gaṅga-Kadamva-*era* 520. It is thus proved that the *eras* named Gaṅga-Kadamva and Gaṅga are not identical.

The Gaṅg-*era*, I believe, commenced from the 12th *tithi* of the bright fortnight of Bhādrapada, which is called "Suniyā". From our text No. 1 in page XII above it is apparent that the Gaṅga-*era* was started neither from Chaitra-Paurṇamī nor from the month of Varṣākha.

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Abbreviations :— (c)-country; (d) (dt)- district; (f)- family; (g) god or goddess; G. E.-Gaṅga era; (h) hill, (o) officer (p) province; (r) river, (ś or ś ś) śakāvda; (t) - town (v) - village.

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347	23	अ त्वारिशत	श्चत्वारिशत
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